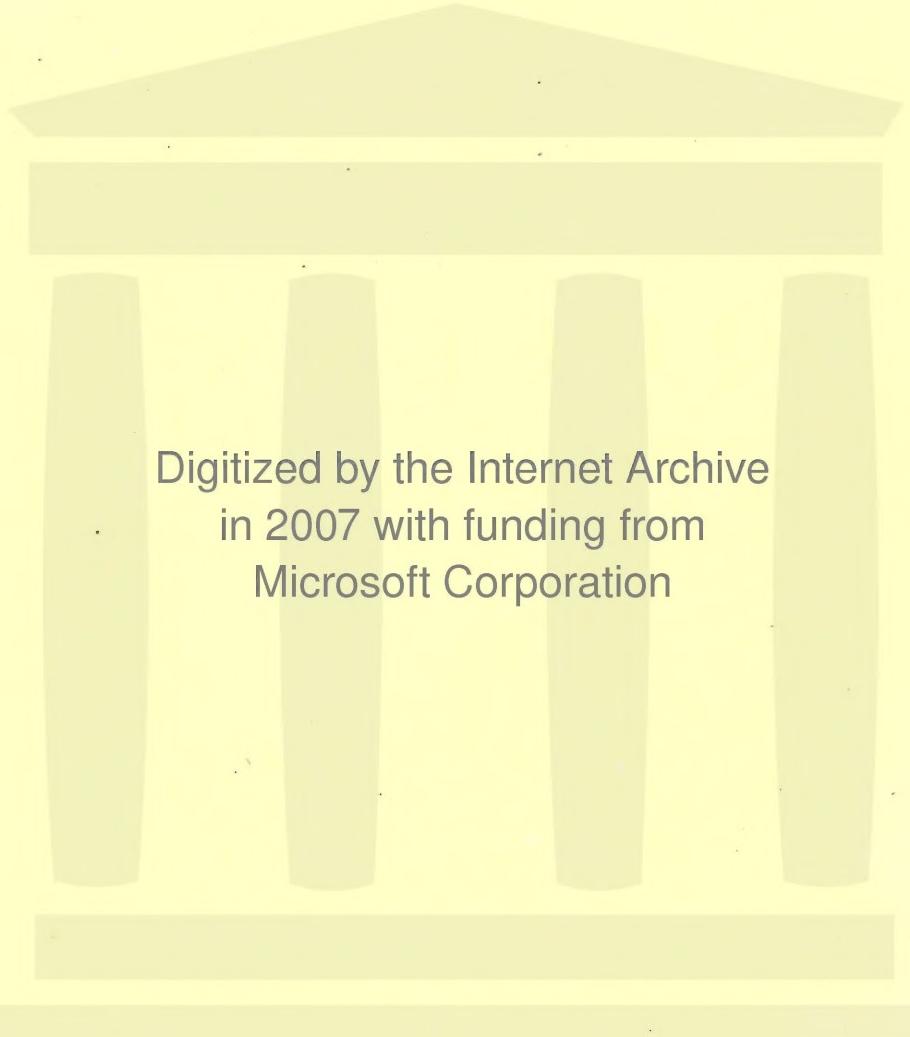


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THE
QUEEN'S
COLLEGE

Oxford University Press

London Edinburgh Glasgow Copenhagen

New York Toronto Melbourne Cape Town

Bombay Calcutta Madras Shanghai

Humphrey Milford Publisher to the UNIVERSITY

PLATE I



INITIAL OF EGLESFIELD'S STATUTES

THE
QUEEN'S
COLLEGE

BY

JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH, D.D.

PROVOST OF QUEEN'S

HON. D.D. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

HON. M.A. DURHAM

VOLUME I

1341-1646

170867.
28.4.22.

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
M CM XXI

P R E F A C E .

THE form and character this book has assumed are due to the circumstances of its origin. When, more than forty years ago, I turned my attention to investigating the story of the College, I did not anticipate that I should be led on to writing a complete history of it.

I then thought of collecting letters written during residence in College by its members, of printing documents bearing on episodes in its history, of putting together the notes and papers which have accumulated in disorder within and without the College, of preparing for publication notices of its most distinguished members or of those whose remains throw light on the condition of the College at the time they were in residence. I started an *Onomasticon Reginense*, with a page or more for each individual who could be shown to have been a member, I began transcribing Crosfeild's Diary, one of the manuscripts selected by John Richard Green as those which the Oxford Historical Society would do well to publish, I prepared for the reproduction of the College Obituary Book, and set myself into correspondence with anybody who I believed had possession or control of things likely to be interesting to those who might care about the history of the College or its members.

While thinking about these matters there came to me, soon after the publication of *The Colleges of*

Oxford, to which I had contributed a short notice of the College, a proposal from Mr. Andrew Clark that I should undertake the production of a history of the College, one of a series, which a London publisher, Mr. F. E. Robinson, was projecting, and of which nineteen volumes have appeared. I hesitated for some time as to the feasibility of the project, and eventually undertook it only on the condition that no time limit should be fixed for the delivery of the copy. I have to acknowledge that this condition was exactly observed, even though it involved the imperfect completion of the series, when twenty years later Mr. Robinson handed over his business to Messrs. Hutchinson of Paternoster Row.

The impediments to my work multiplied as time went on, and it was April 1908 before I was ready to hand over the copy to Messrs. Hutchinson for publication. They had found that the sales of the other volumes in the series had been so small, that they would be incurring a certain loss in producing mine, and were therefore obliged to decide against it. My manuscript did not correspond to my ideal of a history of the College, and I put it by for such future use as I might be disposed to make of it. To those who referred to the series, of which it was to have formed part, as incomplete without it, I explained the circumstances under which its publication was not carried out.

Some years passed when I received from the College an intimation that the Society would be glad if I could see my way to the publication of the results of my work on the College in the form of a history, and I set to work to consider how I might make the manuscript

available for the production of what I could consider a fairly satisfactory History of the College. At my age and in the state of my health I could not start afresh and produce a new book, and so I was placed in the position of proceeding in a way the reverse of that adopted by Dr. Fowler as to the History of Corpus Christi College, and by Mr. Maclean as to the History of Pembroke College. They first produced a full history and then a reduced one to suit the requirements of Mr. Robinson's series; I had to construct from the account I had prepared on the reduced scale something which might serve as a scientific history of the College. After much consideration I came to the conclusion that I could best effect this by taking my manuscript as the base of the text of the new history and supplementing this very freely by notes and appendixes. It has, I am afraid, resulted in a work rather inconvenient to the desultory reader, but it was the only way practicable for me to secure to the careful student the full results of my work on the history of the College.

I trust that, as a result of the investigations I have undertaken in connexion with this history, I have succeeded in making some things clear which were before obscure, and some things certain which have been hitherto doubtful.

I may be permitted to mention among these—The determination of the details of the life of the Founder, and of his pedigree, The identity of Sir Robert Parving, The provostships of the Founder and of Muskham, Particulars of the lives of several of the earliest members of the College, The nature of the dissensions at the end of Whitfield's provostship, The relations of

Wiclif the Reformer with the College, The insignificance of the damage done to the College and its members by the Parliamentary Visitors and the Committee for the Reformation of the University, and The process of the rebuilding of the College.

While the narrative ends with the University Commission of 1877, I have thought well to continue the lists of fellows and of academical and athletic distinctions to the end of 1920.

The point in which the College as devised by Eglesfield differs most definitely from the College as contemplated in the Statutes framed by the Commissioners of 1877 is that of its relation to education. Eglesfield's society was to be a society of students. The persons chosen were to be 'apt for the study of theology'.¹ Their stipend was only to be paid them if they were devoted to their studies.² Their maintenance was provided them that they might not be drawn aside 'ad curam discipulorum aut aliam quamlibet occupacionem';³ and though they were to see to the education of the 'poor boys' belonging to the College, and on the greatest feasts were to dispute with them in the hall,⁴ the boys were to be instructed by clerks and others, who did not belong to the society.⁵ So Thomas Eglesfield was first sent to school outside the walls of the College,⁶ and later was put in charge of 'dominus Christoferus', who from his title was probably a chaplain and was certainly not a fellow.⁷

The new Statutes seem to contemplate a body of teachers, whose studies are perhaps taken for granted, but in no way prescribed or insisted on.

¹ i. 33.

² ib.

³ i. 35, n. 3.

⁴ i. 46.

⁵ i. 47.

⁶ i. 321.

⁷ i. 323.

The change seems to have been hatched under Henry VIII and Edward VI and to have been full-fledged under Elizabeth. One of the motives for it may have been the desire to discriminate easily between the college and the monasteries. Both were in theory places of study and devotion; both monarchs were devoted to education; and the development of teaching within the colleges probably saved them from the fate of the monasteries. The first payments to lecturers appear in the Long Roll for 1536–7, but it is 1578 before the payments to a ‘magister puerorum’ (with the functions of a dean) appear.

In the census of 1552¹ there were but twenty-one undergraduates at Queen’s and probably half of these ‘had designs on the foundation’. By 1564² there were thirty-three commoners besides the taberdars and ‘poor boys’. When the Entrance Book is started in 1581–2 a list of ninety commoners is extracted from the buttery book to begin the series of names.³ Since then, with some alternations of increase⁴ and diminution, the tale has gone on, till in the 1921 calendar the undergraduates on the College books number 288.

I have to apologise for numerous references to The Letters of Radcliffe and James, and The Flemings in Oxford. When I was annotating those books for the Oxford Historical Society I left no stone unturned to obtain all available information as to any Queen’s man mentioned therein. This information is available there, and I did not think well by repeating it here unduly to increase the size of this history.

¹ i. 182.

² i. 194.

³ See ‘Catalogus Studentum qui admissi sunt in Collegium hoc’ in Entrance Book.

⁴ The census of 1612 (i. 237) indicates 237 undergraduates. See also ii. 413.

Those who have helped me in my work have been numerous and most considerate.

Of two especially I may say that without Mr. Charles Stainer's aid the book could never have been begun and without Mr. Salter's could never have been finished.

Mr. Stainer's preliminary work on the earlier Long Rolls gives a great deal of its value to most of what is new in the first volume, and the third chapter is mainly his work.

Mr. Salter's revision of the whole work has saved me from many errors and omissions. Appendix C is by him. I owe to him the Index and nearly all the labour incident to the final passing of the book through the press. He will excuse me for crediting him with my recently developed distrust of Rowe Mores' complete accuracy, which if he had taught it me sooner might have secured my narrative greater precision in some of the earlier portions.

Other helpers have been Dr. R. L. Poole and Mrs. Poole, Mr. Falconer Madan, Dr. H. H. E. Craster, Dr. G. C. Williamson, Mr. Strickland Gibson, Mr. A. E. Stamp, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Dr. James Wilson, Dr. Henry Bradley, Dr. W. A. Craigie, the late Sir James Murray, the late Mr. H. W. G. Markheim, the late Dr. Shadwell, the late Mr. F. T. Elworthy, the late Mr. C. W. Boase, the late Dr. Edward Moore, the late Mr. H. Ll. Browne, Mr. Everard Green, Dr. Paget Toynbee, the late Mr. W. P. Courtney, Mr. E. S. Craig, Mr. Knowles, the late Miss Carter Squire, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. T. W. Dodds, Mr. C. H. Thompson, the late Major Tracy Edward Lefroy, Miss Blanche Lucy Lefroy, the late Sir William Anson, Dr. F. W. Pember, Mr. F. C. W. Hiley.

I had hoped to have added to the Roll of Service during the great war the names, not contained in it, of those who, having undergone military service during the war, entered the College before the end of 1920; but I soon found that this would entail more work and spend more time than I could devote to it without delaying the publication of this book. The material accumulated, with the assistance of the Pro-Provost and my nephew, Mr. C. B. H. Lefroy, will be available for any future issue of the College Roll of Service.

I owe thanks to my brother fellows individually for much encouragement in my work, and to the College collectively for material help in the production of the book.

I have to acknowledge the kindness of my former colleagues, the Delegates of the University Press, in allowing me to use the imprint of the Press on my title-page.

The heads of departments at the Press, especially the late Mr. Horace Hart, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Eldridge, have grudged neither time nor trouble in valuable advice and assistance; and the readers and compositors by their care and accuracy have greatly lightened my labour in correcting the press.

L A U S D E O.

29 JANUARY, 1921.

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ILLUSTRATIONS IN VOLUME I

I. INITIAL OF EGLESFIELD'S STATUTES

Frontispiece

The letter H, with which the Statutes begin, has been reproduced on a sufficient scale to show the mullet or on the breast of the upper dexter eagle, which probably indicates that the founder was the third son of his father. For an account of the manuscript see n. 2, p. 25. The portion of it in the plate shows the character of the writing. The lines are very long. The line beginning *cetero eligatur* towards the bottom of the plate contains 99 words. The Statutes begin with a panegyric on divine law, which occupies nearly the first three lines of the manuscript. It begins *Honestis legibus humana vita regitur*. Mr. J. W. Burgon, Fellow of Oriel, and afterwards Dean of Chichester, seems to have been the first person to note the mullet on the eagle's breast in a Historical Notice of the College, issued in Shaw's Arms of the Colleges of Oxford, published at Oxford by Spiers and Son in 1855. He does not seem, however, to have understood its heraldic meaning, and speaks of 'these eagles soaring among the stars'. He discovers a star also at the top of Eglesfield's seal which however seems to be only a blurred part of what I have called the background of zigzags. Eglesfield's statutes form the subject of the second chapter of this history. As an illustration of the mullet it may be mentioned that the Eglesfields of Mapleton, Yorkshire, whose arms are or three eagles displayed gules, bear a crescent (indicating descent from a second son) for difference (Foster's Visitations of Yorkshire, p. 155).

II. BRASS OF ROBERT LANGTON

facing p. 13

Now in the sanctuary of the College chapel. It was for a long time kept in the College muniment room. When the crypt of the chapel was opened in 1903, to pass an electric cable through it, there was found, along with other brasses now in the sanctuary of the chapel, a stone with Langton's rebus in the upper right-hand corner and a depression in the centre which had formerly contained a brass. On trial this depression was found to fit the brass in the muniment room. This proved, what had before been surmised, that the brass was Langton's and not, as had been formerly guessed, the founder's, Robert Eglesfield's. Under the earlier erroneous idea the brass is figured in Skelton's *Pietas Oxoniensis* as that of Dr. Eggsfield (sic) founder of Queen's College. For Langton see pp. 153, 165-70. The plate is from a rubbing made for the Society of Antiquaries, and is reduced from the plate in *Archæologia*.

III. GODSHOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON, FROM THE NORTH-EAST*facing p. 16*

From a photograph taken in 1914. The three conspirators against Henry V mentioned in Shakespeare (*Henry V*, II. ii) are reported to have been buried in the chapel which occupies a conspicuous position in the plate.

IV. THE WOODEN EFFIGY OF QUEEN PHILIPPA*facing p. 21*

From a photograph taken by the Photographic Department of the Clarendon Press. An ancient possession of the College, restored to it by Mr. Henry Willett 1891. It stands in front of the north window of the College Library. For its history see p. 21 and n. 4 there.

V. THE FOUNDER'S HORN*facing p. 22*

From a photograph taken by the Photographic Department of the Clarendon Press. The height including the eagle is 19½ inches, and of the horn without the cover 13 inches. The diameters at the mouth are 5½ and 4¾ inches, and the horn is 25 inches long. It is a red-brown buffalo horn and has been lined with silver gilt. Neither Moffat (Old Oxford Plate, p. 46) nor Cripps (Old English Plate, 3rd ed., p. 244) expresses any doubt as to its being English plate of the fourteenth century. The latter, however, is wrong in saying that it is called 'poculum caritatis' (this being the toast which is drunk in it on the greater festivals); and in thinking that it may originally have been the instrument which was sounded to summon together the members of the College, as the statute directs a clarion to be used for this purpose, and as a matter of fact a trumpet has always been used. Cripps, however, in this mistake follows Braithwaite, who in Drunken Barnaby writes that 'The horn of Queen's speaks pure Athenian'.

VI. THE ORIGINAL COLLEGE SEALS AND EGLESFIELD'S TWO SEALS*facing p. 25*

The upper seal is the one used by the College from its foundation till 1584. It represents Queen Philippa in an arched niche flanked by other arched niches. She is standing crowned, with a sceptre in her left hand, her right hand slightly raised as though in act to bless. On her right hand are the arms of Edward III, France and England quarterly. On her left hand are her arms, or four lions rampant in quadrangle, the first and fourth sable, the second and third gules, quartered second and third with the lions of England for her husband first and fourth. Under her feet are the arms of the College, argent three eagles displayed two and one gules. There is, possibly, on the upper dexter eagle the mullet of cadency. The legend is S. COMVNE PREPOSITI ET SCOLARIV AVIE REGINE DE OXONIA.

The lower seal on the left hand, which I have called Eglesfield's first seal, is that appended to the Founder's copy of his statutes (see n. 2, p. 25). It has his arms, argent three eagles two and one gules, on a heater-shaped shield, with a background of zigzags and the legend S. ROB'TI DE EGLEFIELD PRESB'TI. The words are separated by stops, which Burgon (see n. 1, p. 1) took for stars. Perhaps because the s was omitted from his surname Eglesfield caused a second private seal to be made which we find affixed to the deed dated 13 May, 15 Ed. III (1841), by which he made over to the College his properties in Oxford and the hamlet of Renwick (see n. 1, p. 64). This seal only differs from the former in its legend which runs SIGILLVM ROBERTI DE EGLESFIELD.

The representations are from impressions (1) of the seal, (2) and (3) of moulds taken from the seals.

The College seal is extant in the College, the Founder's seals only exist in impressions attached to documents.

VII. THE SILVER TRUMPET

facing p. 54

From a photograph by the Photographic Department of the University Press. Given by Sir Joseph Williamson. The inscription on it runs :—Immortali Reginensium famæ sacrum. Optimæ matri Pientissimus filius Josephus Williamson cultûs et obsequii ergô D.D.D.Q. MDCLXVI. For the gift see ii. 46 and n. 3 there.

VIII. THE COLLEGE ACCORDING TO HOLLAR IN 1643

facing p. 65

An enlarged reproduction of the part of Hollar's Map of Oxford (1643) which contains the site of the College. This map, or rather bird's-eye view, owes a good deal to Agas. It contains, it is true, the East Gate, which for some reason or other is wholly absent from Agas's plan as at present existing, though it appears in Whittlesey's reproduction of Agas; but an independent survey of the College in 1643 would have added to Agas the buildings erected during Airay's provostship of which no trace can be found in Hollar's map. They probably ran northwards along Queen's Lane from the buildings shown in the two plans. The trees to the north of the houses in High Street next to All Souls, which Agas has and Hollar has not, may have been removed between 1578 and 1643, but any conclusions based only on the Hollar Map are liable to be fallacious.

IX. BOOK-CHAIN

facing p. 77

This chain, which was presented to the College in 1917 by the Carmarthen Literary and Scientific Institution, was found in a cupboard belonging to the Institution, where it had probably lain for over fifty years.

It had attached to it, when found, the fragment, reproduced in the plate, which states it had been used in the College Library in the fourteenth century. Its total length is 44 inches. It is of hammered iron. The swivel in the middle of the chain is probably intended to prevent twisting. The larger ring ran on a bar fixed to the bookcase parallel to the edges of the shelves, the smaller was fastened to the binding of the book. It exactly resembles the book-chains in the library of Hereford Cathedral, one of which is pictured in Willis and Clark's Architectural History of Cambridge, iii. 422, and in J. Willis Clark's The Care of Books, p. 178. In both of these books the method of chaining is fully described.

X. THE ORIGINAL GREAT GATE OF THE COLLEGE

facing p. 83

From an engraving by Michael Burghers. The original is 7 inches by 5 inches. Over the gateway is the room called Henry V's chamber.

XI. THE APPROACH TO HENRY V'S CHAMBER *facing p. 84*

The landing on the staircase in the old gateway tower, showing the entrance to the chamber over the porch, probably originally designed for the provost, and occupied according to tradition by Edward the Black Prince, and by the Duke of Lancaster's son afterwards King Henry V. It is photographed from a drawing made in 1751 by James Green under the instructions of Edward Rowe Mores, and now (1921) in the Provost's study. According to Mores the windows shown in the centre and at the left of the drawing are those which are to be found in the view of this part of the old College from the west (Plate XL, opposite ii. 91) on the first floor of the extreme right of the ruins there depicted. The windows of the chamber would face eastwards.

XII. THE BRASS OF WILLIAM HAUKESWORTH *facing p. 95*

From a rubbing by Mr. C. L. Stainer of the brass in the chancel of St. Mary the Virgin's Church, Oxford. The translation of the inscription is :—‘Here lies Mr. William de Haukesworth formerly Doctor of Divinity (lit. Professor of the Sacred Page) and third provost of this church who died the eighth day of April in the year of our Lord 1349.’

XIII. HOTHAM'S BRASS AT CHINNOR

facing p. 102

From a rubbing by Mr. C. L. Stainer. Size of original 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 36 in.

For Hotham, who was provost 1350 to 1361, see pp. 99–104. Chinnor is in Oxfordshire, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, not far from Thame. The inscription may be translated :—‘Here lies Mr. John Hotham master in theology formerly rector of the church of Chinnore

who died on the feast of Saint Laurence in the year of our Lord 1361 to whose soul may God be propitious.' A window near with the effigy of St. Laurence is perhaps of the same date and a part of the memorial. The dress in the brass is described by Haines as 'gown, hood, and tippet'.

XIV. THE MONUMENT OF CARDINAL BAINBRIDGE*facing p. 156*

The plate is from a photograph brought from Rome by Rev. T. H. Grose. The monument is in the church of St. Thomas of the English, which now serves as the chapel of the English College at Rome. The inscription on it, as given in Gutch's edition of Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 147, n. 68, is:—Christopher, Archiep. Eborac., S. Praxed. Presbyter Cardinalis, Orator Regis Anglie, obiit prid. Id. Julii 1514.

XV. BURGHERS'S ICHNOGRAPHY OF THE OLD CHAPEL*facing p. 165*

Size of the original 10 inches by 12 inches. This is a plan of the chapel of the College between 1518, when the ante-chapel was built, and the beginning of the eighteenth century when it was pulled down. It shows the position of the monuments and even indicates the shape of the brasses. Some of the references need correction. The small I. II. III. IV. on the plan refer to mural monuments in marble to Langbaine and Potter, and in brass to Robinson and Airay; the last two are now on the walls of the sanctuary of the present chapel. The large I in the centre of the chapel refers to the flat stone covering the grave of Langbaine, which has to the east of it (V.) Airay's sepulchral stone, and still further east (V. should be II.) Christopher Potter's. These three sepulchral stones, or the upper halves of them, are inserted in the floor of the present ante-chapel. VI gives the place of Halton's sepulture. There does not seem to have been any monument. VII and VIII are now on the walls of the sanctuary, of the new chapel, as is also IX, which however is the monument of Nicholas Hyenson (see p. 146, and notes 1 and 2 there). Burghers has also interchanged the assignments of IX and X. The latter is the 'little marble of a lozenge form' on which Wood (*Hist. and Antiq.*, ed. Gutch, p. 164) gives the inscription to Charles Bridgman, A.M. The Ichnography gives an idea how greatly the original chapel was enlarged by the addition of Robert Langton's magnificent ante-chapel.

XVI. THE CANTING ARMS OF ROBERT LANGTON*facing p. 166*

From a photograph taken by the Photographic Department of the University Press. Formerly outside the great bay window in the old

provost's lodgings, now over the door of exit from the provost's garden towards the street. For a description see p. 166.

XVII. THE 'CONFUSED COAT' OF ROBERT LANGTON

facing p. 169

For a description and interpretation of these arms see pp. 168, 169. The plate is from a drawing by Mr. (afterwards Major) T. E. Lefroy.

XVIII. THE COLLEGE IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH

facing p. 188

A facsimile of a page of Thomas Neale's Topographical Account of the University with illustrations by John Bereblock, composed by Neale for presentation to the queen on the occasion of her visit to Oxford in 1566. The manuscript is preserved in the Bodleian Library. Neale was a fellow of New College. The Account was printed by Hearne in 1713. The view shows the entrance to the College, the chapel and hall, but the details are not very exact.

XIX. THE BRASS OF BISHOP HENRY ROBINSON *facing p. 206*

The original is 1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 3 in. The plate is taken from a print from the brass itself. For a description of it see pp. 206, 207, and for a discussion of its authorship n. 4 on p. 206, and the note on Richard Haydock on p. 239.

XX. THE BRASS OF PROVOST AIRAY

facing p. 208

The original is 1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 3 in. The plate is taken from a print from the brass itself. For a description of it see pp. 207-9, and for a discussion of its authorship notes 4, p. 206, 3, p. 208, and the note on Richard Haydock on p. 239.

XXI. THE NEW SEALS OF THE COLLEGE, 1586 *facing p. 215*

Taken from moulds from impressions of the two silver seals made for the College in 1586. For the document under which the College was given power to have two common seals see n. 1 on p. 215. The upper seal in the plate is the 'one for the doing of all acts pertaining to the students and scholars of the College'. The legend is s[igillum] PREP[ositi] ET SCHOL[arium] COL[legii] REG[ine] IN ACADE[mia] OXON[iensi] STABILIT[i] PER ELIZAB[etham] REGIN[am] 1584. The lower seal is the one for doing all acts pertaining to the hospital called Godshouse. The legend is s[igillum] HOSP[itii] DOMVS DEI IN VILLA SOVTH[amptoniensi] STABILIT[i] PER ELIZAB[etham] REGIN[am] 1584. In both seals the greater part of the field is occupied by the queen

standing in a gorgeous robe, crowned and holding in her hands the sceptre and the orb; below her on a shield are the arms of the College, argent three eagles displayed two and one gules. In the seal of the College, on either side of the queen, is a heraldic rose and a heraldic eagle displayed. In the seal of Godshouse, on either side, are the arms of the queen France and England quarterly with a loop by which the shield might be suspended. Outside the legend on each shield is a border of eggs and lions passant alternately.

XXII. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COLLEGE, 1578 *facing p. 226*

Enlarged from the Plan of Oxford of that date by Ralph Agas. The site of the College at that time did not include any of the buildings on the High Street, nor the gardens to the north of the westernmost of those houses. The buildings of the College are very roughly indicated, and are much less accurately laid down than in Loggan's view about a century later.

XXIII. THE COLLEGE IN 1675 *facing p. 264*

An enlarged reproduction of that portion of Loggan's 'Scenographia' of the University and City of Oxford which contains the site of the College and the buildings on it at that time. It has been thought worth while to reproduce this for comparison with Loggan's larger view of the College of the same date, as the 'Scenographia' is a bird's-eye view from the north and the larger plate is from the east. The quadrangles are more visible in this plate, with the conspicuous object (perhaps a pump or the 'machina ferrea ad volvolum' of p. 264) in the sphaeristerium, and the open spaces in the western half of the site. The buildings between the College and the High Street are also given. The eastern half of them were removed to make room for the High Street front of the present College. This view should be compared with the plan annexed to Appendix C, opposite p. 330.

XXIV. PLAN OF OXFORD WITH RAWLINSON'S FORTIFICATIONS *between pp. 266 and 267*

The original is 1 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 10 in. It is inserted between pp. 364 and 365 of the Latin edition of Antony Wood's History and Antiquities of the University, published in 1674. It is perhaps the earliest plan of Oxford extant, Agas's and Loggan's being bird's-eye views. For Rawlinson see pp. 267, 268, and notes 2, 3, p. 267, and 1, p. 268.

xxiv ILLUSTRATIONS IN VOLUME I

**XXV. THE OLD ENTRANCE OF THE COLLEGE, VIEWED FROM
THE INSIDE** *facing p. 327*

From a drawing made by James Green in 1751 under the direction of Edward Rowe Mores, now in the provost's study. There is an engraving made from the drawing, and it was also included with Plates XI and XL as Plate 146 of Skelton's *Oxonia Antiqua*. Burghers's print of the exterior of this entrance is Plate X. This gate, some adjoining chambers, and the original chapel were largely built from contributions made by William of Muskham, rector of Denham in Buckinghamshire (not as Mores thought of Dereham in Cumberland).

XXVI. SITE OF THE COLLEGE, 1340

facing p. 330

This plan is from a drawing by Rev. H. E. Salter, Fellow of Magdalen College, made to illustrate his account of the buildings which occupied the site of the College, before it was built, contained in Appendix C.

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CHAPTER I

THE FOUNDER AND THE FOUNDRESS

MANY generations of Queen's men have looked back to Robert de Eglesfeld¹ as the founder of the College. Robert always avoids speaking of himself as such.² In the obituary book prepared under his direction, the 15th of August is commemorated as the Obit 'Domine Philippe quondam Regine Anglie fundatrixis nostre',³ and has ever since been styled Founder's Day; and though he says in the beginning of his statutes 'fundavi', he immediately proceeds to designate Philippa as 'non solum patronam sed potius fundatricem dicte aule'.⁴

From the very beginning, however, more regard was had to the 'fundavi' than to the 'fundatricem'. In the obituary book the notice of his death on the 31st of May runs 'Obitus domini Roberti de Eglesfeld Rectoris de Burgo subtus Stanesmore ffundatoris istius Collegij';⁵ and elsewhere whenever Eglesfeld's

¹ The founder's surname, like other names, is spelt in a variety of ways. Burgon (Henry Shaw's Arms of the Colleges of Oxford, Queen's College, p. 1) discovered that on the seal appended to the College Statutes (see Plate VI opp. p. 25) the name is spelt Eglefeld, but this may be owing to the want of space on a seal of the size. It is, however, also so spelt in the return of his name as M.P. for Cumberland in 1328 (see below, n. 2, p. 3). Eglesfeld, Eglisfeld are early forms. When the i in the last syllable came in, it was sometimes Eglesfield, sometimes Eglesfeild. Skelton spells it Egglesfield, in order to emphasize the proper pronunciation of the first syllable. Though probably derived from the name of the bird, it is not often spelt Eaglesfield. The 'de', showing it was originally a territorial designation, sometimes appears and sometimes is omitted. Eglesfield has been for some time the prevailing orthography. I have not kept to any one spelling, but have generally adopted that employed in any document which was before me.

² The nearest he gets to it is in prescribing the duties of the chaplains (Statutes, p. 26, see n. 3, p. 43), where he speaks of 'Fundatorum'.

³ See Liber Obituarus, p. 30.

⁴ Statutes, p. 6.

⁵ See Liber Obituarus, p. 20.

2 EGLESFIELD AND ANTONY DE LUCY

name occurs there is added *manu secunda* ‘fundator istius collegii’. In the daily grace after meat,¹ and in the longer thanksgiving for use in the chapel,² Robert Eglesfeld is our founder, and in the latter Philippa and her royal consort appear at the head of the list of benefactors. It is curious that, so far as I have been able to discover, Robert de Eglesfeld’s obit on the last day of May seems never to have been kept in the College in any special way.

THE FOUNDER

Eight facts, besides those which appear in connexion with his foundation of the College, come out with reference to Robert de Eglesfeld from the darkness of the fourteenth century.

1. On the day after the Ascension of the Lord in the ninth year of Edward II (1316) Sir Antony de Lucy knight, grants ‘Roberto de Eglisfeld valletto meo’, to be yearly received from his manor of Balnes, twenty shillings and ‘unam robam de secta vallettorum meorum’, a dress of the pattern worn by his valets, in return for services rendered and to be rendered.³

¹ See Appendix F, vol. ii, p. 239.

² See ib., ii. 237.

³ This document is in the Archives (Mores, p. 55): ‘Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Antonius de Lucy, miles, concessi Roberto de Eglisfeld, valletto meo, pro servicio suo michi impenso et in posterum impensuro, quendam annum reddi-
tum xx^s et unam robam de secta vallettorum meorum annuatim ad totam vitam ipsius Roberti percipiendum de manerio meo de Balnes ad festum pentecostes et Sancti Martini per æquales porciones et predictam robam annuatim percipiendam ad festum natalis domini de manerio meo predicto, primo termino incipiente ad festum pentecostes anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi nono—datum apud Westmonasterium in crastino ascensionis domini anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi nono.’ ‘Impensuro’ is, of course, for ‘impendendo’. The festival of St. Martin here meant is the one in the winter, the festival of the ordination of the bishop of Tours, which falls on 11 Nov. In 1316 the day after Ascension Day was 24 May. Mr. A. E. Stamp, of the Record Office, kindly informs me that in the Inquisitions post mortem of members of the Lucy family Thackthwaite is described indifferently as being in the manor of Balnes and in the manor of Loweswater. See Cal. of Inq., vol. v, No. 146, p. 69. Loweswater (Nicolson and Burn, ii. 61) was an ancient demesne of Egremont, which came to Antony de Lucy, after the death of his brother Thomas, from his father Alan, who had married Alice, second daughter of Richard de Lucy (ib., 74),

2. In a quit-claim of messuages and lands in Clifton, co. Cumberland, dated 1 July, 1316, by Joan, widow of Thomas de Waleys to Benedict de Eglesfeld, now among the documents, belonging to Mr. Charlton at Hesleyside, co. Northumberland, one of the witnesses is Robert de Eglesfeld.¹

3. Robertus de Eglefeld is member for the county of Cumberland in Edward III's Parliament summoned to meet at Northampton, 24 April, 1328.²

4. On the 23rd of February, 2 Edward III (1328), the King grants to Robert de Eglesfeld the hamlet of Ravenwyk, which had escheated to the Crown through the forfeiture of Andrew de Harcla, in exchange for the manor of the Hide in Laleham and other lands of Robert's in Laleham, Littlyngton, and Stanes, in the county of Middlesex, of less value than Ravenwyk.³

as a result of the division of the property of Richard de Lucy. Alan was a de Multon, but that branch of the family took the name of Lucy from Alan's wife. Antony was a prominent soldier in the Scotch wars of the time, was made successively governor of the castles of Appleby, Egremont, Cockermouth, and Carlisle, the last after the execution of Andrew de Harcla, for whom see below, n. 3. He was summoned by writ to Parliament as Baron (Lord Lucy) in 1320, and died about 1342. He was sheriff of Cumberland in 1322. Eglesfield was near Loweswater, and not very far from both Cockermouth and Egremont.

¹ Communicated to me by Dr. James Wilson.

² In the Parliamentary Return of Members of Parliament from 1213 to 1876, ordered to be printed 11 August, 1879, p. 83, the members for Cumberland returned to the Parliament of England 2 Edw. III summoned to meet at Northampton 24 April, 1328, are given as Robertus de Eglefeld and Ricardus de Salkeld.

³ The document is in the College Archives (Mores, p. 148):—*'Carta Edvardi tertii regis de hameletto de Ravenwyk cum pertinentiis in comitatu Cumbriæ, quod ad vii libras ix solidos iiiij denarios per annum extenditur et quod ad manus domini Edvardi regis patris ejus per forisfactum Andree de Harcla inimici et rebellis ipsius patris ejus tanquam escaeta sua nuper devenerat, concesso Roberto de Eglesfeld habendum eidem Roberto et heredibus reddendo ultra servicia antehac debita xxvi solidos v denarios obolum per annum ad scaccarium per manus vicecomitis Cumbriæ, in escambium pro manerio ipsius Roberti de la Hide de Laleham cum pertinentiis in comitatu Middlesexie et omnibus aliis terris et tenementis ipsius Roberti in Laleham, Littlyngton et Stanes in eodem comitatu quæ ad vi libras iij solidos x denarios obolum extenduntur per annum per prefatum Robertum dicto regi concessis in augmentationem manerii regis de Kenyngton—datum*

4 RECTOR OF BROUGH UNDER STAYNESMORE

5. On iii. Id. September (11 September), 1332, John (de Kirkby) Bishop of Carlisle grants to Sir Robert de Eglesfeld, acolyte, Rector of the Church of Brough under Staynesmore, letters dimissory empowering him to be advanced by any bishop to all the higher orders.¹

23 Febr. 2 E. 3 (1328).’ The payment to the exchequer is two shillings more than the difference between the values of the two properties. That this deed has reference to the founder is clear from the document which is next calendared in Mores (ib.), which is Letters Patent, dated 31 March, 15 Edw. 3 (1341), granting to ‘Roberto de Eglesfeld cleric’ that he may give and assign the hamlet of Ravenwyk with its belongings to the provost and scholars of the hall of the queen, in spite of the fact that an inquisition ad quod damnum had certified that such an assignment would be ‘ad dampnum regis’, because of Robert’s laudable obedience and that the king may participate in so great a work of piety, because Robert has granted the patronage of the hall to Philippa the queen of England, the king’s most beloved consort and her successors the queens consort of England, and has also paid a fine of xx pounds. The inquisition mentioned is referred to by Nicolson and Burn (i. 567), who say that ‘In 14 Edw. 3 (1340) it is found by inquisition that Robert Eglesfield granted the hamlet of Ravenwyke to the provost and scholars of Queen’s college (Aulae Reginæ) in Oxford, holden of the King in capite, by homage and fealty and the rent of 2s. 8d. to be paid yearly into the exchequer at Carlisle. And the inquisition further finds that the said Robert held 40 marks of land and rent in the manors of Eglesfield and Dregg ‘of Anthony Lucy (lord of Cockermouth) by fealty and 6s. 8d. yearly.’ The founder’s grant of Renwick to the College is dated 17 June, 15 Edw. 3 (1341), so ‘granted’ in the inquisition must be for ‘proposed to grant’. Laleham, Littlyngton (now Littleton), and Staines are all in Middlesex, near the Thames. The king’s manor of Kenyngton was not Kennington (in Surrey), but the large manor west of Hampton Court now represented by Kempton Park. For Ravenwyk or Renwick see below, n. 2, p. 10. Andrew de Harcla was made Earl of Carlisle by Edward II for his defeat of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 1322, at Boroughbridge. He was subsequently accused of treason, having been in conference with Robert Bruce, was suddenly seized by Antony Lord Lucy (Eglesfield’s patron) in the castle of Carlisle, and executed by order of the king.

¹ This is in the College Archives (Mores, p. 55):—‘Literæ dimissoriæ Johannis episcopi Karleolensis domino Roberto de Eglesfeld acolito rectori ecclesiæ de Burgo subitus Staynesmore concessæ—ut à quoconque episcopo ad omnes majores ordines promoveri valeat, datum apud Rosam 3 id. Sept., 1332.’ ‘Rosa’ is of course Rose Castle, the favourite seat of the bishops of Carlisle. ‘The said Robert de Eglesfeld, on his presentation to the rectory of Burgh (in 1332), was instituted in the person of Adam de Eglesfeld his proxy’, who seems to have been a brother of his. (See Appendix B, p. 311.) The founder transferred the rectory of Brough to the College in 1344, and in the same year a vicarage was constituted (Mores, p. 170), of which the first holders were John Rainold,

6. In the Patent Rolls there is, under date 3 Nov. 1335, a commission to the prior of the church of St. Mary, Carlisle, Master Thomas de Eyncurt, parson of the church of Plumlond, Robert de Barton, and Robert de Eggelesfeld, parson of the church of Burgh under Staynesmore, to make a visitation of the King's hospital of St. Nicholas, Carlisle, which is reported to be very greatly decayed by misrule.¹

7. In 12 Ed. 3 (8 June, 1338) there was a licence for Robert de Eglesfield, king's clerk, to impark his woods of Eglesfield, Dregg, and Ravenwyk if they be not within the metes (bounds) of the forest.²

afterwards vicar of Appleby, and John de Merton. Robert 'was ordained priest in the cathedral church of Carlisle in Lent following. The right of presentation, at this vacancy, was contested by Robert de Clifford in the courts at Westminster, and judgement given for the King. In 1342 the profits of the rectory were sequestered by the bishop, for the non-residence of the said Robert de Eglesfield; whereupon the King sent a writ of relaxation, the said Robert being employed in attendance upon the king's person.' (Nicolson and Burn, i. 568.)

¹ Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1334-8, p. 216. The results of the inquisition held before the prior and Rob. de Eglesfeld is printed in the Calendar of Miscellaneous Inquisitions, vol. ii, p. 355. On 25 July, 1340, the Bishop of Carlisle, Robert Parvyng, and Robert de Eglesfeld were appointed by the King to make a second visitation of the same hospital. The details of this visitation are set out in the Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1340-3, pp. 119-23; but it seems to have been conducted by the prior of St. Mary's church and Robert Parvyng, for whom see note at the end of chapter, p. 23.

² Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1338-40, p. 94. Nicolson and Burn (i. 567) seem to have turned this into a grant of free warren to Robert in the three manors. It has been inferred from this and from a quotation by Nicolson and Burn (see above, n. 3, p. 3) in their next paragraph, from an Inquisition of 14 E. 3, 'that the said Robert held 40 marks of land and rent in the manors of Eglesfield and Dregg, of Anthony Lucy (lord of Cockermouth) by fealty and 6s. 8d. yearly', that Robert was lord of the manor of Eglesfeld, and so probably his father's eldest son; but in an Inquisition ad quod damnum of 15 E. 2 (1321-2) (File 151, No. 7) John de Eglesfeld was to grant to the prior and convent of St. Mary at Carlisle a messuage and land in Cockermouth, he himself retaining the manor of Eglesfield; and in another Inquisition of 14 E. 3 (1340) (File 252, No. 16) Robert de Eglesfield, clerk, was to grant the hamlet of Renwick to Queen's Hall, retaining himself land and rent in Eglesfield and Dregg. We may infer, therefore, with some certainty that there is no evidence of Robert having been lord of either of the three manors.

8. 1339, 26 Feb. Kennington, Anthony de Lucy, Knight, acknowledges that he owes to Robert de Eglesfeld, clerk, and to Thomas de Hardegill, 500*l.* to be levied, in default of payment, of his lands and chattels in Cumberland.¹

Some² have found in these facts evidence of the existence of two or three Roberts, but a careful attention to the dates shows that all the statements may very well apply to the same person; and the absence of the mention of any other Robert among the members of the family for whom under the provisions of Eglesfield's Statutes prayers and masses were to be said³ seems inexplicable, if such an one existed, especially if one of the other Roberts was the benefactor through whom Ravenwyk or Renwick came to the College.⁴

The founder's family seems to have sprung from the village in West Cumberland whence they derived their name.⁵ As early as the twelfth century they seem to have had holdings

I owe these references to Rev. H. E. Salter. Members of the family seem to have held property in Eglesfield apart from the manor held by the head of the family. See below, n. 2, p. 8. Dr. Collinson states that the original grant of the free warren 'is not now forthcoming'. Dregg is on the west coast of Cumberland between Seascale and Ravenglass. See Appendix B, p. 305.

¹ Calendar of Close Rolls, 1339–41, p. 96. How de Lucy had incurred this debt to the founder and de Hardegill does not appear. Robert probably wanted the money towards the College he was contemplating, and de Hardegill may have been associated in the acknowledgement of the debt to enable Robert to get the money at once and transfer the debt to de Hardegill. Robert's first purchase in Oxford is dated 19 May, 1340. See p. 63 and n. 1 there.

² Mr. Humphrey Senhouse (1806) and Dr. Collinson, provost 1796 to 1827. (See MS. Memoirs of Eglesfield described in Appendix A, p. 299.)

³ See Statutes, p. 7, where he mentions his father, mother, grandfather, and grandmother, and uncle Adam by name, not specifying, however, any of his brothers or sisters, who are included under 'liberi sui', sc. of John and Beatrice. The passage in the Statutes is printed below n. 2, p. 26. For Eglesfeld's family see Appendix B.

⁴ The document quoted n. 1, p. 10, seems to settle this point quite clearly. See also the second document in n. 3, p. 3.

⁵ Eglesfield is a township in the old parish of Brigham in West Cumberland, two and a half miles south-west of Cockermouth. Traces of a Roman way have been found in it. It was the birthplace also of John Dalton, the author of the Atomic Theory in Chemistry. See Appendix B, p. 303.

as far south as Gosford,¹ and by the middle of the thirteenth at latest to be lords of the manor of Eglesfeld.² Eglesfeld was a mesne manor held under the owner of the castle of Cockermouth, who had been enfeoffed with it and four other neighbouring vills by the lord of Egremont who held under the King.³ One of the founder's uncles, Benedict, held at least one manor in Clifton another of the five vills, and other members of the family seem to have controlled other neighbouring manors.⁴ The social position of the family would explain the circumstance of one of its members being educated in the family of the overlord, and his subsequent promotion to be one of the knights of the shire for Cumberland.

In his Statutes Eglesfeld mentions his father John, and his mother Beatrix, his grandfather Thomas Eglesfeld and Hawisia his wife, and an uncle 'Dominus Adam, clericus'.⁵ This Adam was a King's clerk, and appears in the Papal Registers, like most clerics who appear there, as a pluralist. He was rector of Brightestone in the diocese of Winchester, chaplain to Leonard, bishop of Albano; rector of Beverston, or Beutreston, in the diocese of Worcester, and of Egremond in that of York; and had leave from Clement V to accept further preferment. Under John XXII he had to resign Egremond and Beverston.⁶ He

¹ See Grant of the Prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem to Adam Casse, printed by Dr. Wilson in Register of Saint Bees, p. 535, and Appendix B, p. 303.

² 'So early as the reign of Henry the third we find there was in the 44th year of that king (1259-60) a suit at law between Adam, son of Richard de Eglesfield, plaintiff, and Henry de Eglesfield, defendant, concerning a mill in Eglesfield, which implies that the family were then lords of the manor.' (Nicolson and Burn's Westmorland and Cumberland, i. 567.) This Henry de Eglesfeld was the founder's great-grandfather. They give as their authority 'the Escheator's books for Cumberland, as copied by Mr. Denton'.

³ For William de Meschin's enfeoffment of Waldeve, son of Cospatrick, with the five vills 'between Cocar and Darwent', see Dr. Wilson's Register of St. Bees, p. 492; Nicolson and Burn, ii. 8; and Appendix B, p. 303.

⁴ See Appendix B, pp. 307, 308.

⁵ Statt., p. 7. See below, n. 2, p. 26.

⁶ The following mentions of Adam de Eglesfeld occur in the Papal Letters:—
18 Kal. May (14 April), 1307, at Bonavallis. To Adam de Eglesfeld, rector of Brighteston, in the diocese of Winchester, Dispensation, at the request of Leonard,

prospered and was able to confer the manor of Clifton upon his brother Benedict. William of Muskham was one of his executors. He must be distinguished from another Adam, brother of the founder who was made by the founder one of his proctors, and acted as Robert's proxy on the institution of the latter to the rectory of Burgh-under-Staynesmore.¹

Robert's life, then, up to the foundation of the College seems to have been as follows: The son of John de Eglesfeld and Beatrix his wife,² he was born towards the end of the thirteenth century, and as a youth was attached to the family of Sir Antony de Lucy, to which the honour of Cockermouth belonged by right of inheritance.³ The honour, which included

bishop of Albano, whose chaplain he is, to hold also the church of Beverston, in the diocese of Worcester, value together 30*l.* This was the second year of pope Clement V. (Bliss, Papal Letters, ii. 27.) 3 Kal. July (29 June), 1313 (the eighth year of pope Clement V), at Groseau. To Adam de Eglesfeld. He is rector of Brighteston and Beutreston, in the dioceses of Winchester and Worcester, value 30*l.*, and of Egremond, in that of York, value 12*l.*, which he holds by *commendam*. Dispensation to accept an additional benefice value 25*l.* (Bliss, Papal Letters, ii. 117.) 4 Kal. May (28 April), 1318, at Avignon, the second year of pope John XXII. To the bishop of Worcester, the precentor of York, and Richard de Plumstoke, canon of Lincoln. Mandate to assign to Ralph de Horncastro, of the diocese of Lincoln, the rectory of Beverston, value 20*l.*, in that of Worcester, void by the cession of Adam de Eglesfeld, who held it as a pluralist without papal dispensation, notwithstanding that Ralph has provision made to him of a benefice in the gift of the abbot and convent of Westminster. (Bliss, Papal Letters, ii. 172.) 5 Kal. Aug. (28 July), 1318 (second year of pope John XXII), at Avignon. To Master John de Wodehouse, provision at the archbishop of York's request, of the rectory of Egermond, in the diocese of York, value 18 marks, void by the cession of Adam de Eglesfeld, who held it as a pluralist without papal dispensation. (Bliss, Papal Letters, ii. 180.)

¹ See above, n. 1, p. 4, and Appendix B, p. 311.

² The third son, if we may infer this from the presence of the 'mullet' or five-pointed star in his arms, the mark of cadency of that son. On the other hand, the supposed grant of free warren and the possession of land in Eglesfield has been taken as an indication that he was the eldest son and at that time lord of the manor, but see n. 2, p. 5. Other members of the family besides the Lord held land at various times in Eglesfeld. See Appendix B, p. 309.

³ For Antony de Lucy see above, n. 3, p. 2. Honour, as applied to Cocker-mouth, is used in the legal sense of 'A seigniory of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount' (N. E. D., s.v.).

five vill¹ of which Eglesfield was one, had been granted by Edward II, on failure of the issue of one branch of the de Lucy's, to a succession of favourites of whom de Harcla was the last, and was restored to the de Lucy's in the person of Robert's patron, on de Harcla's fall.¹ Eglesfeld's insistence in his Statutes on courtly behaviour² may be due to the lessons he learnt in de Lucy's family. The brutalities and ferocities of a border chieftain's life in those days may have turned his mind, after a period of knightly service, including the variety of a seat in Parliament for one session, to the desire to change his profession. That the social condition of the border counties had produced a deep impression upon him comes out in the Statutes, when he gives a preference in the election to his foundation to natives of the two counties he knew best, 'propter patriae vastationem, personarum in eadem indigentiam ampliorem, literaturaequa in ipsa insolitam raritatem'.³

On our view of the interpretation of the facts before us, he would be a good deal over thirty years of age before he took orders;⁴ and this, in addition to the circumstance that his duties as chaplain to the Queen would lead him away from Cumberland, may have induced him to get letters dimissory from the Bishop

¹ For these vill^s see Appendix B, p. 303.

² Instances of this occur in the Statutes, p. 14, where the requirement of speaking only Greek or Latin at meals is dispensed with if 'ex lege honestatis ad aliud idioma urgeantur extraneorum supervenientium dominatione vel præsentia'; they were in any case to talk 'modeste'; p. 16, where, in the service of the table and in their behaviour, the scholars and chaplains 'sequantur ritum curie quoad observantiam curialitatis et modestie'; p. 29, where the service of the poor boys to be rendered to the Provost or Fellows in the common hall is limited to the occasions 'cum curialitatis honestas requirit'; p. 30, where 'eruditio[n]es in curialitate', instructions in politeness are mentioned; p. 31, on Sundays and festivals when the poor boys went back to their own table in hall their instructors were to take the head of the table 'ut ipsos juvenes regant et regulent curialiter sicut decet'. 'Leges honestatis' are also referred to, ib., p. 19, in the sumptuary regulations as to meals.

³ See below, p. 33 and n. 3 there.

⁴ He was only an acolyte in 1332, and would probably have been of age in 1316, when the yearly life pension was granted to him by Antony de Lucy and when he was permitted to witness a legal document. (See above, pp. 2 and 3.)

10 HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE COLLEGE

of Carlisle, that his advancement to the higher orders might not be delayed by his absence from Brough or for any other reason.

Eglesfeld's material contribution to the foundation of the College was the site with the buildings then upon it¹ and the **Manor of Ravenwyke or Renwick** in the north-east of Cumberland.² Any other possessions which accrued to the College during his lifetime were due to his influence with his royal mistress, and through her with her husband, and to the favour wherewith his designs were regarded by other wealthy friends.³ Some of his Oxford property continued in his possession to the time of his death, and was transferred to the College with the co-operation of his brother John.⁴

¹ In the College Archives (Mores, p. 70) we have :—‘Carta Roberti de Eglesfeld clericci concedens preposito et scolaribus aulæ reginæ Oxon per se fundatæ messuagium suum in parochia Sancti Petri in Oriente cum edificiis, gardinis, et cæteris pro eorum inhabitatione in perpetuum, iisdem insuper concedit hamelettum suum de Rauenwyk in comitatu Cumberlandiæ datum apud Oxon. 13 Maii 15 Edvardi 3 (1341).’ Mores states that the messuagium here meant is Temple Hall, for which see Appendix C, p. 329. In the seal to this document the founder's name is spelt Eglesfeld. See n. 1, p. 1. For Eglesfeld's two seals see Pl. VI opposite p. 25.

² Renwick is about three miles east-north-east of Kirkoswald on the slopes of the ridge of which Cross-fell is the highest point. The revenue to the College consists of the customary payments of the copyhold tenants of the manor and certain duties incumbent on them with respect to the mill of the manor. The grant to the College is printed in Nicolson and Burn, ii. 434, n.†, and gives the boundaries of the manor. The date of the licence to Eglesfield to give Renwick to the College is 31 March, 15 Edw. III (1341). On the 22nd July, 1342, the College was excused £20 due for the licence, and was granted the arrears of rent due when Robert gave it them. On the 9th July, 1343, the College was excused for ever the annual rent of £1 6s. 5½d. previously paid at the exchequer for the hamlet of Renwick. (Mores, pp. 148, 149.) See also p. 18, n. 2.

³ The principal of these were Sir Robert Achard (for whom see below, n. 1, p. 16, and Liber Obituarius, p. 91), Sir John de Handlo (ib., p. 83), Lady Isabella Parvyng (ib., p. 88, and p. 17, n. 2 below), Sir John de Stowford (Lib. Obit., p. 66), and, above all, William Muskharn (ib., p. 67).

⁴ The document is in the College Archives (Mores, p. 79):—‘Johannes de Eglesfeld frater et hæres Roberti de Eglesfeld concedit magistris Hermanno de Gelria et Henrico de Wytfeld vnum messuagium in parochia Sancti Petri in Oriente inter tenementum præpositi et scolarium aulæ Reginæ ex parte orientali et tenementum abbatis et conventus de Osney ex parte orientali (occidentali ?), item omnes placeas et tenementa de quibus dictus Robertus obiit seisinatus—apud Penreth in

Eglesfeld seems to have lived in the College during the remainder of his life. He is described as Provost in at least two documents.¹ His name occurs first in the list of members in the earliest College accounts which are preserved.² In the period between the Saturday next after the feast of St. Gregory (15 March) 1348 and the following feast of St. Michael (29 September) he receives commons in every week but five, money is paid for repairs in his chamber,³ for a horse hired for six days for him through one Peter for a journey to London on the Thursday next after the feast of St. Augustine, bishop of

vigilia Sancti Martini in yeme 29 E. 3.' Mores thinks the messuage specified is the tenement of Thomas Sowy, bought by the founder from the master and scholars of University Hall, 19 May, 1340. See Appendix C, p. 326. The vigil of St. Martin in the winter is 10 November, and the 29th year of the reign of Edward III would be 1355. For Herman see p. 98 and n. 3 there, and for Henry Wytfeld p. 104 and n. 2 there. For this John see Appendix B, p. 310. There appears to have been some negotiation between the College and John as to its right to some of Robert's possessions. The document which finally settled the matter is in the Archives (Mores, p. 4):—'Endenture entre maistre Johan de Hothome proust de la sale la reigne en Oxenford et les escoliers de mesme sale dune part et Johan de Eglesfeld frere et heir Robert de Eglesfeld daltre part—si le dit Johan de Eglesfeld ou ses heirs face ou facent vne releesse as auanditz proust et escoliers ou lour successours per quele ils relesserunt tote lour droit en la manoir de Rauenwik et an totes les terres et tenements en Oxenford des queux le dit Robert frere le dit Johan fust seisi et auxi si le dit Johan de Eglesfeld ses heirs ou executeurs paie ou paient as susditz proust et escoliers ou lur successeurs xxiv marcs desterlinges deyns les deux anns prochains ou suauns la date de cestes en Borugh sur Staynesmore q adonques totes actions de debt ou daccompte queux les susditz proust et escoliers ont devers le dit Johan de Eglesfeld soyent esteyniez &c. dones à Rauenwik en la feste de Sainte Margarite lan du regne le roy E. 3. vint neufiseme 20 July 1355.' The document is endorsed 'defesentia obligacionis seu debiti Johannis de Eglesfeld'. Ou suauns is perhaps ensuivants, following.

¹ In an indenture dated on the day next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, 21 Edw. III (9 September, 1347), testifying to the reception by the College of certain documents from the executors of Sir John de Handlo (Mores, p. 321), Eglesfield is called Rob. de Eglesfeld prepos. aul. R. This document is preceded in Mores (p. 320) by another indenture testifying that the executors of Sir John de Handlo had delivered to Robert de Eglesfeld, provost of Queen's Hall, certain documents. The date of this second document is the last day but one of January, 21 Edw. III, i.e. 1347. See also n. 3, p. 38.

² See the first Long Roll in Appendix D, p. 332.

³ ib., p. 341.

the English (7 May);¹ for a longer visit to Southampton about the feast of St. Peter ad vincula (1 August),² for a shoe for the horse of the Provost of Oriel which had been lent to Eglesfeld,³ and for parchment for letters written on the feast of Saints Cosmas and Damian (27 September).⁴ A penny is paid him for his oblation on several saints' days during the period of the account.⁵

The obituary book fixes the day of his death to the last day of May 1349, though the expenses of his funeral, perhaps his 'year's mind', are only paid in the accounts of 1351–2.⁶ A good deal of wax was expended, and a moderate quantity of wine.⁷ At the time of his funeral, though services were performed in some place within the College buildings,⁸ the chapel contemplated by him was not yet built. His remains, wherever at first laid, seem to have been transferred, as he had desired, to lie before his Scholars and in their sight in the chapel when it was built,⁹ from whence in the eighteenth century a casket containing them was removed to the vault under the new chapel.¹⁰ An old college

¹ See the first Long Roll in Appendix D, p. 335.

² ib., p. 337. ³ ib., p. 343.

⁴ ib., p. 338. ⁵ ib., p. 341.

⁶ See Liber Obituarius, pp. 20, 75, 76. There are no College accounts preserved for the period between Michaelmas, 1348, and 29 April, 1350. The second Long Roll preserved contains the accounts from 29 April, 1350, to 13 October, 1351; and the third, which contains the funeral expenses mentioned in the text, runs from 13 October, 1351, to 13 July, 1352.

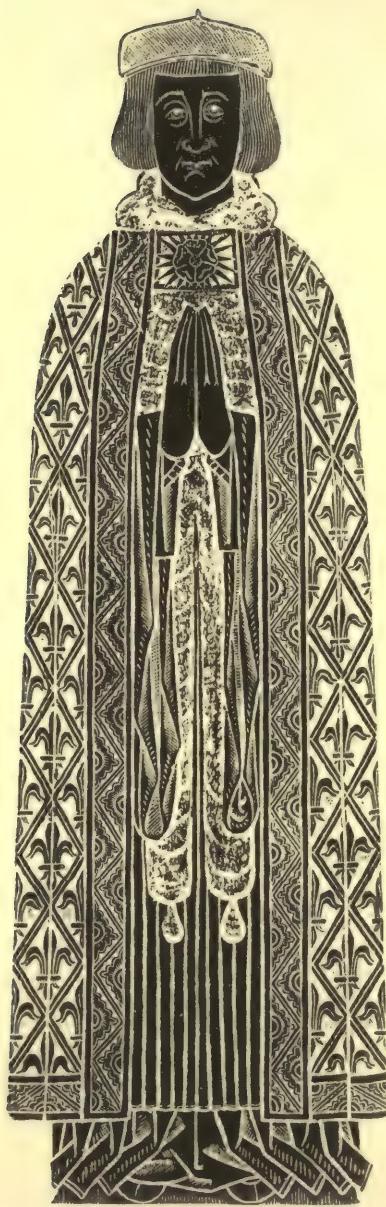
⁷ Under the heading 'Liberata pro cera et vino pro capella' the first entry is 'In primis pro cera ix s. pro xvii libris et quarterio de quibus xi libræ liberabantur Aulæ Reginæ pro cera expensa in funeracione Roberti Egilsfeld. Item pro vino iiiii d. ob. q²d.' i.e. 4²d., four pence, a halfpenny, and a farthing.

⁸ This place is called capella from the beginning. See previous note. There are items of expenses for the chapel in the Long Rolls from the first onwards. See Appendix D, p. 344.

⁹ See Statt., p. 36, and below, p. 59 and n. 1 there.

¹⁰ The vault under the sanctuary of the chapel runs north and south. On a dais at the north end a plain catafalque is erected on which is placed the leaden casket of the founder's remains. Halton's remains, which had been interred in the old chapel, were placed in a sort of eastern transept. His coffin had perished, and the remains were enclosed in 1903 in an oak casket and laid in

PLATE II



Scale 0 _____ Foot

BRASS OF ROBERT LANGTON

servant¹ told me that he had seen the casket when the vault was opened in 1827 for the burial of Provost Collinson. In 1903 the vault was again opened, and on a sort of catafalque, at the extreme north arm of the mortuary chamber under the apse, was a leaden casket on which was inscribed 'Reliquiae Fundatoris'.² The brass once supposed to be his and engraved as such in Skelton's 'Pietas Oxoniensis'³ is indubitably that of Robert Langton, the builder of the fine ante-chapel of the old chapel.⁴ A similar brass, probably of some local clergyman, in the church of Dowdeswell near Cheltenham,⁵ has also with even less probability been supposed to be Eglesfield's.

THE FOUNDRESS

The child-wife of Edward III⁶ was married before she was fourteen, and was only eighteen when Bishop Kirkby gave the same place. The coffins of the other persons laid in the new chapel lie in two rows in front of the founder's casket.

¹ George Evans.

² Skelton (*Pietas Oxoniensis*, p. 27) states that the vault was opened in 1796, and the coffin and its contents found in a state of decay, and that the remains were then transferred to the leaden casket, which was found when the vault was again opened more than a century later.

³ The plate is numbered eight, and is opposite p. 25. The brass is reproduced in this volume, Plate II, opposite p. 13.

⁴ See below, p. 169.

⁵ My attention was called to this by its mention in Murray's Handbook for Gloucestershire, 1895, p. 142. Gough had noticed its identity with the Queen's College brass, which had by his time been mistakenly regarded as that of the founder. I saw it on a visit I paid to Dowdeswell for the purpose.

⁶ The date of Philippa's birth is uncertain. If an account of her, inserted in Bishop Stapeldon of Exeter's Register (p. 169, ed. Hingeston-Randolph), really refers to her, she was nine years old on the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John (24 June or 27 December), 1319; but the document may, perhaps, refer to her eldest sister Sibylla, who died early. Philippa was the third daughter of William the Good, Count of Hainault. She is generally thought to have been some months younger than her husband, who was born in 1312. At the time of their marriage in York Cathedral on 30 January, 1328, Froissart says she was in her fourteenth year. Her children were born, Edward in 1330, Isabella in 1332, Joan in 1333, William in 1335, Lionel in 1338, John in 1340, Edmund in 1341, Blanche in 1342, Mary in 1344, Margaret in 1346, William in 1347, Thomas in 1355.

Robert de Eglesfeld letters dimissory to any bishop to ordain him to the higher orders. How soon after this he became one of her clerks and chaplains does not appear. The Papal letters lately calendared show how often she allowed her interest with the Pope to be used for the promotion of the interest of her clerks and chaplains, but Eglesfeld's name does not appear in this connexion till after the College has been founded.¹ She reached England from the Low Countries after the birth of John of Gaunt in November 1340.² On the 18th of the following January the King's charter was granted to Eglesfeld to construct and found a collegiate hall of scholars, chaplains and others, under the name of the Hall of the Queen's Scholars of Oxford.³

¹ The earliest mention of Robert in the Papal Letters is (Bliss, iii. 221) 3 Kal. Dec. (29 November), 1346, the fifth year of Clement VI (see below, p. 17, n. 2; and in the Papal Petitions is in i. 122, referred to below in the same note).

² John had been born in March. The king and queen had a very bad passage from Flanders to London, taking three days on the voyage.

³ The document is in the College Archives (Mores, p. 1):—*'Edvardus dei gratia rex Anglie & Francie dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod ad honorem dei et augmentacionem cultus divini neconon ad requisicionem dilecti clericci nostri Roberti de Eglesfeld de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eidem Roberto quod ipse in quodam messuagio suo cum pertinenciis in Oxon in parochia Sancti Petri in oriente situato quandam aulam collegialem de scholaribus capellanis et aliis perpetuis temporibus duraturam sub nomine aule scholarium Regine de Oxon que per unum prepositum de dictis scholaribus juxta ordinacionem predicti Roberti inde faciendam gubernabitur construere et de novo fundare ac messuagium illud cum pertinenciis prefatis preposito et scholaribus dare possit et assignare habendam et tenendam sibi et successoribus suis prepositis et scholaribus aule illius pro eorum inhabitacione ibidem in perpetuum. Et eisdem preposito et scholaribus quod ipsi messuagium predictum cum pertinenciis de prefato Roberto recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis in perpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem. Et memoratam aulam cum preposito et ceteris sociis per eleccionem in futurum habitantibus et morantibus in eadem quos ad verum collegium erigimus et existere ex nunc proponimus et ut collegium licitum et approbatum agnoscimus auctoritate nostra plena qua possumus acceptamus ratificamus et confirmamus statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito aut quoecunque alio statuto vel ordinacione in contrarium factis non obstantibus. Nolentes quod predictus Robertus vel heredes sui seu prefati prepositus et scholares aut dicti successores sui ratione premissorum per nos vel heredes nostros justiciarios escaetores vicecomites aut alias ballivos seu*

In this charter no other mention is made of Philippa, but nine years later, in a subsequent charter, Philippa, queen of England, our dearest consort, is described as having founded and created the College of Scholars in Oxford.¹

ministros nostros quoscunque occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur salvis tamen nobis et aliis capitalibus dominis feodi illius serviciis inde debit is et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes teste me ipso apud turrim Londinensem 18 Januario anno regni nostri Anglie quarto decimo regni vero nostri Francie primo per breve de privato sigillo Retforde.'

Observe the distinction between aula, the building or institution, and collegium, the collection of persons. The name Retforde at the end of the charter is that of the clerk of chancery who would countersign a document like this bearing the great seal. The practice of signing the surname only has been usual, Dr. R. L. Poole informs me, though not quite invariable, since the early part of the fourteenth century. William of Retford was Keeper of the Great Wardrobe in 1349, and Keeper of the Wardrobe 1350-3 and 1357-8 (*Eng. Hist. Rev.* xxiv. 505, 501). He may have been earlier a clerk of chancery, and a relative of the first provost of the College. In *Foedera*, ii. 1231, in the Close Roll which gives the date of Sir Robert Parvyng's death in 1343, John de Offord is mentioned as 'custos privati sigilli domini nostri Regis'. The seal is Edward III's fourth seal, figured Nos. 61 and 62 on Plate X of Wyon's *Great Seals of England*.

¹ This document is in the College Archives (*Mores*, p. 2):—'Edwardus dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes literae perveniant salutem. Considerantes qualiter Philippa regina Anglie consors nostra carissima devotionis fervore succensa quoddam collegium scholarium in Oxon in sacra theologia et aliis scientiis studentium fundavit et creavit in perpetuis temporibus duraturum, advertentesque juxta supplicationem ipsius regine nobis in hac parte factam quod prefati scholares capella infra septa mansi sui ibidem necessario indigeant tam ad divina in eadem celebranda quam alias ut ipsi studiis suis quietius intendere valeant ut debebunt: de gratia nostra speciali ad requisitionem prefate regine concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilecto nobis preposito scholarium aule regine de Oxon et scholaribus predictis quod ipsi quandam capellam infra septa mansi sui quam cito sibi viderint opportunum ad divina inibi pro salutari statu nostro et ipsius regine ac liberorum nostrorum quoad vixerimus et pro animabus nostris ac antecessorum et heredum nostrorum et omnium ipsius collegii benefactorum necnon animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum celebranda facere valeant et construere sibi et successoribus suis perpetuo possidendam. et ad requisitionem ejusdem regine concessimus dilecto nostro Johanni de Stouford quod ipse advocationem ecclesie de Shawe que ad sex marcas et dimidiam taxatur et que de nobis tenetur in capite dare possit et assignare dilectis nobis in Christo priori et canonicis sancte Fredeswide Oxon pro quibusdam placeis manso dictorum prepositi et scholarium in eadem villa contiguis eisdem preposito et scholaribus per prefatos priorem et canonicos

But the Queen had not waited to show her interest in Eglesfield's foundation or to take it over. In 1342 Clement VI at her petition confirmed the foundation of a College of masters, students and chaplains, called Queen's Hall, newly founded by Queen Philippa in the University of Oxford, appropriated the churches of Spersholt and Burgh-under-Stainmore to the provost and students, granted a Mandate to the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Provost and College to build a chapel with cemetery, and therein to celebrate divine offices, receive oblations, and administer the sacraments; and granted a relaxation of a year and forty days of enjoined penance to those who should visit the chapel.¹ The chapel, however, was not built at once.

pro capella predicta ibidem juxta ordinacionem suam de novo facienda et construenda dandis et assignandis in perpetuum. teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium die vicesimo octavo Januarii anno regni nostri vicesimo tertio (1350). per breve de privato sigillo. Derlee.'

This last arrangement does not seem to have been carried out. Stouford's benefaction to the College consisted of properties adjoining to the Frideswide property, and the Frideswide property was conveyed to the College for an annual rent of thirty shillings under a licence granted to the convent by Edward III. 23 May, 28 Edw. III (1354). See Mores, p. 80, and below, p. 63. Derlee was probably one of the clerks of the Wardrobe (see above, n. 3, p. 14). The seal is the same as that affixed to the charter of foundation (n. 1, p. 15).

¹ The date of the confirmation is given by Bliss and Johnson (*Papal Letters*, iii. 87) as 4 Kal. Maij (28 April), 1342; the appropriation of the churches (ib., p. 88), the relaxation (ib., p. 68), and the mandate are granted on the same day (ib., p. 87), all at Pont de Sorgues. This action on the part of the pope confirms (1) a grant made 23 July, 1341, of the advowson of Burgh by the king, and (2) a licence to Robert Achard to give the advowson of Spersholt granted 15 May, 1342. This Robert Achard was one of a family who had held the chief manor of Sparsholt from the days of Henry I, when it was granted to Richard Achard. William, Richard's son, at the end of his life became a Monk of Sherborne Priory, in Hampshire, leaving the property to his son William. Our Robert called himself son of Elias de Coleshull, a family which seems to have held the manor for one or more generations. A Walter de Coleshulle was rector of Sperschholte, value 40 marks, in 1313 (Bliss, *Papal Letters*, ii. 116). Peter de Achard, Robert's successor, seems to have given the College some trouble in securing possession of the rectory, and Provost Whitfeld had to go to Avignon to get it secured to the College by the pope. See p. 105, n. 1. Peter's objection may have been due to the circumstance that his father had first entailed upon him the manor of Spersholt including the advowson (24 Feb. 1342, Patent Rolls, p. 381), and subsequently (May 3 of the same year, ib., p. 424) excluded the advowson from the entail. The licence

GODSHOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON, FROM THE NORTH-EAST



In 1346 the Queen again applied to the Pope, on behalf of her College of masters, students and chaplains, called Queen's Hall, which she has lately founded with the co-operation of Sir¹ Robert de Eglesfeld, for the appropriation of the parish church of Newbold Pacy in the county of Warwick;² and on behalf of Sir Robert de Eglesfeld, her clerk, of the diocese of York³ for a benefice, with or without cure of souls, value £100, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. Both these petitions were granted before the end of the year, but the value of the living was limited to 40 marks with cure of souls or 30 without. In July 1347 from before Calais, where in the following month she was to earn her most permanent reputation by saving on the surrender of the town the lives of the principal burgesses, she granted to the provost and scholars of our hall of Oxford an annual payment

for the alienation in mortmain by Robert to the College was dated 15 May, 1342 (ib., p. 433). For Robert Achard see also *Liber Obituariorum*, p. 91.

¹ Sir is the translation of 'dominus' in Eglesfield's case applied to him as a clergyman. 'Dan' is also used in the same way, and 'Dom' especially by the Benedictines. In later days the use of Sir as opposed to Mr. would imply that the clergyman was not or was not known to be a Master of Arts.

² The letters patent to the Prior and Convent of St. Oswald of Nostell to grant the advowson of Newbold Pacy to the provost and scholars of Queen hall and their successors is dated 20 April, 18 Edw. III (1344) (*Mores*, p. 21). A hundred marks were provided by the Lady Isabel, wife of Sir Robert Parvyng, to pay the convent of Nostell for the advowson, and a vicarage was created in the following October (ib., p. 261). For Sir Robert Parvyng see note at end of chapter. The queen's petition is in Bliss's Papal Petitions, i. 122, and the grant as to Newbold Pacy, the value of which is said to be 13 marks, which was made at Avignon 3 Kal. Dec. (29 November), 1346, with the condition that fitting compensation be made to the bishop and archdeacon, is in Bliss and Johnson's Papal Letters, iii. 224. The reservation of the benefice to Robert de Eglesfeld is in Papal Letters, iii. 221, though it is of the same date as the grant of Newbold Pacy. The letters patent to the Prior and Convent permitting them to assign, and the assignment by them to the College are printed in full in *Liber Obituariorum*, pp. 89, 90. The petition for the appropriation states that 'the provost and masters' are already patrons, and that the value of the benefice did not exceed 13 marks. The appropriation was to take effect on the death of the actual incumbent, 'all rights of the bishop and archdeacon notwithstanding'.

³ See Bliss, Papal Petitions, i. 122. Eglesfield was in the old parish of Brigham, in the deanery of Coupland and in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and so in the diocese as well as in the province of York. It was not included in the diocese of Carlisle till 1856.

of 20 marks in aid of their sustenance, to be received from our receiver at Richmond, until other provision should be made for their sustenance.¹

It was doubtless through the Queen's influence that the King in 1343 endowed the College with the advowson of Blechesdon or Blechingden,² and in the following year with the Wardenship of St. Julian's Hospital, commonly called God's House, in Southampton.³ This, the most valuable of the endowments

¹ The document is in the College Archives (Mores, p. 3):—‘Philippe de la grace de dieu reine d'Angleterre dame d'Angleterre et duchesse de Aquitaine a tous ceux qui ces lettres verront salut. sachez nous de notre grace especiale et pour l'affection que nous avons a nos chers en dieu prouost et escoliers de notre sale doxenford quest proprement de nostre fundacion leur avoir grauntez par assent de notre conseil vne annuelte de vingt mares par an en eide de leur sustenance a auoir et resceuoir a la feste de la seinte Michel proscheinement avenir et ensi dan en an a la dite feste par les mains de notre rescevour a Richemunde qy par temps sera tanques nous aioms autrement ordeinez pur leur dite sustenance ou q nous leur aioms auauncez et eidez d'autre chose en autre place de celle value ou de greindre en tesmoignance de queu chose nous avons fait faire cestes nos lettres patentes. donne deuant Caloys le quint iour de Juyl lan du regne notre trescher seigneur le roi d'Angleterre vyntesme premier (1347).’ ‘Greindre’ equals ‘plus grande’. The document is printed with the abbreviations in Liber Obituarius, p. 87.

² The document is in the College Archives (Mores, p. 99):—‘Litere regie quibus ad requisicionem Philippe regine Anglie conceditur preposito et scholaribus advocacio ecclesie de Blechesdon que ad manus Henrici tertii regis per forisfactum Ricardi de Grauill et Willelmi fratris ejus qui jus ad presentandum ad eandem alternis vicibus habuere devenerat. conceditur etiam adquirendi licentia adolucionem ecclesie predicte a quoconque alio jus presentandi ad eandem alternis vicibus habente. remittitur insuper preposito et scolaribus redditum xxvi solidorum sex denariorum et oboli quem iidem prepositus et scolares reddere solent ad scaccarium de hameletto de Ravenwyk in comitatu Cumbrie quod ad manus Edvardi regis per forisfactum Andree de Harcla rebellis devenerat.—datum nono die Julii anno regni regis Edvardi septimo decimo (1343).’ The other alternate presentation appears to have been bought for £270 from Sir John Lenthall, of Bletchingdon, knight, and dame Bridget his wife, Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe, co. Bucks., knight, and Sir Edmund Lenthall, of Lachford, co. Oxon., knight, on the 16th March, 19 Jac. (1622). (Mores, ib.) For Ravenwyk see p. 3 and n. 3 there, and n. 2, p. 10.

³ The charter of Edward III granting the wardenship of the hospital of St. Julian in Southampton to the provost and scholars of the queen's hall, witnessed by the king at the tower of London on the 22nd March of the 18th year of his reign (1344), is in the Archives of the College. (Mores, p. 278.) It is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi, p. 674.

which accrued to the College during the life of the founder, and, owing to the development of Southampton, now the most valuable of the properties of the College, was a hospital founded in the reign of Richard I by Gervase the Rich, who endowed it with lands and houses in Southampton and its neighbourhood, in the Isle of Wight and in Dorsetshire.¹ The income from the estates had, it would seem, always largely exceeded the needs of the brothers and sisters who were to be the first charge upon it, and the Wardenship to which the residue belonged was an office of wealth and importance. Le Riche had conferred it on his brother Roger, and it seems to have been for two generations vested in his family.² King John seems to have taken the Wardenship into his own hand, the charge of the brothers having been made over to a prior;³ and Henry III, in the eighteenth year of his reign, repeats the act of John.⁴ In 1332 Edward III secures to the hospital the gifts which it had received,⁵ and in 1347 confers the Wardenship on the newly founded College in which from that time to the present the office has vested.⁶ From time to time the Provost of the College has been loosely styled Warden of God's House,—Provost Whelpdale, for instance, is called Warden or Prior of God's House in 3 Henry V,⁷—but the

¹ For the original endowments of God's House see note at end of chapter.

² Davies, History of Southampton, p. 450. He gives, in the following pages, a good many details of the history of the hospital. He makes the mistake of reckoning the provosts of the College as wardens of the hospital. The wardenship was vested in the College.

³ In the College Archives (Mores, p. 276) are:—‘Literæ patentes Johannis Regis suscipientis in manum custodiam et protectionem suam hospitium de Southampton quod vocatur domus Dei, test. apud Andel⁹. 21 Oct.’ ‘Andelys.’

⁴ There are similar letters patent of Henry III in the College Archives (Mores, *ubi sup.*), dated at Westminster, 6 February, 18 regn. (1234).

⁵ The charter is in the College Archives (Mores, p. 278), and printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vi. 674.

⁶ See above, n. 3, p. 18.

⁷ In the College Archives (Mores, p. 280) is a ‘Pardonacio pro magistro Rogero Whelpdale preposito aulae Reginæ et sociis et scolaribus ejusdem alias dicto Rogero Whelpdale custodi sive priori domus Dei in villa Suthanton et fratribus et sororibus ejusdem—teste rege apud Westmonasterium 1 Aug., 3 Hen. 5 (1415)’. For these pardons see below, p. 136 and n. 3 there.

title has only legally belonged to the College. When Queen Elizabeth gave two new seals to the College, one was to replace the one they from ancient time had had for doing all acts pertaining to the hospital.¹

The Charter whereby the King made over the Wardenship of the hospital to the College rehearses the foundation of the College by his well-beloved Queen, her endowment of it with certain possessions, her disposition to increase those possessions by the inspiration of God, and the King's own desire to take part in so pious a business. The College was to undertake the burdens imposed according to the foundation on the owners of the property of the hospital, to provide from the surplus, if any, a sick house for the residence of any of the Scholars of the College suffering from chronic or incurable malady, while if any further surplus existed it was to be applied to increase the number of the Scholars in the College. The grant was to take effect on the cession or decease of the existing Warden, who we incidentally find was Gilbert de Wygeton.² The College seems to have entered into possession within the next three years, and found that Southampton had been in 1338 burnt and pillaged by a fleet of foreign marauders, Normans, Picards, Genoese, and Spaniards.³ Philippa seems to have been again applied to, and

¹ For the documents connected with this see p. 215 and note 1 there, and for the seals Plate XXI, opp. p. 215.

² See the charter in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vi. 674. Gilbert de Wygeton's name appears (*Mores*, p. 278) in an acquittance given by John de Wyan to the provost and scholars, 12 February, 20 Edw. III (1346), of a pension of forty shillings annually granted to him out of the hospital of St. Julian (which had been given to them by King Edward after the death of Gilbert de Wygeton, now warden) for the term of his life, exonerating the provost and scholars from paying this pension until they had acquired full seisin of the hospital. Gilbert was one of the executors of Margaret, second wife of King Edward I, and in that capacity provided for exequies in her honour within Queen's College. See *Liber Obituarus*, p. 59. She had made him warden, and King Edward II confirmed her appointment. (*Patent Rolls*, 25 Apr. 1318, p. 135.)

³ For this invasion of Southampton see Davies's *History of Southampton*, p. 465. In p. 456 he shows that the damage to the town has been exaggerated. Other sufferers by this invasion were Isabella the King's mother and the convent of 'Suthewyk by Portsmouth'. (*Calendar of Patent Rolls* 1340-3, pp. 572, 579.)

PLATE IV



THE WOODEN EFFIGY OF QUEEN PHILIPPA

the King relieved the hospital from all taxes 'ac aliis oneribus quibuscunque'.¹

Philippa outlived Eglesfield, dying on the festival of the Assumption 1369.² Her effigy lies on the sumptuous tomb built for her in the chapel of the kings in Westminster Abbey; and is the basis of all the pictures, busts, and statues which have been made to represent her from that time to this.³ A famous one of wood, which once adorned the old dining-hall of the College, has now, after various vicissitudes, found its resting-place in the Library of the College, through the munificence of Mr. Henry Willett of Brighton.⁴

¹ The king's charter is in the College Archives (*Mores*, p. 278):—'Carta Edvardi tertii Regis per quam cum ad requisicionem Philippe regine custodiam hospitii Sancti Juliani domus Dei nuncupati preposito et scolaribus aule regine nuper concessisset ac hospitium predictum in magna sui parte necnon carte libertatum et privilegiorum ac alia scripta et munimenta sua diversa per quosdam alienigenas inimicos regis nuper villam Southampton hostiliter invadentes combusta et destructa fuissent per quod status hospitii predicti deprimebatur in immensum, concedit rex ad requisicionem predice regine prefatis preposito, custodi, scolaribus ac fratribus et sororibus ejusdem hospitii et successoribus quod teneant dictum hospitium cum pertinentiis in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam et quieti sint de theolonio, pontagio, muragio, pannagio, chiminagio ac de prisis bladorum, fenorum, equorum, carectorum, caragiorum, victualium et aliorum bonorum et catallorum suorum quorumcunque necnon de taxacionibus, ballagiis, lanis, custodiis terre maritime, scutagiis, auxiliis, concessionibus, contribucionibus ac aliis oneribus quibuscunque ratione terrarum tenementorum et ceterorum ad hospitium spectantium—data apud Westmonasterium octodecimo die Novembris anni regni vicesimo primo' (1347). Theolonium is a toll or duty on imports, pontagium a bridge-toll, muragium a due for the construction or repair of fortifications or other public buildings, pannagium a payment for the right of feeding swine in the woods, chiminagium (chemin) a tax upon wagons or other carriages going through a forest, carecta is a cart, scutagium is a composition for military service. For ballagiis Davies (*Hist. of Southampton*, p. 454) reads tallagiis, payments ordered by parliament. 'Lana' is said by Maigne d'Arnis to be used for a payment perhaps for 'leda' or 'leudis'.

² Froissart, who was very fond of her, gives in the 263rd chapter of his *Chronicles* a very touching account of her death-bed.

³ There is a good reproduction of the bust of the effigy in B. C. Hardy's *Philippa of Hainault*, opposite page 294. Skelton has (*Pietas Oxoniensis*, p. 24) an engraving of the tomb.

⁴ The first mention of this statue is in the Long Roll for 1658–9, where it is related that 'effigies reginæ lignea in aula communi nutans refigitur'. When

Among the benefactions of the founder is a magnificent loving-cup formed of a buffalo horn twenty-five inches long and standing on its silver gilt mounting nineteen and a half inches high. An eagle stands upon the cover, and on the bands which encircle the horn the word 'wacceyl' is repeated.¹ Mr. Cripps² was disposed to think that the cover was of later date than the mounting of the horn, but as early as 1417 sixteen pence was paid 'pro emendatione aquilae crateris fundatoris'.³ If this entry could settle the question it looks as though the horn was the gift of Eglesfeld, and not of Philippa. It is still used on gaudy days as the loving-cup, 'poculum caritatis', sent round 'in memoriam absentium et in salutem praesentium'.⁴

the new Hall was built at the beginning of the eighteenth century no place apparently was found in it for the statue. In 1745 Provost Joseph Smith caused a niche to be prepared for it and the statue set up in the hall of his lodgings, and among his papers (MS. Smith 98, fo. 226) is a bill for materials for the niche and reference to another bill for the carving. When the house was destroyed in the fire of 1778 the niche probably disappeared, and the statue was removed probably by the contractor for the restoration of the house. It seems to have turned up early in the nineteenth century in a builder's yard which occupied a part of the site of the present Indian Institute, and thence, when the site was wanted for that building, to have been transferred to Godstow, where I remember it, exposed to the weather and disfigured with blue paint, in a garden about a hundred yards to the east of Godstow bridge. There it was found by Mr. Henry Willett, who, recognizing its antiquity, had it restored to its present condition, and after exhibiting it to the Society of Antiquaries presented it to the College, associating the gift with the name of Harry Johnson, a former Scholar of the College, who had married his daughter. The inscription which lies in front of it in the College Library runs as follows:—Hanc Effigiem Antiquam | Philippæ | Magnæ Hujus Collegii Patronæ | Olim aulæ refectoriæ Ornamentum | Dein in ædium Præpositi vestibulo positam | Mox infelici casu alienis emancipatam | Incuria, situ, cæli intemperie sordidatam | Redemit, redornavit, Collegio restituit | A. D. MDCCXC1 | Harrici Johnson, olim Scholaris, | Socer Henricus Willett.

¹ A representation of the horn is given in Plate V, opposite p. 22.

² Old English Plate, by W. J. Cripps, 3rd ed., 1886, p. 244.

³ Long Roll of Roland Biris and Walter Dober from the festival of the translation of St. Thomas 1416, to the same day 1417, under the heading 'custus circa utensilia'.

⁴ See Appendix F, ii. 242.

PLATE V



THE FOUNDER'S HORN

NOTES

SIR ROBERT PARVYNG.

The obit of Sir Robert Parvyng is on the 27th of August, though in Foedera, ii. 1231, he is said to have died 26 Aug. 1343, 'horā matutinā'. He was probably a native of Cumberland, and first appears as a successful lawyer. He was member for Cumberland in five parliaments between 1327 and 1332. The Calendars of the Close and Patent Rolls between 1331 and 1341 are full of details concerning him. His name is in them, in D. N. B., and by Foss and Campbell spelt Parnyng, the *u* being read as *n*. Coke (Fourth Institute, p. 78†) following the earliest editions of the year books calls him Parning. Raine (Letters from the Northern Registers, p. 366 n.) reads his name Parvynk; so Hog, in his edition of Murimuth, p. 111, with a various reading Parvenke. Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, in his edition of Murimuth, p. 118, reads the name Pervenke, with various readings Parvynk and Parvyng, though in the Index he (or some one else) calls him Parnyng. F. H. M. Parker, in his edition of the Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmorland, pp. xxx, xxxi, says that he was a large landowner in Cumberland, and is called Parving in local books, and that this is certainly the reading of the records with which he is acquainted. He, however, calls him Parnyng in his articles on Inglewood forest in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society. Parving is the traditional spelling in College, and was adopted by Wood, Ingram, Chalmers, and in the other books about Oxford. His name is so spelt by Mr. J. H. Round and Dr. Wilson, and this has now superseded the other spelling in the publications of the Calendars of Rolls, &c. He was made Justice of the King's Bench and Chief Justice in 1340, and in the same year Treasurer of the Exchequer and Chancellor of England. He carried out, with the prior of St. Mary's Church, Carlisle, the visitation of St. Nicholas's Hospital there, to which Eglesfield and the Bishop of Carlisle had been originally appointed. See above, n. 1, p. 5. He left a considerable property in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Northumberland at his death, and, as he had no children, his sisters, Joan, the wife of John Pacok, and Emma, the widow of John Sealeby, were his heirs. Adam, Joan's son, took the name of Parvyng, probably in his uncle's lifetime, as he is mentioned under that name as one of Sir Robert's valetti at the time of his death (Foedera, *ubi sup.*). Lady Parvyng survived him and lived till 1374. She gave the College 100 marks for his obit, and therewith was purchased the advowson of Newbold Pacy. His life is in D. N. B., in Foss's Judges of England, and in Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors. See also my article on him in Cumberland and Westmorland Ant. and Arch. Soc.'s Transactions, N. S. ix, pp. 30–91.

THE ORIGINAL ENDOWMENTS OF GOD'S HOUSE.

The College has among its Archives (Mores, p. 275):—'Carta Ricardi primi regis confirmantis domui Dei de Southanton omnes donaciones quas Gervasius de Hantone predicte domui fecit, sc. domum in qua manebat idem Gervasius in

Hanton de qua eadem domus Dei post mortem uxoris dicti Gervasii percipiet annuatim duas marcas de Waltero nepote ejusdem Gervasii et heredibus suis. item terram et domum quam Robertus Alani tenebat in Suhantone. item terram et domum juxta terram Walteri Brocard. item vnam marcatam redditus quam idem Gervasius perquisivit de Reginaldo milite vnde Thomas nepos ejusdem Gervasii reddit annuatim iii solidos et heredes sui similiter post eum predicte domui Dei. item vi solidos de domo cum tauro. item unam domum lapideam cum placea quam idem Gervasius perquisivit de vxore Hugonis Cole. item domum quam idem Gervasius perquisivit de Bridca (? Brigitta or Benedicta) Hageis. item domum et terram quam perquisivit de Radulpho Turold. item domum et terram quam perquisivit de Emelina de Hastings. item terram quam perquisivit de Radulpho de Cadamo. item domum quam perquisivit de Bernardo. item placeam juxta domum Hugonis Cole. item placeam vbi fuit furnus et aliam placeam retro illam. item unam marcatam redditus quam perquisivit de Hawisia cum terra de Siwdes-lant. et duabus acris. et unum cortilagium quod habuit de Roberto de Baion, et aliud cortilagium quod habuit de Osberto Bod. et terram de Padewelle et alias acras quas Gervasius habuit circa villam Hanton. item apud Portesmutham terram et domum quam habuit de Radulpho Molendinario. item ibidem vnam terram vacuam. item in Dorset illam partem de Gursich quae fuit Willelmi de Hueton cum pertinentiis. item ibidem vnam virgatam terrae quam habuit de Nicholao de Apendicio. item Heckleiam cum pertinentiis. item in insula de Wicht terram quae fuit Petri de Cosham cum suis pertinentiis. item salemareis de dono burgensium Suhanton. item de dono magistri Rogeri domum in qua manebat apud Suhanton cum domibus adjacentibus. item domum et terram in qua Bartholomeus manebat et omnes alias redditus quos idem Rogerus eidem domui contulit exceptis terris et tenementis quae idem Gervasius habuit de rege ex dono vel ex emptione. Suscepit etiam rex in custodiā suam et protectionem eandem domum. Testibus H. Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, J. Wigornensi, H. Cestrensi episcopis, W. Abrincensi electo, W. de Sancte Mariæ ecclesia, Willelmo filio Radulphi tunc Senescallo Normanniæ, W. comite de Warenn, magistro Rogero de Sancto Edmundo, et aliis. Data per manus E. tunc Eliensis electi; apud Rothomagum 1 Sept. 8 Regn. (1197). is erat tenor cartæ regis in primo sigillo quod quia aliquando perditum fuit et dum captus esset rex in alem in aliena potestate constitutum mutatum est. hujus autem innovationis testes sunt H. Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, Mag. Ebroicensis archidiaconus, Robertus et S. Capellani. Willelmus Marescall, Guar. fil. Gerold. dat. apud Sanctum Ebrulfum per manus E. Eliensis episcopi cancellarii regis, 17 Dec. 10 regn. (1198).'

In the College Archives there is a charter of Roger, brother of Gervasius, confirming to the hospital the lands, rents, and buildings which Gervase had given to the hospital. These are set out but described differently from the descriptions given in Richard I's charter. (Mores, p. 276.) Salemareis is salt-marshes, now covered by the station and yards of the London and South-Western Railway. Rothomagus is Rouen, Abrinca is Avranches, St. Ebrulfus is St. Evroul, an abbey in the diocese of Lisieux, where Ordericus Vitalis was a monk, Ebroiceae is Evreux, all in Normandy. alem. is Alemannia, an attempt at the French for 'Germany'.

PLATE VI



THE ORIGINAL COLLEGE SEAL AND EGLESFIELD'S TWO SEALS

CHAPTER II

THE FOUNDER'S STATUTES

EGLESFIELD had matured his plans by the time the charter of foundation was granted. Edward sealed the letters patent on the 18th of January 1340-1,¹ and on the 10th of February Eglesfield affixed his seal to a body of statutes full of minute directions, the fruit certainly of much care and thought.²

The foundation is described as a Collegiate Hall of Masters, Chaplains, Theologians and other Scholars to be advanced to the order of the priesthood.³ He gave it the name of the Queen's Hall of Oxford,⁴ and granted the patronage, the advowson as he calls it, to his royal mistress Philippa and those who after her should be Queens Consort of England.⁵ It

¹ See above, p. 14 and n. 3 there.

² Eglesfield's Statutes are written in a small gothic hand on a sheet of parchment (now mounted on-linen) 38 inches from top to bottom and 26 inches from side to side. A single line of the manuscript corresponds to twelve lines of the edition printed by the Oxford Commissioners. The former is thus exceedingly difficult to consult or refer to. To the manuscript is affixed a huge oblong mass of green wax deeply impressed with the earlier of Eglesfield's private seals (of which impressions are given in Plate VI, opposite page 25). The initial letter H is reproduced in a magnified form as the frontispiece to the present volume. The references in the following notes are to the pages of the Commissioners' edition, the only form in which these Statutes have been printed. The College declined to allow the original manuscript to be printed, and the Cottonian copy (*Claudius A. iv*), from which the Commissioners printed the text, has been interpolated, and differs in certain places from Eglesfield's original. In 1899 Mr. H. W. G. Markheim (see ii. 334), then a fellow of the College, was kind enough to collate for me the Commissioners' edition with the original, and the text I have printed in the notes reproduces the original text as obtained from his collation.

³ 'Aulam quandam collegiarem Magistrorum, capellanorum, the(o)logorum et aliorum scolarium ad ordinem sacerdotii promovendorum.' (Statt., p. 6.)

⁴ 'Dictam aulam quasi divino nutu miro presagio Aulam Regine de Oxonia nominavi.' (ib.)

⁵ 'Advocationem aule predicte per me tenuiter inchoate, spe specialis tuacionis, amplioris promocionis et finalis consummacionis, concessi imperpetuum

was founded for the cultivation of Theology,¹ ‘to the glory of God, the advance of the Church, and the salvation of souls’, in the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, to the glory of our Lord and of His Mother and of the whole Court of Heaven, for the benefit of the Universal Church and especially of the Church of England, for the prosperity of the King and Queen and their children, and for the salvation of their souls and the souls of their progenitors and successors, and of the souls of the founder’s family and of his benefactors, especially William of Muskham, rector of the church of Denham, and for the ‘salutare suffragium’ of all the living and the dead.²

domine mee predicte, donavique ejusdem eximie dignitati ac Reginarum Anglie gradatim sibi invicem succedentium in futurum, dummodo Regibus Anglie regnabitibus fuerint copulate, ac consequenter pro tempore viduitatis cuiuslibet earundem, quo usque Regina Regi regnanti fuerit matrimonialiter copulata.’ (Statt., p. 6.) So Queen Adelaide continued after the death of William IV to be patroness of the College during her lifetime, while Queen Mary was petitioned to become patroness on the death of Edward VII. Eglesfield may have derived the notion of putting the College under the patronage of the Queens Consort of England from the precedent of St. Katherine’s hospital near the tower of London, of which his uncle Adam had been for a short time warden. It was founded by Matilda, wife of Stephen, augmented by Eleanor, widow of Henry III, refounded by Eleanor, Queen of Edward I, and enlarged by Philippa. (Shakespeare’s England, ii. 157.)

¹ The preamble of the Statutes consists of the praise of theology, ‘arbor hec deifica’ as he calls it, only, however, to be cultivated by ‘viris ecclesiasticis et provectis scolasticis’. It is ‘prima regula veritatis, qua firma sunt consilia; prima forma equitatis, qua justa sunt judicia; prima norma sanctitatis, qua munitur ecclesia’. It is in order that ‘hec arbor tam fructifera sollicitius excolatur’ that his foundation is designed. He is moved thereto by the consideration ‘quod per viros in theologia provectos fides chatholica robatur, universalis ecclesia decoratur, christianus populus quietatur, et verbo instructionis evangelice salubriter informatur’. (Statt., p. 5.)

² ‘In nomine Sancte Trinitatis individue, ad honorem Domini nostri Jesu Christi, Matris sue beatissime ac totius celestis curie, necnon ad profectum universalis et specialiter ecclesie Anglicane, et ad felicem decursum domini mei Regis et Regine predictorum liberorumque suorum, necnon pro salute animarum patris mei Johannis de Eglesfeld et matris mee Beatricis uxoris ejusdem liberorumque suorum, Thome de Eglesfeld avi mei, et Hawisie consortis ejusdem, domini Ade de Eglesfeld filii eorundem, clerici, ac ceterorum liberorum suorum, et aliorum antecessorum parentum meorum, ac domini Willielmi de Muskham rectoris ecclesie de Denham, beneficorum et omnium amicorum meorum animeque

The College was to consist of a Provost and Twelve Scholars or Fellows, the names are used convertibly, ‘sub mysterio decursus Christi et Apostolorum in terris’,¹ in accordance with the foundation charter which confirms and ratifies it, as a ‘collegium licitum et approbatum’ notwithstanding the statute of mortmain or any other statute or ordinance to the contrary.²

The Provost was to be of mature character, in Holy Orders, a good manager, and elected for life.³ He was after the first appointment to be elected by the Fellows, to admit the Fellows elected after those originally appointed; to apply himself to the rule and care of the Hall, and to the administration of its property.⁴ He was to see to the collection of the debts of the College, going to law if necessary on behalf of its rights and privileges. He was to study in all ways to promote the advantage and enlargement of the Hall by obtaining such influence

mee meritum et salutem, ac vivorum omnium et fidelium defunctorum salutare suffragium.’ (ib., p. 7.) After ‘Denham’, the words ‘necon ad’ should be inserted. The scribe perhaps forgot that the previous clauses were governed by ‘pro’, which would require ‘merito’, ‘salute’, and ‘salutari suffragio’ in what follows. ‘salutare suffragium’ probably means ‘prayer for the health of’. For William of Muskham see Lib. Obit., pp. 67, 68, 69, and below, pp. 99, 100.

¹ ‘Ut sub mysterio decursus Christi et Apostolorum in terris, Sociorum dicte aule initialis numerus inchoetur, tredecim personas Magistrorum moribus et scientia approbatas prefeci a principio in eadem.’ (ib.) ‘decursus’ here, as in n. 2, p. 26, seems to mean ‘lifetime’, and the clause, ‘following the number full of mystery of our Lord and His Apostles during their earthly lifetime’.

² See above, n. 3, p. 14. ‘Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito aut quoconque alio statuto vel ordinacione in contrarium factis non obstantibus’ are the words by which King Edward’s charter had exempted the College from the provisions of the Act of Mortmain.

³ ‘Ut in predicta aula sit perpetuus presidens vir moribus maturatus, spirituалиbus preditus, in temporalibus providus, et in utrisque circumspectus, ejusdem aule Prepositus perpetuo nominatus.’ (ib., p. 8.) ‘presidens’ is here used participially, not as a designation.

⁴ ‘A scolaribus ejusdem (aulae) in forma infra scripta (see below, n. 2, p. 28) de cetero eligatur, admittatque legitime eligendos ad eandem, regimini etiam et cure ejusdem ac administrationi omnium bonorum ad ipsam pertinentium cum congrua et debita diligentia intendat fideliter, eaque diligenter custodiat et in utilitatem diete aule et Sociorum ejusdem convertat, universa ordinet facienda et dispensem utiliter expendenda.’ (ib., p. 8.)

over Royal and other persons as he might be able to secure.¹ Elaborate regulations were laid down for the election of the Provost,² and these were also to be followed *mutatis mutandis* in the election of Fellows.³ The election of the Provost was to be confirmed by the Archbishop of York, or in the vacancy of the see by the head of the Chapter of York,⁴ who was also in case of necessity to remove him from his office,⁵ and to settle

¹ ‘Dictusque Prepositus exactionem debitorum aule predice per se vel per alium, tam in judicio quam extra, auctoritate presentis statuti, litesque ratione violationis jurium vel injuste usurpationis quorumcunque bonorum ejusdem ac negotia qualitercunque ipsam contingentia, exequi diligenter, motasque lites ratione predictorum defendere, possessionesque libertates ac privilegia manuteneret, pro loco et tempore cum oportuerit, neenon vigilare, laborare, studere, explorare, corditer et cum effectu instando, per sanum consilium tam Sociorum quam aliorum, quantum in ipso est, penes Reginam vel Reginas Anglie que pro tempore fuerit vel fuerint, ac alias ubi melius viderit expedire, circa profectum et augmentationem uberioris promotionis ejusdem aule, pro toto tempore suo, juramenti vinculo astringatur.’ (Statt., p. 8.)

² See note Eglesfield’s Statute on the Election of a Provost at the end of the chapter, p. 60.

³ ‘Preposito itaque et scolaribus in aula predicta, ut premittitur, a principio institutis, et eorum successoribus imperpetuum do et concedo liberam facultatem secundum formam statutorum meorum tam Prepositum quam Socios de cetero eligendi; voloque et statuo neminem nisi per eosdem sic electum ad eandem in Prepositum vel Socium admittendum.’ (ib., p. 11.) ‘ad eandem’ seems to mean ‘ad Preposituram vel societatem’, or ‘ad aulam predictam’. See also Statt., pp. 12, 13.

⁴ ‘Volo etiam et ordino quod, electione hujusmodi celebrata, ipsa electio venerabili in Christo patri et domino Eboracensi Archiepiscopo, Anglie primati, qui pro tempore fuerit, in cuius provincia ecclesia parochialis de Burgo subtus Staynesmore et manerium de Ravenwyk, que de fundatione sunt Collegii predicti, notorie consistunt, presentetur, et per ipsum venerabilem patrem summarie et de plano absque processu judiciario quoconque confirmetur, et in casu vacationis ecclesie cathedralis Eboracensis predice presidente capitulo Eboracensi presentetur, et per ipsum presidentem pro tempore vacationis ejusdem confirmetur electio hujusmodi presentati.’ (ib., p. 10.)

⁵ ‘Quod si Prepositum, propter dilapidacionem bonorum dictae aule, sive propter subditorum gravem oppressionem sive propter infirmitatem perpetuam, indispositionem corporis vel mentis, gravem negligenciam vel intollerabilem excessum, contingat sui officii debitum inutiliter gerere vel minime posse adimplere, vel ut predictum est de scolaribus (see p. 34 and nn. 2 and 4 there) crimen enorme, ad scandalum dictae aule vel commorantium in eadem, committere, judicio et decreto venerabilis patris predicti sede plena, vel presidentis capitulo Eborum sede vacante, probatis causis premissis vel earum aliqua que ad ipsius

disputes between him and the Fellows or the majority of them.¹ The Provost after his confirmation was to return home as soon as possible, and in the presence of the Scholars and Fellows of the College to take an oath to do his duty in accordance with the statutes.² During the vacancy of the Provostship the senior Fellow present in the College was to supply his place.³

The Provost was to receive five marks in addition to the portion assigned to each of the Fellows, to be increased gradually to forty pounds as the income of the College allowed the number of Fellows to be increased, the maximum to be reached when the number of the Fellows reached forty. He was to receive this for his ordinary expenses and necessities.⁴ The College was

Prepositi deposicionem sufficere debeat, finaliter deponatur, et ab administracione sua amoveatur, absque omni appellationis, supplicationis aut alio juris vel facti remedio, per quod hujusmodi depositio et amocio poterit quomodolibet impediri.' (ib., p. 22.)

¹ 'Si vero inter dictum Prepositum et communitatem Scolarium ipsius Collegii seu majorem partem ejusdem dissensio seu materia litis oriari contigerit, volo eciā et ordino quod, si hujusmodi lis et dissensio inter ipsosmet Prepositum et scolares bono modo terminari et finiri non poterit, quod extunc venerabilis in Christo pater et dominus Archiepiscopus Eborum qui pro tempore fuerit, et, sede Eborum vacante, presidens capitulo Eborum, hujusmodi dissensionem et litem audiant et discuant et finaliter decidant, summarie tamen et de plano.' (ib., p. 21.) The 'quod' before 'extunc' is superfluous. The last words are explained in Statt., p. 21, quoted p. 42, n. 2 as 'absque figura judicii, processu judiciario minime observato'.

² 'Habitaque confirmatione predicta juret dictus electus et confirmatus in Prepositum, statim post confirmationem suam, quam citius domi accesserit, coram scolaribus et sociis dicti Collegii, seniore in ipso Collegio ipsum ad hoc onerante, quod pro suo tempore ea que ad suum pertinent officium utiliter geret et juxta statutorum meorum ac justitie exigentiam fideliter exequetur.' (ib., p. 10.)

³ 'Et quia, vacante prepositura, decursu prolixii temporis pro expectatione absentis posset aule predictae periculum imminere in rebus et personis, teneatur semper senior in dicto Collegio presens, in principio note vacationis dictae Prepositure, officium suplere Prepositi in omnibus ipsam aulam et quamcunque ejusdem personam contingentibus, usque ad Prepositi novi electionem et ejus confirmationem; jurabitque senior ille predictus quod, pro tempore vacationis dicti Collegii, pro tempore suo, ea que ad suum pertinent officium, utiliter geret et juxta statutorum meorum ac justitie exigentiam pro posse suo fideliter exequetur.' (ib., pp. 10, 11.)

⁴ 'Habeat autem Prepositus sic electus annuatim ultra portionem cuicunque scolari per me ordinatam quinque marcas. Et quia verisimiliter auctis ejus labore

to defray any expenses incurred in absence on business, or in the entertainment of visitors who might repair to the College in connexion with its affairs.¹ The Provost was allowed to keep a servant or clerk, to whose maintenance he was to contribute.² The other Masters or Fellows were prohibited from burdening the society by the introduction of strangers or relatives, and especially of poor clerks of their own or private servants.³ This was not to prevent hospitality being shown at the expense of the entertainer, in the hall or in his own chamber, to friends of any

et cura est juste ejusdem portio augmentanda, volo ut si excrescit numerus scolarium ex augmentatione reddituum dicte aule ultra numerum decennarium, habeat idem Prepositus centum solidos annuatim ultra portionem aliorum scolarium. Cum vero numerus scolarium excreverit ultra numerum vicenarium, habeat idem Prepositus decem marcas ultra portionem taxatam scolaribus. Cum autem numerus scolarium ad triginta se extenderit, habeat idem Prepositus ultra premissam portionem decem libras annuatim. Cum autem numerus scolarium attigerit ad numerum quadragenarium aut majorem, habeat in toto annuatim quadraginta libras ulterius, nullo colore amplius percepturus. Quam summam qualitercunque redditus dicte aule vel numerus scolarium augmententur, idem Prepositus duntaxat recipiat pro suis expensis ordinariis infra aulam et omnibus aliis necessariis.' (Statt., p. 11.) In the L. R. of 1583-4 attention is called to the circumstance that in that year 'crescit numerus sociorum ad denarium'. This passage looks as if Eglesfield did not think that the original number of twelve fellows could be at once set up and maintained.

¹ 'Quod si contingat eum pro negotiis communibus agere in remotis, preter summam predictam rationabiles expensas habeat de communia. Si etiam eum contingat onerari infra aulam per extrinsecos supervenientes occasione negotiorum aule predice, pro eorundem expensis solvatur de bonis communibus preter summam Preposito pretaxatam.' (ib.)

² 'Pro suo famulo vel clero communalam solvat taxatam pro presbiteris in secunda mensa, omni alia mensa communalii subducta.' (ib., p. 18.) The priests at the second table are the chaplains whose commons are fixed at twelve pence a week, 'solvantur in septimana duodecim denarii ad communam'. (ib., p. 27.)

³ 'Et quoniam congruit ut sicut pietatis causa ad sustentacionem premissam omnes scolares dicte aule sunt admissi, sic absque aliorum onere equa participacione juxta suas porciones singuli in convictu communi humiliter sint contenti, volo ut nullus Magistrorum seu scolarium extraneos vel propinquos inducendo cuiquam Sociorum prestat impedimentum profectus vel sit aliunde societati vel Sociis onerosus, et precipue de nocte vel de die infra cameras vel mansum dictorum scolarium clericos pauperes peculiares vel famulos privatos communiter retinendo.' (ib., p. 18.) The words 'cuiquam Sociorum . . . profectus' seem to refer to delay of promotion to any of the fellows which might result from filling an office in the College by an outsider or a relative.

rank from the city or outside who might come to see one of the community.¹ A visitor on business of the society was to be properly entertained at the common expense.²

If the Provost got promotion, or his special salary was sufficiently increased to enable him to have a separate table, he might at his own expense have such a table either inside or outside of the gates, provided it were not so far off as to prevent him looking after the Hall and the Scholars, nor so as to be a burden in any way to the Hall or any person belonging to it.³ The Provost was not to be required to vacate his office on promotion, unless the place to which he was promoted required continued residence or was so laborious that he could not fulfil its duties without neglecting those of the Provostship, and provided he continued in other respects useful to the Hall, diligent and discreet in his office; and was not absent for more than a month except on business of the Hall or for some urgent and necessary cause.⁴

The Archbishop of York, or the president of the Chapter of York during the vacancy of the see, was to depose the Provost (1) if he wasted the goods of the Hall, (2) if he grievously

¹ ‘Si tamen de noticia alicujus venerit ad eum socius vel famulus vel amicus, in villa vel extra villam, nolo per statutum precedens prohibere quin venientem ad se possit honeste in aula vel camera, suis sumptibus, et sine onere communitatis et ceterorum impedimento scolarium, procurare et pascere.’ (ib.)

² ‘Si autem venerit quis extrinsecus ad aliquem de aula ex causa communi vel negotio, in aula communi vel privata Prepositi, sumptibus communibus, competenter juxta status sui exigenciam procuretur.’ (ib.)

³ ‘Quoad mensam vero Prepositi, volo et ordino, ut si contingat eum promoveri, vel etiam summam sibi pretaxatam ultra porcionem scolarium in tantum augeri quod mensam seorsum a mensa scolarium tenere poterit, locum infra portas vel extra, ita quod ex distantia non negligatur aule cura vel scolarium, sibi competentem ordinet et honestum, mensamque et familiam; ita tamen quod in hoc nullatenus sit dicte aule vel ejusdem scolaribus, capellanis seu clericis pauperibus vel ministris in aliquo onerosus.’ (ib., p. 15.)

⁴ ‘Voloque ut predictus Prepositus non teneatur cedere officio prepositure propter quamcunque habitam promocienem, nisi continuam requirat residenciam vel sit tante cure ut non possit simul eidem intendere et prepositure officio; dum tamen aliunde fuerit utilis dicte aule et in suo officio diligens et discretus, nec se absentet ultra mensem, nisi in negociis dicte aule vel ex causa necessaria et urgente.’ (ib.)

oppressed his subjects, (3) if unable to perform his duties owing to perpetual infirmity, indisposition of body or mind, grave negligence or intolerable excess, or (4) if he committed any enormous crime to the scandal of the Hall or of those dwelling therein.¹ A Provost deposed for weakness, infirmity or old age incapacitating him from the performance of his duties, unless otherwise promoted or suffering from contagious disease, was to have a fit place assigned him within the College to live in and forty shillings per annum in addition to the allowance of a Fellow, if the revenues of the College would allow, and if he were not otherwise burdensome to the Hall but ready to be consulted by the Scholars in matters pertaining to the Hall.² If he suffered from contagious disease he was to have ten marks for himself and a servant, and to be assigned a place in some manor belonging to the College or elsewhere where he could attend divine service and not be burdensome to the Scholars or to the manor in which he dwelt.³ If he left the College on promotion or was deposed, he was not to receive anything from the revenues of the College, and had to repay the College anything he might have received after the cession of his Provostship; and on refusal was to be compelled to restitution by his successor in all possible modes and ways.⁴ During temporary infirmity the emolument

¹ See above, n. 5, p. 28.

² ‘Si vero, propter supervenientem infirmitatem perpetuam senectutem vel debilitatem, inhabilitantes perpetuo ad aule profectum, contigerit eum ab officio prepositure amoveri, nec aliunde promotus fuerit, nec morbus fuerit contagiosus, locum infra mansum scolarium habeat competentem et annuatim ultra porcionem Sociorum quadraginta solidos recipiat, si ad hoc facultates dicte aule sufficerint et aliunde non fuerit onerosus, set ad scolaribus consulendum in hiis que aulam ipsam contingunt diligens et paratus.’ (Statt., p. 22.)

³ ‘Si vero morbus perpetuus Prepositi fuerit contagiosus, et aliunde non fuerit promotus, in aliquo manerio predictorum scolarium aut alibi ubi divinis poterit officiis intendere pro eodem locus congruus ordinetur in quo annuatim habeat pro se et famulo solummodo decem marcas; ita tamen quod ipsis scolaribus vel manerio in quo morabitur non sit aliunde in aliquo onerosus.’ (ib.)

⁴ ‘Promotus autem Prepositus quacunque causa cedens officio prepositure vel depositus ab eodem, ut premittitur, nichil recipiat postmodum de proventibus dicte aule; et si quicquam de eisdem post cessionem hujusmodi receperit, vel

of the Provost was not to be diminished, provided he appointed an adequate substitute for the care of the Hall and its property.¹

The Foundation was to be in theory open. Like the University the College was to exclude no race or deserving nation.² The persons chosen were to be distinguished in character, poor in means, and apt for the study of theology, but a preference was to be given—on account of the waste, desolate and illiterate condition of the counties—to natives of Cumberland and Westmorland, especially to the kin of the founder, and next *caeteris paribus* to natives of places where the College had livings, manors, lands or tenements.³ No one was to be admitted to the Hall but honest, chaste, peaceful, humble, considerate, poor persons, fit for study and anxious to improve.⁴ Their stipend was only to be paid them so long as they continued duly obedient and submissive to their superiors, placable and gentle to their associates, patient and self-restrained to their inferiors and servants, and above all devoted to their studies and common

prius recepta sibi preter per me sibi ordinata applicuerit, per successorem suum ad refusionem modis et viis possibilibus compellatur.' (ib.)

¹ 'Volo tamen quod Prepositus in infirmitate temporali recipiat sicut sanus, dum tamen locum tenentem pro se ordinet, qui vicem ejus supleat quoad curam dictae aule et bonorum ejusdem.' (ib.)

² 'Adjicioque quod sicut Universitas Oxonie, juxta sui nominis designationem, universos suscepit undecunque ad ipsam causa studii confluentes, sic et aula predicta nulli genti vel benemerite nationi sinum claudat subsidii; ut quam universalis sit scolarium ipsius Universitatis recollectio, ipsorum assumendorum ad aulam premissam sit tam generalis electio.' (ib., pp. 11, 12.) This is, of course, a misinterpretation of Universitas, which means a total or the whole of a collection of persons, in this case 'Doctorum et Magistrorum regentium et non-regentium'.

³ 'Eligent et in electione preponent quem crediderint ornatum moribus, pauperem in facultatibus, et ad proficiendum in facultate theologica magis aptum; ita tamen quod si habiles fuerint, propter patrie vastationem, personarum in eadem indigentiam ampliorem, literatureque in ipsa insolitam raritatem, illos preponent qui de comitatibus Cumbrie et Westmerlandie fuerint oriundi, et precipue de sanguine meo, ac deinde, ceteris paribus, de locis ubi de beneficiis ecclesiasticis maneris terris vel tenementis proventus recipientur.' (ib., p. 12.)

⁴ 'Decerno nulos ad predictam aulam admittendos preter honestos, castos, pacificos, humiles, morigeratos, indigentes, ad studium habiles, proficereque volentes.' (ib., p. 19.) 'castos' implies unmarried.

worship.¹ Notable delinquency in any of these respects, grave offence of the Provost or the Fellows, disturbance of the peace, occasion of scandal of the College or of those who dwell therein, thrice repeated and not refrained from, was to result in total exclusion from the Hall and its benefits.² Except in case of grave disturbance, fault or infamy, the offender might be restored by the Provost and a majority of the Fellows on evidence of amendment and of the presence in him of notable signs of probity.³ Adultery, theft, rapine, perjury, sacrilege, simony or enormous crime or severe lapse of the flesh or notable baseness which might give occasion to grave scandal or seriously blacken the reputation of the Scholars, repeated quarrelsomeness, violent assault of Provost or Fellow except in self-defence, was to cause irreparable exclusion, lest the sick sheep should corrupt the whole flock, at the hands of the Provost, with the consent of the majority of the Scholars.⁴

The number of Fellows was to be increased as the means of

¹ ‘Quibus predictam summatum annuatim prestari solum volo dum superioribus, ut premittitur, rationabiliter obtemperantes fuerint et subjecti, sociis placabiles et pacifici, ac inferioribus et ministris tolerabiles et modesti et, quod summe pondero, in studio et divino officio frequentes et solliciti.’ (Statt., pp. 19, 20.)

² ‘Si quis autem in aliquo horum notabiliter deliquerit, ad gravem offensam Prepositi vel suorum sociorum vel quietis eorum turbacionem, vel scandalum dicte aule, vel in eadem commorantium occasionem, si trina vice correptus se ab hujusmodi excessu non cohibuerit, a predicta aula et ejusdem beneficiis totaliter excludatur.’ (ib., p. 20.)

³ ‘Salva tamen in hoc potestate Preposito et majori parti scolarium post emendacionem evidentem ad reconsiliandum, et sic exclusum in solum iterum admittendum, si subsint in persona notabilia probitatis insignia, et talis non fuerit exclusus ex gravi turbacione, culpa vel infamia.’ (ib.)

⁴ ‘Quod si aliquis scolarium adulterium, furtum, rapinam, perjurium, sacrilegium, simoniam, vel aliquod enorme delictum commiserit, vel gravem carnis lapsum vel notam turpitudinis aliquam incurrit, quod absit, per que grave scandalum in dicta aula poterit suscitari, vel fama scolarium ejusdem graviter denigrari; aut quisquam creber suscitator jurgiorum sit et intolerabilis, Sociorumve vel Prepositi vel alterius eujuscunque atrox percussor extiterit, nisi forte ad sui justam defensionem; cum de aliquo premissorum per facti notorietatem seu alias legitime Preposito innotuerit, per eundem de consensu majoris partis scolarium transgressor hujusmodi a dicta aula et ejusdem beneficiis, ne velut ovis morbida totum gregem corrumpat, irreparabiliter excludatur.’ (ib.)

the College allowed.¹ A Provost or any one else who opposed such increase was to be expelled.² For the maintenance of each Scholar a sum of ten marks annually was to be set aside. Of this at least one shilling and sixpence, and not more than two shillings, was to be appropriated to his weekly commons.³ Anything saved under this head out of two shillings in the week was to be devoted to alms and no other purpose.⁴ The remainder of the ten marks was to go to the Fellows to provide them with clothes and other necessaries. The Provost was to look to the character of the clothes. If they went far in country or town they were not to wear simple or double hoods, but long 'collobia' or frocks, or other suitable garments; and they were not to go alone.⁵

¹ 'Numerus autem scolarium juxta quantitatem facultatum aule antedicte, ejusdem aliunde ordinariis attentis oneribus, augeatur.' (ib., p. 15.)

² 'Quod si contra predictum augmentum scolarium Prepositus vel quisunque alius se opposuerit, nisi ex justa et evidentissima causa, ab officio et dictae aule beneficio perpetuo sit exclusus.' (ib., pp. 15, 16.)

³ 'Et ut predicti scolares, quoad habitus in aula et capella sive ecclesia, si quam eis annexam habuerint (see n. 3, p. 36), et ad omnia alia onera infra et supra scripta sibi sufficient; ne etiam ad curam discipulorum aut aliam quamlibet occupacionem egestate compulsi se subtrahant a profectu scolastico vel divino officio; volo ut quilibet dictorum scolarium decem marcas percipiat annuatim, per manus Prepositi, thesaurarii vel camerarii liberandas, sub forma tamen infra scripta; videlicet, quod singulis ebdomodis, ne pauperum puerorum in dicta aula sustentatio seu elemosina ad extra dispensanda in aliquo minuatur, vel crescente caristia qualitercumque scolares ipsi nimis egeant, pro singulis scolaribus presentibus liberetur ad minus communia octodecim denariorum in septimana, vel ultra si oportuerit, juxta Prepositi taxacionem et ordinacionem scolarium; dum tamen ipsa tota communia unius persone in septimana duos solidos non excedat.' (Statt., p. 16.) It is observable that the founder here insists that the fellows are to be students not teachers. *ebdomodis* = *hebdomadis*, weeks, the nominative is *hebdomada*.

⁴ 'Quiequid vero minus quam duo solidi sterlingorum in cuiuslibet communia expensum fuerit in septimana, ad augmentum elemosine et non in profectum alium communitatis vel persone convertatur.' (ib.) Accordingly in the first Long Roll (see Appendix D, p. 333) two shillings is claimed by the Bursar for the commons of each fellow.

⁵ 'Residuum vero decem marcarum preter communas distribuatur per equales porciones ipsis scolaribus pro palliis, supellieis (*sic*) et amuciis providendis et utendis, ut inferius ordinatur (see below, n. 5, p. 55, and Statt., p. 29), aliisque eorum

If, or as soon as, the revenues of the College allowed, thrice in the year, at the end of each term, a portion beyond the commons was to be divided among the Fellows fairly, according to the amount of their residence.¹ On the day of this division the statutes of the College were to be read among themselves by the Provost and Fellows, and a solemn mass of the Holy Trinity² to be said in the College Chapel, or Parochial Church if they had one,³ for the King, Queen Philippa, the other bene-

necessariis: et similiter quod inde in conformi habitu robarum annis singulis vestiantur, quorum vesturam ordinet Prepositus tempore oportuno; in quo habitu honeste incedant, ita quod ad loca multum remota, in villa vel extra, ad campos vel prata, in capuciis simplicibus vel dupPLICatis non incedant, nec soli quantum commode poterunt, set utantur longis collobiis vel aliis habitibus competentibus juxta ipsum statum et condicionem et temporis imminentis exigentiam.' (Statt., p. 16.) capuciis, hoods, collobiis, gowns, amuciis probably (in earlier sense of amictus) cloaks, not the later ecclesiastical sense of coverings for head and shoulders, amices. Those worn by the chaplains were of black cloth, 'de panno nigro'. (ib., p. 29.) supelliciis, surplices.

¹ 'Porcionem insuper ultra communam tribus vicibus in anno, scilicet in fine cuiuslibet termini, primo die, secundo, vel tertio ad ultimum, post cessationem Magistrorum in Universitate (see n. 2, p. 51), ordino secundum equeales porciones inter scolares juxta ratum presentie cuiuslibet dividendam, per Prepositum, thesaurarium vel camerarium, sufficientibus ad hoc ejusdem aule proventibus, vel post quam cito suffecerint.' (ib., p. 17.)

² The Missa de Sanctissima Trinitate was like the Missa de Sancto Spiritu (for which see note on the Election of the Provost, at the end of the chapter, p. 62), one of the Votive or Common Masses which might severally be said on the days of the week, and might be said on a Sunday. It bore a general resemblance to the Mass for Trinity Sunday. See Sarum Missal, ed. Dickinson, p. 735*, ed. Wickham Legg, p. 384.

³ The practice of the Colleges founded before Queen's was to get a parochial church or part of one appropriated to their use for the purposes of divine worship. So Balliol worshipped in St. Mary Magdalen Church, Merton in St. John Baptist's, Exeter in St. Mildred's(?), and Oriel in St. Mary's. So too in later times Lincoln had All Saints and St. Michael's at the North Gate, and still later Pembroke worshipped in St. Aldate's. It is not unlikely that Eglesfield may have thought that as Merton had St. John Baptist's they might be ready to spare St. Peter's in the East for the uses of his foundation. There is, however, no evidence of negotiations on the subject. The statutes have, however, several references to Eglesfield's hopes; see Statutes, p. 16, cited in n. 3, p. 35, pp. 13, 14, cited in n. 1, p. 39, p. 26, cited in n. 3, p. 43, p. 29, cited in n. 1, p. 44 and in n. 4, p. 48, and p. 36, cited in n. 1, p. 59.

factors of the Hall, and other persons specified in the statutes, and for all the faithful living and dead.¹ After the solemn mass the Provost was to inquire separately of each of the Fellows as to the behaviour of the rest in the matter of obedience to the statutes, honesty of deportment, and progress in study.² This did not relieve the Provost of the duty of seeing that the boys, chaplains and other 'ministri' generally conducted themselves properly.³ No Fellow or Poor Boy was to be expelled without the consent of a majority of the College.⁴ Minor

¹ 'Ipso vero primo, secundo vel tertio die (scil. post cessationem Magistrorum in Universitate, see n. 1, p. 36), Prepositus et scolares statuta mea omnia inter se recitent; et specialiter pro domino meo Rege et domina mea Regina Philippa predictis, ac ceteris in principio horum statutorum nominatis (see above, p. 21, and n. 4 there) et ejusdem aule benefactoribus, ac pro vivis et omnibus defunctis fidelibus missam solemptem de Trinitate (see n. 2, p. 36) in capella infra mansionem eorundem, vel ecclesia parochiali, si quam contingat dicte aule annexi (see preceding note), faciant celebrari.' (Statt., p. 17.)

² 'Post quam missam, congregatis Sociis, inquirat Prepositus seorsum ab unoquoque eorundem de aliorum condicionibus, quoad observantiam statutorum meorum et gestus honestatem studiique profectum; istis tamen modo et forma circa inquisitionem servandis, quod videlicet duo Socii magis periti, magis modesti et magis fideles, ad hoc per maiorem partem scolarium eligendi, assistant Preposito et cum eo vota quorumlibet audiant ceterorum; quibus quidem votis auditis, recedant illi duo et deinde duo alii opinione communi post eos reputati meliores ac fide digniores continuo elegantur, qui una cum Preposito audiant vota aliorum duorum prius electorum, ac etiam quid ceteri censerint de eisdem; et si quem culpabilem invenerit dictus Prepositus, moribus dissolutum vel in officio seu studio negligentem, juxta defectus vel delicti qualitatem congruam correctionem adhibeat, de consilio et consensu duorum primo ut premittitur electorum aut saltem unius eorum: in hiis quoque ita stetur Prepositi judicio ut etiam contra ipsum nullius liceat juris vel facti procurare remedium; nisi, quod absit, si erraverit, per me inferius ordinatum (see below, p. 42 and n. 2 there); fflat autem hujusmodi inquisicio pluries in pleno termino, si hoc expediens videatur Preposito.' (Statt., pp. 17, 18.) For a similar 'inquisitio' at Merton College see Brodrick, *Memorials of Merton College* (O. H. S. iv), pp. 341-7; Rogers, *History of Prices*, ii, pp. 670-4.

³ 'Cum hac siquidem inquisitione de scolaribus concurrat etiam inquisitio de pueris pauperibus, capellanis et ceteris ministris, quorum omnium defectum committo corrigendum Preposito in anime sue periculo, sub modo tamen et forma paulo superius limitatis.' (Statt., p. 18.) i. e. in the same way as the inquisition into the conduct of the Fellows in n. 2 above.

⁴ 'Nec Sociis unquam fiat per accusationem hujusmodi neque pauperibus pueris finalis exclusio, nisi interveniente majoris partis Collegii consensu et consilio' (Statt., p. 18.)

offences were dealt with by the Provost after taking counsel with one or two of the Fellows.¹

A sum of forty pounds—specially given for this purpose by the founder—was always to remain in hand, to be set apart at the beginning of each year, and accounted for at the end as money in hand, to be used for buying stores of victuals and fuel, and not to be employed in part or whole for any other purpose.² Eglesfield seems to have attached so much importance to this provision that on the 20th of July, 22 Edward III (1348), he bound himself by a deed which was enrolled in Chancery on the following 21 October to give forty pounds to the College for this purpose in half-yearly instalments of ten marks.³

¹ ‘Alias tamen penas sic delinquentibus taxandas unius vel duorum scolarium, ut predictum est, requisito consilio, Prepositi relinquo arbitrio.’ (Statt., p. 18.)

² ‘Et quia volo quod, ad augmentum elemosine, predicti scolares neenon capellani et pueri de elemosinaria ac ceteri servientes in aula predicta vivant de providencia et de stauro, ordino et statuo quod ille quadraginta libre quas ex hac causa, prout liquet in literis meis patentibus inde confectis [quas volo in thesauraria perpetuo remanere] dedi Preposito et scolaribus antedictis, remaneant in custodia thesaurarii et camerarii, qui easdem ad providenciam victualium et focalium pro predictis scolaribus, capellanis et pueris de elemosinaria ac servientibus, pre manibus faciendam, annis perpetuis secundum porciones congruas, prout utilius fuerit liberari faciant et expendi; ita quod in fine cujuslibet anni integre respondeatur de illis quadraginta libris sicut de aliis proventibus dictae aule, nec liceat alicui vel aliquibus de dicta seu in dicta aula summam illam aut aliquam partem ejus, aliquo colore, in alios usus aut proficuum aliud vertere vel mutare.’ (ib., p. 24.) The words within brackets [] are stated by Mr. Markheim to be in smaller writing in the text, as if it had possibly been written into the space after the rest of the text. I think it likely that the scribe may have thought the quas referred to the forty pounds, and so judged the words inconsistent with what follows and omitted them. In that case they would have been reinserted when it was found that quas referred to Eglesfield’s letters patent. In conformity with this statute a sum of forty pounds called ‘præ manibus’, which we may render ready money, was claimed by the bursars at the beginning and discharged at the end of each Long Roll down to the year 1876. For the ‘literae patentes’ see next note.

³ For this charter or obligation see Additional Notes, i. 351. In the Calendars of Public Records printed by the University of Oxford Commissioners in 1853 I find (p. 21) ‘Close Roll 22 Edw. 3 (1348), p. 2, m. 17 dorso. Robert de Eglesfeld for his soul’s health, binds himself to give 40*l.* to the Provost, Scholars, &c. of Queen’s Hall, Oxford, for food and fire, to be paid by half-yearly instalments of ten marks. 20 July. Recognised in Chancery, 21 October.’

All the Fellows were to take priests' orders within a limited time. If the number of Fellows did not exceed twenty-one, one in every seven, and if it exceeded that number, one in every ten might proceed in canon law ; all the others were to proceed in theology, and all were to incept in their faculties in due course.¹

Eglesfeld died in the following year, and apparently his executors and heirs did not feel called upon to make the payments. At all events, in the Long Roll of 1411-12 and many following Rolls among the debts to the College occurs 'Item de executoribus et heredibus fundatoris nostri xl. l*l.* per obligacionem suam sigillo prepositi sigillatam', or in the form used from 1415-16 onwards 'In primis de executoribus nostri fundatoris ut patet per quandam obligacionem xl. l*l.*'

¹ 'In quibus volo talem distinctionem penes ordinandos inviolabiliter observari, quod videlicet, solis illis exceptis qui illegitimi fuerint, omnes alii Magistri electi infra primum annum a tempore sue electionis aliquem de sacris ordinibus assumere teneantur. Inter quos quidem Magistros illos qui theologie intendunt volo infra secundum annum statim sequentem assumere ordinem sacerdotis; qui vero in jure civili per triennium studuerint infra proximum annum sequentem in sacerdotes se faciant ordinari; qui autem illegitimi fuerint saltem infra secundum annum a tempore sue electionis aliquem de sacris ordinibus, et infra tertium annum ordinem sacerdotis, accipere teneantur. Magistri insuper omnes intendentes theologie audiant eam continue, ita quod audiendo aliam facultatem non immisceant nisi in vacacionibus, et tunc solum liceat eis audire Decretales vel Decreta : hoc adjecto, quod eligatur per Prepositum et scolares virtute juramenti prestiti de quolibet septenario citra numerum viginti unius unus, ultra vero illum numerum de quolibet decenario unus, omnibus consideratis, aptior ad audiendum jura canonica ; qui sic electus jura civilia solum audiat per triennium secundum statutum premissum, et post juris civilis audicionem per triennium teneatur sic deputatus, pro forma incipiendi in jure canonico, legere unum librum Decretalium, Bibliamque audire et cetera ad incipiendum in jure canonico secundum statuta Universitatis requisita tam celeriter adimplere ut ad incipiendum in eodem jure, quantum in eo est, infra decennium proximum sequens audicionem juris civilis sit paratus ; infra quod etiam, quantum in eo est, incipiat, Universitate existente Oxonie. Qui vero theologie intendunt ad ultimum nono anno opponant, undecimo respondeant, duodecimo lecturam Sententiarum perficiant, quintodecimo librum de canone biblie legant, et sextodecimo oppositiones et responsiones pro forma incipiendi in theologia compleant, decimoseptimo licencie ad incipiendum se exponant, et decimo octavo, quantum in eis est, licenciati incipient, Universitate Oxonie ad locum alium non translata. Quem processum, quoad premissa, si theologi vel decretiste vel aliquis eorundem, quantum in eo vel eis est, non servaverint vel servaverit, eo ipso ab aula predicta, omni jure in eadem, ejusdemque beneficiis irreparabiliter sint exclusi, et quilibet talis sit exclusus ; ita ut sic exclusis vel excluso non liceat procurare contra suam exclusionem aliquod remedium juris vel facti.' (Statt.,

An absent Fellow was to forfeit his commons, and (except in the Long Vacation) his share in the dividend as well, unless he were absent on the business of the Hall.¹ During temporary infirmity the Scholars, if present in the Hall, were to receive the same allowance as those in health.²

A Fellow who had from patrimony, perpetual payment or ecclesiastical office ten marks of annual income, thereby vacated his Fellowship; and this was the case if he refused to take up the patrimony, payment or benefice, and even if he did not take pains to secure it when the opportunity offered.³ A Fellow was

pp. 13, 14.) The Decretales were authoritative rescripts of a pope in reply to questions propounded to him. Decreta were ordinances enacted by him with the advice of his cardinals not as replies to questions. These and the canons, that is, laws made by general councils or provincial synods, constituted the Canon Law. Jura canonica may mean the divisions of *jus canonicum*, i. e. the canons, decretal, and decretals. A candidate for the doctor's degree in canon law, if he were not already a doctor in civil law, had to attend lectures for at least three years in civil law, for two years in the bible as far as it is lectured on in the University, for three years in the decretal, and the whole course in the Decretals, and must have lectured in one book of the Decretals. Decretals in this sense is the *Corpus* reduced to five books by Raymond of Peñaforte under the direction of Pope Gregory IX in 1233, published at Paris in 1234, and at Bologna in 1235. This superseded the older *Decretum Gratiani*. (See Robertson's Church History, iii. 582.) For the studies of the canonist see Anstey, *Munimenta Academica*, 399. For the Sentences of Peter Lombard see Robertson, Ch. Hist. iii. 279. For the Statutes as to degrees in Theology see Anstey, *Mun. Acad.* 388-97. Decretista means a student or a doctor in the faculty of canon law. The Book of Sentences took the same place in the faculty of Theology as the Decretals in that of canon law. It provided a corpus of orthodox theology as the Decretals did a body of sound principles of ecclesiastical law.

¹ 'Sic tamen fiat ipsa distribucio (see above, notes 3, 4, p. 35), ut cuique absenti, nisi in negotiis ipsius aule gerendis, pro tempore absencie, tam de communia quam de porcione residua pro rata temporis absencie subtrahatur, et in dicta aule utilitatem alias convertatur; nisi forte quis absens fuerit in magna vacacione, cui sola communia pro tempore absencie sit subtracta.' (Statt., p. 16.)

² 'Scolares insuper infirmi temporaliter, presentes in dicta aula, percipient sicut sani.' (ib., p. 22.)

³ 'Si vero socius de patrimonio, pensione perpetua, beneficio ecclesiastico, vel alio modo quocunque, decem marcas in scolis de certo expendere poterit annuatim, eo ipso aule prediecte et juri cuicunque in eadem cedere teneatur, ab eaque et beneficiis ejusdem ac omnimodis proventibus eo ipso penitus sit exclusus. Recusansque patrimonium, pensionem perpetuam, ecclesiasticum beneficium non

also to vacate his Fellowship, if he entered religion, transferred himself to the obedience of any one, was absent from Oxford except on College business or with the leave of the Provost for more than half of a full term, or neglected to proceed in his faculty according to the statute in that behalf provided.¹

A Scholar incurring non-contagious perpetual infirmity disqualifying him from progress in his studies was to have assigned to him a suitable locality in the College in Oxford or elsewhere in one of the out manors, and an allowance of not more than at the rate of one hundred shillings a year, provided he was not otherwise burdensome to the manor in which he lived or the College, the Scholars or the Hall. If his malady was contagious the provisions as to the Provost in a similar case were to apply, but he was not to receive more than a hundred shillings a year. If sent on College business and suffering from temporary infirmity, unless relieved by a friend or relative or other person able to support him, he was to receive his due expenses at the rate he would have received if he had been resident.²

curatum decem marcarum annui valoris vel beneficium curatum taxe decem librarum si vicaria non fuerit, negligens etiam aliquod talium consequi, cum ad hoc optulerit se facultas, occasione more in ipsa aula ulterius faciente, juxta Prepositi arbitrium et majoris partis sociorum, quorum judicio in hac parte stetur finaliter, ab ipsa aula et ejusdem beneficiis perpetuo sit exclusus.' (ib., p. 15.) 'in scolis' may perhaps mean 'in the places of his resort'.

¹ 'Si quis etiam scolarium religionem intraverit, seu ad alicujus obsequium se transtulerit, vel ultra majorem partem pleni termini non occupatus in dictae aule negotiis sine causa necessaria et Prepositi speciali licentia se absentaverit, seu studendo proficere juxta formam predictam dum fuerit potens neglexerit, cesseret in ejus persona exhibicio supradicta.' (ib., p. 20.) Religio is the monastic life, religionem intrare to become a monk, obsequium is used for the body of servants and friends attached to any one, his retinue, equipage, court, 'has transferred himself to any one's service'.

² 'Quod si contingat aliquem scolarium incurrere, quod absit, infirmitatem perpetuam non contagiosam, eum inhabilitantem ad profectum scolasticum, in eorundem manso in villa Oxonie vel alibi in eorundem manerio extra, juxta Prepositi et sociorum arbitrium, locum habeat competentem et tantummodo centum solidos annuatim, ita quod juxta ratum temporis vite sue ratum recipiat dictae summe; dum tamen manerio vel manso in quo moratur ipsis scolaribus vel dictae aule aliunde non fuerit onerosus. Si vero contagiosam et perpetuam infirmitatem habuerit, extra mansum eorundem de eo ordinetur, sicut premissum est (see above,

Dissensions between any Scholars or other members of the College were to be settled by the Provost if possible, or failing this by the Provost and majority of the Scholars.¹ Dissensions between the Provost and a Scholar or Scholars were to be settled by a majority of the Scholars.² Dissensions between the Provost and a majority of the Scholars were to be settled by the Archbishop of York, or if that see was vacant by the head of the Chapter of York.³ Resistance to the decision was to be punished with expulsion.⁴ No member of the College expelled was to have any remedy against the College; the right of such remedy was renounced under oath at the time of admission.⁵ Except for urgent cause, or by leave of the

p. 32 and n. 3 there) de Preposito in casu simili; hoc excepto, quod tantummodo centum solidos recipiat annuatim sicut de non habentibus contagiosam superius est expressum. Missus autem propter negotia dicte aule extrinsecus, si contingat eum infirmari temporaliter, nisi per amicum, consanguineum vel alium sufficientem ad sibi sine gravi dispendio subveniendum voluntarie succurratur, expensas rationabiles usque quo redierit, nisi morte preventus, et morte preventus pro vita sua, habeat de communia tantum scilicet quantum presens esset habiturus.' (Statt., pp. 22, 23.)

¹ 'Si autem inter quosdam intrinsecos inferiores Preposito quacunque de causa fuerit suborta dissensionis materia, sedetur per Prepositum si commode poterit, sin autem per Prepositum et majorem partem scolarium, quorum judicio finaliter pareatur.' (ib., p. 21.)

² 'Si autem inter Prepositum dicti Collegii et scolarem vel scolares ejusdem contingat dissensionem oriri, quod absit, volo quod ex utraque parte stetur finaliter ordinacioni, laudo, decreto et pronunciacioni majoris partis communitatis scolarium Collegii predicti: quodque ipsa major pars predicta super discussione dissensionum hujusmodi summarie et de plano, absque figura judicii, processu judicario minime observato, procedat, ac finem dissensionibus hujusmodi imponat: et quod quicquid in premissis per majorem partem scolarium predictorum fuerit unanimiter ordinatum, istud finaliter et firmiter observetur.' (ib.) laudum is the decision of an arbitrament, or generally a decision.

³ See n. 1, p. 29.

⁴ 'Volo etiam et ordino quod si quis ordinacioni, decreto seu laudo quorūcunque superius expressorum, de quibus, et prout supra fit mencio, legitimate monitus non paruerit, set in parendo hujusmodi ordinacioni, decreto, arbitrio seu laudo contradictor fuerit et rebellis, ab aula predicta et omni officio in eadem ac ejusdem proventibus ipso facto perpetuo sit exclusus.' (Statt., p. 21.) For laudum see above, n. 2.

⁵ 'Renuncietque quilibet, in juramento prestito in sua admissione, omni remedio juris vel facti, contra ordinacionem hujusmodi, decretum seu laudum, ac

Provost or his *locum tenens*, the Fellows were not to have meals except in the Hall, and were to live plainly.¹ They were not to pass the night outside the College in the town or suburbs without leave obtained on application specifying the reason of the application.²

When the increase of the property of the College allowed, there were to be elected, in the same manner as the Fellows, chaplains, in number not exceeding thirteen, to minister daily in divine service and observe the canonical hours according to the use of Sarum. They held their offices at the will of the Provost and Fellows.³ To seven of them were assigned special offices.

in eodem juramento ordinacioni, decreto seu laudo predictis, sine omni contradictione vel repugnancia parere teneatur.' (Statt., pp. 21, 22.) For laudum see above, n. 2, p. 42.

¹ 'Et quia sobrietas clarum reddit ingenium et honestat totum virum, infra eorundem mansum gentacula pretiosa, deliciis excessiva, in inepto tempore vel ultra quod convenit convocata multitudine, secundas etiam cenas, potacionesque et comedaciones, nisi quantum leges permittunt honestatis, singuli scolares et alii in dicta aula commorantes studeant declinare ; nec alibi quam in aula coenent aut comedant de communi, nisi ex causa urgente vel alias de licencia Prepositi vel locum suum tenentis. Quod si in hujusmodi fuerit excessus, per Prepositum vel locum ejus tenentem rationabiliter cum omni modestia compescatur.' (Statt., p. 19.)

² 'Predicti etiam scolares extra mansum suum in villa vel ejusdem suburbio non pernoctent, nisi causa necessaria et honesta, et licencia, quantum in eis fuerit, a Preposito vel locum ejus tenente vel seniore in aula presente petita et optenta, causaque eidem primitus intimata.' (ib.)

³ 'Crescentibus insuper dicte aule redditibus ad infra scripta sufficientibus, ultra numerum presbiterorum de ipsis scolaribus volo ut, secundum formam pre-taxatam electionis scolarium, ad plus sint tresdecim capellani mobiles assumendi, in suis officiis secundum eorum gestum, aule attento profectu, juxta arbitrium Prepositi et scolarium moraturi, et in capella infra mansum eorundem situata, vel ecclesia parochiali, si aliquam ipsos scolares aule sue annexam et appropriatam habere contigerit (see n. 3, p. 36) in officio divino indies ministrantes et horas canonicas in ipsa capella sive ecclesia hora debita secundum usum ecclesie Sarum, in omnibus, quantumcunque bono modo fieri poterit, devotius decantantes; qui quolibet die quo dicende sunt exequie mortuorum juxta usum Sarum pro animabus Fundatorum, Benefactorum aule predicte et specialiter in principio horum statutorum (see p. 26 and n. 2 there) nominatorum, ac omnium fidelium defunctorum, exequias mortuorum cum commendacione in choro in anime sue periculo dicere teneantur ; coram quibus per unum de clericis capelle sive ecclesie annexe et appropriate, ante antiphonam "Preciosa est", etc. legatur cotidie

The first was to be Dean of the chapel and have control over the rest ; the second and third Precentors, regents of the choir on festivals and directors of the services ; the fourth, the Sacrist, was charged with the care of the vestments, books, and other ornaments of the church or chapel ; the fifth was to read the Bible before the scholars and received forty pence annually in addition to his salary for light money in consideration of his study in connexion with his bible reading ; the sixth was the almoner, and the seventh the treasurer's clerk. His duties are specified below (p. 52), and he was to receive in addition to his salary as chaplain six shillings and eight-pence for shoe money.¹ They were to receive twelve pence a week for commons and twenty-eight shillings a year for the expense of their prescribed dress and other necessaries.²

Martirologium in capella sua infra eorum mansum, vel ecclesiam si quam habuerint, ut est dictum, sibi annexam.' (Statt., p. 26.) For horas canonicas see Lib. Obit., p. xxii. For the service here prescribed see Lib. Obit., p. ix. The arrangement of the service is given in the Cambridge Breviary, col. dclxxxiv. The Martiloge or Martyrology is a book containing under each day a short account of the saints and martyrs commemorated in the church or institution to which the martyrology belonged. The College Martyrology is bound up with the Liber Obituarius.

¹ 'De predictis vero capellani sit unus primus et capitaneus, Decanus capelle nomine vocitandus, qui ceteros regulet in dicta ecclesia sive dicta capella ; duo alii Precentores, chorum regentes in festis majoribus, ad quorum assignacionem Socii aule antedictie cantare et legere teneantur. Quartus vero capellanus sit sacrista, qui vestimentis, libris et aliis omnibus intendat capelle seu ecclesie ornamentis. Quintus vero Bibliam indies coram scolaribus legat, quem annuatim percipere volo quadraginta denarios ad luminare pro studio suo circa lecturam ultra summam porcionis sue superius taxate. Sextus elemosine intendat eamque juxta mea statuta fideliter recolligat et dispensem. Septimus vero, clericus thesaurarii vocandus, facta thesaurarii et camerarii scribat, et eis in omnibus statum aule concernentibus intendat, et tam de cotidianis expensis quam aliis computet, ut est superius ordinatum ; quem sex solidos et octo denarios volo pro calciatura annuatim recipere ultra summam porcionis sue supra taxate.' (Statt., p. 29.) For the regents or rectors of the choir see Lib. Obit., p. xxi, and for the feasts and their gradations, ib., pp. xvi-xx.

² 'Pro quorum quolibet, ad mensam lateralem pro eis ordinatam in aula sessuro, solvantur in septimana duodecim denarii ad comunam, percipiatisque unusquisque eorum annuatim pro ceteris necessariis viginti et octo solidos sterlingorum, de quibus singuli annuatim in robis de eadem secta, distincta tamen a secta scolarium, secundum ordinacionem Prepositi vestiantur ; omninoque dum in dicta

The regulations for divine service were elaborate and detailed.¹

There were to be Poor Boys maintained in the College to act as choristers in the Chapel. They were to be fewer in number than twice the number of Fellows, and however many the Fellows might become were never to be more than seventy-two, the number of the disciples of Christ.² They were to be chosen like the Fellows, but with a preference to the poor kindred of the founder and from places where the College had property.³ They were to be tonsured,⁴ to be taught grammar and logic,⁵ and except

aula debent ministrare habeant supertunicas non fissas set clausas cum longis collobiis et capiciis furfuratis.' (Statt., p. 27.) For the 'secta scolarium' see p. 35 and n. 5 there, where 'collobiis' and 'capiciis' are explained. The furred hoods were probably like those of bachelors of arts, and the chaplains are always in the college accounts called 'domini', while the fellows are 'magistri'.

¹ See Statuta, pp. 26–30.

² 'Sint insuper semper in eadem aula in locis competentibus sibi deputatis pauperes juvenes in subdupo numero ad maximum numerum parem scolarium in eadem pro tunc existencium; ita quod, qualitercunque crescente numero scolarium, numerus eorundem pauperum numerum septuaginta duorum Christi discipulorum non excedat. Ministrant eciam predicti pauperes in capella ut choriste induiti supellicieis et amucis cum tonsis honeste coronis, nudatis tamen capitibus temporibus oportunis dum de elemosinaria perceperint victum suum.' (ib., p. 30.) subduplicum is 'rather less than twice'. amucia or amicia, almucium or amucia, appears to have originally meant a short cloak, and to have been later used for a sort of neckcloth, which was one of the garments of a priest in full dress. Some of the books call it amictus. It is here apparently used of some garment worn by a chorister. So in Frere, Use of Sarum, i. 121, 125 'pueris in superpelliceis et amictibus capita velatis'. tonsis, the cutting off of the hair of the head wholly or partially, was regarded as the outward mark of the placing of those persons who submitted to the operation under ecclesiastical law. 'nudatis' probably means that they were not to wear caps or other head-dresses. elemosinaria for eleemosynaria, a place where alms are distributed.

³ 'Pauperes vero tales nominari volo et assumi juxta formam electionis sociorum, ita tamen quod ex causis premissis indigentes de mea parentela vel consanguinitate, et de locis ubi beneficia dicte aule consistunt ceteris preferantur.' (Statt., p. 30.) There is nothing here about Cumberland and Westmorland, but as the Fellows were to be chosen from thence the counties would in practice be considered in the choice of the boys. Brough, one of the 'beneficia' of the College, was in Westmorland, and Renwick, a beneficium in another sense, was in Cumberland.

⁴ See n. 2 above 'cum tonsis honeste coronis'.

⁵ 'Voloque quod predicti pauperes, post solidam fundacionem in grammatica

on the greatest feasts (Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, the Assumption, and All Saints' Day) were to dispute at both meals with the Masters, as these sat at table, according to their seniority.¹ Provision was made for their superannuation and they were to be preferred in the election of Fellows, if this could be done without violating the statutes in that behalf; ² also for

et competentem informacionem in cantu plano et insuper, quantum bono modo fieri poterit, mensurato, solum dialectice et philosophie intendant.' (Statt., p. 31.) Cantus planus, plain song, the gregorian melodies sung in unison; mensuratus, measured or figured, the melodies accompanied by notes above and below the gregorian melody, originally not limited by the rules of harmony, but by 1340 harmonised, with time introduced, which was unnecessary in plain song, and not indicated. The latter was, of course, more difficult, hence the introduction of the proviso that it should only be taught if it could be taught effectively.

¹ 'Volo etiam quod omni die preter dies Natalis Domini, Paschæ, Pentecostes, Assumptionis Beate Marie et Omnium Sanctorum tam in prandio quam in cena, opponant Magistri sedentes in mensa dictis pauperibus, juxta condiciones eorum, pro experientia de eorum profectu habenda, prout ipsis opponentibus in suis videbitur conscientiis faciendum; hoc ordine observato quod junior Magister opponat minori pauperi, senior vero seniori gradatim.' (ib., p. 30.) Opponere is to state and maintain the question to be disputed. The major part of the education in a mediaeval university consisted of these discussions. The side opposite to the opponent is taken by the respondent. The question to be disputed is sometimes called a 'sophisma'. There are many samples of these given in Andrew Clark's Register of the University of Oxford, vol. ii, part 1 (O. H. S. x), pp. 170-217.

² 'Sic vero (see n. 3, p. 45) de mea consanguinitate vel aliunde per Socios admissi ab hujusmodi elemosina non repellantur, nisi ob defectum morum vel profectus, ut superius (see n. 4, p. 34) de Sociis est expressum; aut nisi, postquam annos nubiles attigerint, castigaciones concernentes delicta seu erudiciones eorum sive in curialitate sive in literatura a superioribus suis quorum intererit imponendas suspicere et servare contempserint, vel nisi in studio philosophie octo annos compleverint, aut citra octavum determinare neglexerint, aut post suam determinationem quatuor terminos egerint, quorum ultimus finiatur ad festum translacionis Sancti Thome Archiepiscopi Cantuarie; in quorum quidem casuum unoquoque volo quod pauperes antedicti, statim cum casus advenerit, indilate sub sui debito jura menti recedant. Volo tamen quod si ad statum Magisterii in facultate artium consequenter proficiant, ut in electione fuerint preponendi, propter hujusmodi recessum ab electione ad aulam predictam non excludantur, sed potius ratione prime educationis elegantur, statutis prioribus semper salvis.' (Statt., pp. 30, 31.) The feast of the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury was held on 7 July. This festival was observed as the date of the beginning and end of the College's financial year from 1393 to 1644. The date was then transferred to the first of

the exercises of those of them who were students in arts, and of the Fellows who were students in theology.¹

There were to be two clerks to instruct the Boys in chanting,² and a grammarian and an artist for their instruction in other subjects.³ The Boys were to speak always Latin or French.⁴ They were to be provided with clothes including ‘*collobia protensa ad medium tibiae*’,—probably the tabards whose name has been preserved to the present day in the designation of the

August, the feast of St. Peter ad vincula, which curiously enough had been the date from 1388 to 1392. There was a tendency, not always successfully overcome, to make the year end on the week-day which was the day of the end of the financial week. During the earliest years the length of a College account was not always a year.

¹ ‘Si autem de pauperibus pueris fuerint artiste tres vel quatuor, disputatione inter se sophisma semel vel bis in septimana; presente artista eisdem intendente, et ipsis in eisdem disputatione vel disputationibus regulante, et conferendo diligentius informante. Collationes etiam coram eorum informatore habeant grammatici omnibus diebus, exceptis Dominicis et festis dupuplicibus. Sintque tam artistae quam grammaticus predictis pauperibus intendentes diligentes ad eorundem profectum et informacionem; et ad hoc juramenti vinculo sint astricti. Similique obligacione ad eosdem pauperes informandos de cantu, clericis capelle, ut infra describitur (see note 2 below), astringantur. Intendentes autem theologie qualibet septimana pleni termini, die Sabbati vel Veneris, vel alio die magis juxta suum judicium competente, disputationem faciant theologicam, quam regulet Prepositus si presens fuerit, alioquin locum ejus tenens seniorve in ipsa disputatione presens; cui omnes theologiam audientes preter Prepositum in dicta aule negotiis plurimum occupatum interesse teneantur nisi causa legitima impediti.’ (Statt., pp. 14, 15.) For sophisma see above, n. 1, p. 46. Conferendo seems to mean by summing up, bringing the opponent’s and respondent’s consideration together so as to get nearer the answer to the question proposed. The instruction in grammar would be more dogmatic, less by disputationes, so collationes would form a larger part of it.

² ‘Sint eciam in eadem capella seu ecclesia duo clerici de cantu piano et musica mensurato sufficienter instructi, qui sub predictis capellani ministrent, et pueros pauperes de cantu doceant.’ (ib., p. 29.) For mensurato see above, n. 5, p. 45. Mensurato might mean not only harmonised but accompanied. The chapel was expected to have an organ. See p. 75 and n. 6 there.

³ ‘Habeantque predicti pauperes grammaticum bene instructum et artistam sciolum, si quis vel qui de eis artiste fuerint et artistae fuerit, qui quidem grammaticus et artistae infra aulam et extra eis intendant eosque doceant diligenter, ac per congruam disciplinam regulent civiliter et honeste tam moribus quam doctrina.’ (Statt., p. 31.)

⁴ ‘Latinum vero vel Gallicum semper loquantur, nisi causa rationabili excusentur.’ (ib.)

senior Scholars,—shoes, light, and all other necessaries.¹ Provision was made for the renewal of the clothes when they were worn out, the old ones were to be given to the poor, and their instructors were to wear clothes of the same pattern.² The Boys, if fourteen years of age, were to swear on admission to obey the statutes which concerned them; those admitted younger were to take the oaths on reaching that age.³ The common fund was to contribute eight pence a week, besides alms, for each of the clerks of the chapel, each of the Poor Boys, and each of their instructors.⁴ A Poor Boy during temporary infirmity was to receive, in addition to what he would have had when well, anything necessary for him. If he fell into permanent infirmity he was to be treated as a sick Fellow, except

¹ ‘Habeant iidem pauperes secundum gradum, maturitatem et probitatem eorundem indumenta corporis cum collobois protensis ad medium tibie et calciamentis et luminari necessario ad erudicionem eorum ac ceteris necessariis, annis singulis conformia, quatenus bono modo magis fieri poterit, secundum discrecionem dicti Prepositi, thesaurarii et camerarii aule antedictae sub debito jura menti.’ (Statt., p. 31.) collobium or colobium was a gown either without sleeves or with sleeves coming down no lower than the elbow, like a scholar’s gown of the present day.

² ‘Cum autem indumenta dictorum puerorum sic fuerint inveterata quod pr usibus eorundem non deceant, tunc liberentur elemosinario ad distribucionem inde pauperibus ipsius arbitrio faciendam. Et habeant ultra communam grammaticus et artista eisdem intendentest vestes de secta pauperum puerorum, qui cum eisdem pueris diebus et noctibus conversentur modeste, diligenter eosdem cum maturitate congrua instruentes.’ (ib.) The almoner was the sixth chaplain of those enumerated on p. 44.

³ ‘Jurent eciam predicti pauperes omnes in sua admissione qui annum quartumdecimum attigerunt quod mea statuta ipsos contingencia observabant; qui vero annum quartumdecimum non attigerunt in sua admissione idem jurare quam cito illam etatem attigerint teneantur.’ (ib.)

⁴ ‘Pro quorum quidem tam clericorum quam eciam pauperum puerorum ac eorum informatorum quolibet solvantur de communi octo denarii preter elemosinam singulis septimanis.’ (ib., p. 30.) This was apparently for their commons. The clerks of the chapel assisted the chaplains in the service, slept in their chambers, and waited upon them. ‘Clericique dicte capelle seu ecclesie in cameris capellariorum predictorum jaceant et pernoctent, et in necessariis et honestis eisdem deserviant.’ (ib., p. 29.) The clerici and informatores also got a salary. The ‘elemosina’ was probably payments made under the wills of benefactors for attendance at their exequies. See Liber Obituarius, pp. 52, 73, 75, 80, 106, 109, 111.

that he was to receive nothing but what was necessary for him in food and clothing.¹

The College servants were to include a butler or steward, a cook, a kitchen boy, a baker who was to grind his own corn, a brewer who was to make and grind his own malt, with the assistance of a boy who was to act as miller for both, a barber who was to act as porter, a working gardener, a washerwoman who was not to enter any dwelling room, and a watchman.² Provision is made for increasing the number of servants if neces-

¹ ‘Ministri autem et capellani et ceteri omnes preter Socios et pauperes pueros infirmitatem perpetuam incurentes ab aula predicta perpetuo sint exclusi; si vero infirmitatem temporalem incurrerint recipient sicut sani; hoc adjecto de pueris pauperibus quod in infirmitate temporali, si necessitas exigat, ultra porcionem sanorum recipient de communi quod fuerit eis necessarium. Si vero quis pauperum puerorum perpetuam infirmitatem incurrit sive contagiosam sive aliam, pro eis ordinetur infra mansum dictae aule vel extra quoad moram, sicut superius (see n. 2, p. 41) de Sociis est expressum; hoc adhibito moderamine quod vite tantum percipient necessaria in victu et vestitu.’ (Statt., p. 23.) ‘Quoad moram’ as far as residence is concerned.

² ‘Sintque hujusmodi ministri non in numero excessivo set moderato, ut videlicet unum habeant dispensatorem gerentem officium provisoris cum supervisione clerici thesaurarii; unum eciam cocum qui et supleat officium lardenarii; unum garcionem coquine; unum pistorem gerentem onus molendi bladum pertinens ad officium suum; unum braciatorem gerentem onus tam faciendi quam eciam molendi braseum; unumque garcionem eisdem intendentem ac sub eis gerentem officium molendinarii molendini equorum; unum barbitonarem suplentem officium janitoris; unum ortolanum operarium; unam insuperque lotricem. Ceterumque in multis casibus et precipue inter collegatos, quos decet securius honestius et regularius conversari, necessarie sunt nocturne vigilie, pro vitando ignis periculo, pro excludendo latronum incursu, pro variis eciam insolenciis explorandis, quorum singula magis solent de nocte contingere quam de die, ne non pro horis et partibus noctium certius cognoscendis; habeant igitur antedicti scolares unum vigilem qui noctanter ob casus et causas hujusmodi vigilet, et ea que ad officium vigilis pertinent exequatur, noctis temporibus fistulans consuetis, ut per hoc magis excitentur et sciант tam scolares quam eciam servientes quando melius quiescere debeant et quando melius laborare.’ (ib., p. 32.) ‘Lotrices eciam cameras scolarium vel habitancium quorumcunque in dicta aula non intrent, sed per eorundem barbitonarem capita eorundem laventur.’ (ib., p. 33.) lardenariis would mean the person in charge of the larder or provision store. Maigne d’Arnis suggests that lardarii or lardenarii were peculiar to England. braseum, malt, is made by steeping, germinating, and drying, and may afterwards be crushed or ground in a mill.

sary.¹ A servant, a chaplain or any one else, except a Fellow or a Poor Boy, incurring perpetual infirmity was to be turned out of the Hall; during temporary infirmity he was to receive as during health.²

The possessions of the College, including the animals, were to be marked with the mark of a flying eagle.³ The seal of the College ordained by the founder was not to be changed,⁴ nor were they to change the place of abode ordained for them by him, unless, *quod absit*, the University should leave Oxford.⁵ The common seal, the jewels, treasure, bulls, charters, writings, statutes, privileges, and muniments of the College were to be kept in a chest with three locks, the keys whereof were to be kept by the Provost, the Treasurer, and the 'Camerarius'. The two last were the technical names for the senior and junior Bursars respectively, and were retained in the Long Rolls to a very recent time.⁶ Besides the Common chest, they were each to have a chest in which they were to keep the counterparts of indentures and rolls of all receipts and expenses.⁷ In conjunction with

¹ 'Si autem necessitas urgeat ad majorem multitudinem ministrorum, plures habeant predicti scolares, quibus subveniatur ut predictis.' (Statt., pp. 32, 33.)

² See n. 1, p. 49.

³ 'Animaliaque et utensilia sua ubique existentia signentur signo aquile volantis quod imperpetuum non mutetur.' (Statt., p. 33.) In 1418–19, under the heading 'custus circa utensilia', eightpence is paid 'pro compositione aquilarum pro tabulis et ciphis signandis' for marking tables and cups. In the kitchen at the present day are a number of pewter plates and dishes all marked with the 'flying eagle'.

⁴ 'Idemque volo de sigillo communi per me eisdem scolaribus ordinato, ut in aliquo puncto in posterum non mutetur.' (ib.) But see p. 20 and n. 1 there. An impression of the original seal of the College (the use of which ceased when the new seals were ordained in Queen Elizabeth's time) is given in Plate VI, opposite p. 25.

⁵ 'Nec eorundem mansum extra locum eis per me ordinatum in villa Oxonie vel extra quomodolibet transferatur; nisi contigerit, quod absit, Universitatem Oxonie transferri.' (ib., p. 33.)

⁶ 'Sub Prepositi vero custodia, thesaurarii et camerarii sigillum commune, jocalia et thesaurus si fuerit, bulle, carte, scripta, statuta, privilegia et omnia aule munimenta remaneant in cista sub tribus seruris et tribus clavibus, singulis trium ipsorum inter se divisis.' (ib., p. 11.)

⁷ 'Qui duas cistas habeant de communi in quibus alternatas indenturas et

the Provost they were to audit and diligently examine at Oxford the accounts of all the bailiffs, agents, and outservants of the Hall, and to receive there in the best way they could all the rents and other revenues.¹ This audit was to begin within three days from the *Cessatio finalis Magistrorum in estate*² and be completed without delay.³ The bailiffs, agents, and servants were to

rotulos sibi invicem respondentes inter se factos, tam de omnibus receiptis reponant, quam etiam liberatis et expensis.' (ib., p. 23.)

¹ 'Qui cum Preposito baliivorum, procuratorum ac quorumcunque ministrorum extrinsecorum scolaribus dicte aule obligatorum compotum audiant Oxonie et diligenter examinent, ac redditus omnesque alios exitus qualitetcunque provenientes, quantum bono modo poterunt ibidem tantummodo recipient.' (ib., p. 23.)

² This is called 'dies cessationis' in the Chancellor's Kalendar (Wordsworth's Ancient Kalendar of the University (O. H. S. xlv), p. 74); 'cessatio trinitatis' in the Senior and in the Junior Proctor's Kalendars (ib., pp. 93, 92) and 'cessatio magistrorum regentium' in the Junior Proctor's Kalendar (ib., p. 92). It was the day on which the lectures of the public teachers of the University (Magistri regentes) in Trinity Term ended, and answered to the end of Trinity Term in our present Kalendars. In the Chancellor's Kalendar it is placed on 10 July, and in the other two Kalendars on the 5th. In an Oxford Kalendar of 1327, printed by Wordsworth (ib., p. xx) 'cessatio de trinitate' occurs on 6 July. These variations seem to imply that the day of the week was fixed, the day of the month variable. The words 'in estate' in the text fix the date of the audit to this cessatio. There were others at the end of the other three terms, 'in vigilia palmarum' (Wordsworth, op. cit., pp. 24, 61, 84, 85); 'quarta feria ante pentecosten' (ib., pp. 24, 88, 89), the senior proctor's book (p. 89) says *tertia*, the junior's (p. 88) says *quinta*, but the Wednesday is probably the correct day; and on the 17th December (ib., pp. 24, 63, 102, 103). This cessatio, which was a regular event, is of course quite distinct from the privilege possessed by some Universities of suspending 'their lectures as a means of protest in the event of an outrage being committed upon a Master or Scholar as a means of compelling the authorities to grant redress'; of which Rashdall speaks (Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages, i. 293 and elsewhere). Mr. S. Gibson kindly informs me that in the Edwardian Code the end of Trinity Term was fixed for 10 July. In Laud's Statutes the Comitia were fixed for the Monday after the 7th of July (Griffiths and Shadwell, p. 67) and the end of Trinity Term for the Saturday after the Comitia (ib., p. 23). This last provision, if a repetition of the earlier law, accounts for the variations in the Kalendars.

³ 'Ita quod post cessationem finalem Magistrorum in estate infra tres dies incipiat hujusmodi audicio et examen et quam cito poterit terminetur.' (Statt., p. 23.) For the first fifty years of the College's life the dates from and to which the yearly Long Rolls are made up vary considerably. The account of Messrs. William Dyer and John Marshall are made up from the feast of St. Peter ad vincula (1 Aug.) 1392 to the feast of St. Thomas (7 July) 1393. From this time

be bound and swear on entering their offices to appear in Oxford for this purpose.¹ The obligation of seeing that any mistake tending to the detriment of the Scholars, the diminution of the revenues or the falling off of the rents, was made good was especially laid upon the Provost, who might, however, perform this duty by a deputy who need not be a Fellow.² The accounts of the daily expenses of the Provost and other dwellers in the Hall so far as eating and drinking was concerned were to be kept by a presbyter, to be called Treasurer's Clerk, with the assistance of purveyors and dispensers, and were to be written out in the presence of the Steward of the Hall for the week in the evening of every day.³ At the end of the week on the Friday or the Saturday, as the Provost should appoint, the Clerk's accounts for the week were to be made out in the presence of the Provost, Treasurer, Chamberlain, and Steward of the week with the assistance of the officials principally concerned.⁴ Among the duties of the Clerk to onward till 1538 the regular date seems to have been the feast of the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury (7 July). By 1538 Becket seems to have become obnoxious to Henry VIII, and thenceforward some day in July, generally the 7th or the 12th, seems to have been chosen. This was changed in 1683 to 1st of August. The audit in later days was completed by 15th of August, on which day the greatest gaudy of the year was held.

¹ 'Ipsis ballivis, procuratoribus et ministris ceteris in principio sue admissionis ad sua officia oneratis et juratis quod illo tempore ad hec complenda quantum in eis est erunt parati Oxonie.' (Statt., p. 23.)

² 'Quod si in alicujus compoto contingat dubium vergens ad detrimentum scolarium vel diminucionem proventuum seu decasum reddituum dicte aule, teneatur Prepositus per se vel per Socium aut alium in partibus fide dignum, veritate inquisita, defectus tales et dubia cicius quo poterit reformare.' (ib., pp. 23, 24.)

³ 'De expensis vero cotidianis Prepositi et omnium in dicta aula commorantium, quoad esculenta et poculenta, quatenus communam contingunt, per unum presbiterum, clericum thesaurarii nominandum, cum provisoribus et dispensatoribus, sero cuiuslibet diei, coram senescallo aule pro illa septimana computetur, et precia emptorum et expensarum illo die scribantur fideliter per eundem in senescalli presencia.' (ib., p. 24.) The treasurer's clerk was a chaplain (see p. 44 and n. 1 there). The weekly stewardship was an office taken in turn by the fellows (see p. 54 and notes 1, 2, 3 there).

⁴ 'Idemque clericus in fine septimane, die scilicet Veneris vel Sabbati juxta arbitrium Prepositi, coram eodem, thesaurario, camerario, et senescallo supradicto, computet de omnibus expensis illius septimane singillatim quolibet die, juxta

the Treasurer were to attend to all the necessary and external expenses in the College, its neighbourhood or the suburbs of the city ; to the collection of the College rents in the town and suburbs, and to the accounts of the receipt of such rents from outsiders.¹ He was to write out all memoranda concerning the status or rights of the Hall, and to transcribe all proceedings, accounts, pleas, muniments, or records affecting the Hall itself or its rights.² The Treasurer and Camerarius were to place these transcripts in the Treasury and provide for their safe keeping.³

The expenses of any persons sent out of Oxford on College business were to be defrayed by the society.⁴ They were to bring at the end of their journey an account of their expenses, which was to be audited by the Provost, Treasurer, and Camerarius, who were to disallow them if in their judgement excessive ; and if the three auditors could not agree, the Provost was to decide.⁵

formam per eundem prescriptam, assistantibus officiariis ad quos negocium magis spectat.' (Statt., p. 24.) The weekly accounts seem almost from the beginning to the present day to have been made to end on the Thursday. See Appendix D, note 4, p. 332.

¹ 'Idemque clericus thesaurarii omnibus necessariis et forinsecis expensis infra aulam vel suburbio aut in loco vicino faciendis, collectionique reddituum tam in suburbio quam in villa, et compotis receptorum ab extrinsecis de hujusmodi redditibus sit intendens.' (ib., p. 25.)

² 'Scribatque omnia memoranda statum seu jura dicte aule qualitercunque contingentia, et transcripta omnium processuum, compotorum, placitorum, munimentorum, et omnium memorialium ipsam aulam vel jura ejusdem qualitercunque concernencium.' (ib.)

³ 'Que thesaurarius et camerarius in thesauraria ponere et salvo custodire pro diversis vitandis periculis imperpetuum astringantur.' (ib.)

⁴ 'Volo etiam et ordino quod cum, pro necessitatibus seu negotiis dicte aule, aliqui fuerint per Prepositum dicte aule vel locum ejus tenentem, pro prosecuzione negotiorum hujusmodi, extra Universitatem Oxonie mittendi, quod ipsis sic mittendis, juxta judicium Prepositi, thesaurarii et camerarii aule predice, expense competentes ministrentur de communi.' (ib., p. 17.)

⁵ 'Quodque dicti sic missi in suo reditu de expensis per eos extra factis compotum reddant rationabilem ; ut viso compoto hujusmodi, si expensas fecerint excessivas, per Prepositum, thesaurarium et camerarium ad refusionem earundem per subtractionem porcionis quam a dicta aula sunt percepturi, eorundem judicio vel Prepositi in casu in quo alii ab eo discordaverint, compellantur.' (ib.)

All the Fellows except the Doctors of Theology and Canon Law were in their turn, beginning with the junior, to hold office for a week as Steward of the Hall.¹ The duty of this official was to superintend the service in Hall, to supervise the daily writing out of the expenses and the audit thereof at the end of each week.² He was during his week to be at the head of the second table so that he might supervise the service, and correct any threatened defects therein.³

Some of the most characteristic of Eglesfield's injunctions were concerned with the Common Table which was kept at the expense of the society.⁴ They were to meet twice in the day for meals at regular hours.⁵ They were to be summoned by a 'clarion', blown so as to be heard by all the members of the foundation.⁶ In the midst of the table was to sit the Provost, or his *locum tenens*.⁷ No one was to sit on the opposite side in any seat or chair, nor to eat on that side either kneeling or standing. If necessary room was to be found by lengthening the table laterally.⁸ As they sat

¹ 'Sintque Socii omnes, preter Prepositum et Doctores in theologia seu jure canonico, gradatim septimanis singulis Senescalli, incipiendo a juniore.' (Statt., p. 25.) We should probably call the seneschal a steward, but seneschal is rather a nobler word.

² 'Qui ordinent servicium aule pro sua septimana, et supervideant scripturam expensarum indies factarum, et compoto intersint ministrorum in fine sue septimane.' (ib.)

³ 'In qua (sc. septimana) quilibet pro suo tempore cotidie secundam tabulam incipiat, ut ministraciones ac defectus servicii si immineant supervideat et quantum in eo est corrigat.' (ib.) It would not be polite for anybody at the high table except the head of it to correct the defects of any of the ministrations.

⁴ 'Habent insuper scolares predicti mensam communem et honestam.' (ib., p. 14.)

⁵ 'Conveniantque simul ad prandium et cenam quantum commode poterint hora vocacionis (MS. vacacionis) ad eadem.' (ib.)

⁶ 'ffiat autem vocacio per clarionem in loco competente, ab uno serviente qui ad illud fuerit deputatus, ubi ab omnibus et singulis audiri poterit aptius.' (ib.) So early as 1360-1 the College accounts contain a charge of fourpence 'pro factura clarionis'. A picture of the silver trumpet given for this purpose by Sir Joseph Williamson is Plate VII, opposite p. 54.

⁷ 'In cuius mense principalis medio, quantum commode et honeste fieri poterit, sedeat Prepositus vel ejus locum tenens.' (ib.)

⁸ 'Coram qua mensa nullus sedeat in sedili quounque vel cathedra, nec ibi

PLATE VII



THE SILVER TRUMPET

at table, before them was to be read the Bible by a chaplain.¹ They were to pay attention to him, and not prevent his being heard by loquacity or shouting.² They were to speak at table ‘modeste’, and in French or Latin unless in obedience to the law of politeness to converse with a visitor in his own tongue, or for some other reasonable cause.³ Unseemly talk or jesting was to be avoided, and punished if necessary by the Provost.⁴ At both meals at all times of the year, that their garments might conform to the colour of the robe and blood of the Lord, all the Fellows were to wear purple robes, and if Doctors of Theology or of Decrees, the robes were to be furred with black budge.⁵ The chaplains were to wear white robes, and the Provost was to see that those of each grade wore robes of uniform colour.⁶ In order that there might be plenty to give away, the Fellows and chaplains were to have two courses at meals on ordinary days, and an extra course with a suitable quantity of wine on the five great feasts, Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, the Assumption, and All Saints’ Day.⁷

comedat genuflectendo vel stando, mensa tamen laterali si oporteat dupplicata.
(ib.) See Supplementary Notes, i. 359.

¹ ‘*Sedentes autem in mensa Bibliam habeant coram eis lectam per capellatum ad hoc inferius ordinatum.*’ (ib.) The ordinance concerning this chaplain, who was to be the fifth chaplain, is Statt., p. 29. See above, p. 44 and n. 1 there.

² ‘*Cujus lecture intendant, audienciamque per verbositatem vel clamorem non impediant.*’ (Statt., p. 14.)

³ ‘*Loquantur in mensa modeste et si quid loqui debeant, in lingua Gallica vel Latina, nisi ex lege honestatis ad aliud idioma urgeantur extraneorum supervenientium dominacione vel presencia, vel alia causa rationabili et honesta.*’ (ib.)

⁴ ‘*Turpiloquiaque et derisoria studeant evitare et ubilibet declinare; in hoc vero excedentes per Prepositum pena debita arceantur.*’ (ib.)

⁵ ‘*Sedeantque de predictis sociis omnes Doctores in theologia et in decretis, tam in prandio quam in cena, singulis anni temporibus, in aula communi, propter status sui honestatem ac vestis et sanguinis Domini conformitatem, in palliis purpureis ad colla scissis nigro fururatis bugeto. Ceteri vero in palliis ejusdem coloris simplicibus.*’ (ib.) Doctor in decretis is a doctor in canon law. Budge is a kind of fur, consisting of lamb-skin with the wool dressed outwards.

⁶ ‘*Capellani tamen de capella sedeant in palliis albis simplicibus, loco et temporibus pretaxatis; ita quod omnia pallia singlorum in gradu suo, juxta reputacionem Prepositi, conformitatem habeant in colore.*’ (ib.)

⁷ ‘*Et ne attenuetur eorundem elemosina ministretur ipsis scolaribus ac capellani capelle quolibet die de duobus ferculis decentibus et fertilibus; in quorum administracione ac reliquo gestu sequantur ritum curiae quoad observanciam*

All sorts of games of dice, chess, and others giving opportunity of losing money were prohibited, especially dice and other similar games which give occasion for strife and often beggary to the players. An exception was made for such games occasionally played, not in the Hall, for recreation only, when it did not interfere with study or divine service.¹ The use of musical instruments was prohibited within the College except during the hours of general refreshment, as likely to produce levity and insolence and to afford occasion of distraction from study.² There was to be no stable of horses within the College, nor were any other animals causing infection to be kept or reared within it, purity of air being necessary for study.³ Harriers, hounds, hawks, and other such animals were not to be kept in the Hall or its precincts by any of the Fellows. It was not thought fitting that poor men living mainly on alms should give the bread of the sons of men for the dogs to eat, and woe is denounced on those who play among the birds of the air.⁴

curialitatis et modestie. In quinque vero festis majoribus, Natalis scilicet Domini, pasche, Pentecostes, assumptionis beate marie, Omniumque Sanctorum, ultra administracionem communem habeant socii ferculum decens et largum cum vino in quantitate competenti, propter festi celebritatem, sociorum recreacionem et elemosine largicionem.' (Statt., pp. 16, 17.) These were the five original statutable gaudies. Others were added by the liberality of benefactors. See Liber Obituarius, Index III, p. 147.

¹ 'Omnimodumque taxillorum ludum et scaccorum, omnemque alium ludum dantem occasionem perditionis monete et pecunie cujuscunque in aula, cameris seu eorum manso, nisi forte quis vel qui causa recreacionis extra aulam, absque sua vel suorum sociorum distraccione a studio vel divino officio, honeste et pacifice jocari voluerint aliquando: in quo precipue caveatur ludus taxillorum et hujusmodi, ex quibus solet insurgere dissensionis materia, et frequenter contingere ludenti penuria.' (Statt., pp. 18, 19.)

² 'Et quoniam solet frequencia instrumentorum musicorum levitatem et insolenciam quampluries provocare occasionemque afferre distractio[n]is a studio et profectu, hujusmodi instrumentorum usum infra suum mansum, nisi temporibus communis solacii, scolares predicti omnino sibi neverint interdictum.' (ib., p. 18.)

³ 'Et quoniam aeris puritas afferit studii facultatem, volo quod infra mansum scolarium predictorum nullum sit equorum stabulum, seu retencio vel educacio aliorum animalium infeccionem qualemque causancium.' (ib., p. 19.)

⁴ 'Et quoniam non congruit pauperibus precipue de elemosina viventibus dare panem filiorum hominum canibus ad manducandum, veque sit eis inprecatum qui in avibus celi ludunt, nullus scolarium dicte aule in eadem vel locis conjunctis

They were to abstain from taverns, places of ill fame and bad company, to prevent scandal, and to prevent dissension owing to some liking what creates disgust in others.¹ The chambers and studies were to be assigned to the Fellows by the Provost, who was to assign, except for special reasons, according to seniority. As a rule there were to be at least two in each chamber.²

The College was to bake its own bread and brew its own beer within the College, by its own servants acting under the supervision of the Steward of the week and of the Treasurer's clerk.³ Every loaf before it was baked was to weigh 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling, from whatever market the corn came, and of whatever kind the bread was; this weight was not to be changed whatever was the price of corn.⁴ The Fellows were to have a horse-mill of their own to grind their wheat, barley, and other corn within the College, or at least very near thereto, to save the

leporarium teneat, canem venaticum vel alium privatum, accipitrem vel avem reclamatoriam habeat aut aliam qualemcumque.' (ib., p. 18.) leporarius is what we should call a greyhound.

¹ 'Abstineant etiam scolares predicti a tabernis et locis in honestis, ac comitivis suspectis, ne ex eorum comitatione suspecta scandalum oriatur, vel, quod absit, dum quod uni ad solacium alteri cedit ad fastidium, suscitetur inter eosdem materia dissensionis et discordie.' (ib., p. 19.) For comitiva see note on election of Provost at end of chapter, p. 60.

² 'Scolares eciam omnes cameras habeant et studia juxta assignacionem Prepositi qui in ea parte, cessante causa legitima, locum honorabiliorem et competentiorem in suo juramento gradatim deputet seniori. Copuletque duos ad minus in eadem camera, nisi forte aliud exigat alicujus scolarium dicte aule status vel condicionis preeminencia.' (ib.)

³ 'Predictique Prepositus et scolares, juxta senescalli et dicti clerici thesaurarii supervisionem, panem sibi faciant pinsere infra mansum suum, ibique suam cervisiam braciare suorum ministrorum ordinacionibus et labore.' (ib., p. 24.)

⁴ 'Ponderetque panis cuiuslibet pasta, cuiuscunque fori fuerit bladum, vel cuiuscunque generis fuerit panis, quadraginta et sex solidos et octo denarios sterlingorum; nec unquam liceat eisdem vel alicui eorum pondus paste panis, cuiuscunque precii bladum fuerit, immutare.' (ib.) pasta is dough, i.e. the loaves were to be weighed before they were baked. Shillings and pence (penny-weights) were at this time measures of weight, divisions of the pound of troy weight, which is now only used for weighing gold and silver. 4*s.* 8*d.* would be therefore equal to 2 lb. 4 oz. troy weight, as there are twelve ounces to a pound and twenty pennyweights to an ounce, 560 grains less than 2 lb. avoirdupois as each pound avoirdupois has 7,000 grains.

excessive tolls and payments to millers which might otherwise fall upon them.¹ Offences generally were to be tried by the Provost and two assessors and punished by the Provost with the consent of the Fellows.² Besides a daily distribution of food at the College gate, special provision was made for feeding in the hall thirteen poor persons daily.³ Every Scholar on admission was to swear to forward the interests of the College and keep its secrets.⁴

¹ ‘Quia vero in molendinis alienis onerosum solet esse tolnetum, excessivum quoque molendiniorum stipendum, inde est quod in remedium dictorum vel similium quorumlibet dampnorum volo et ordino quod predicti scolares imperpetuum habeant unum et proprium molendinum equorum pro frumento et brasio suo alioque blado molendis per suos familiares ministros infra mansum seu alio loco apto bene tamen propinquo; quamvis eciam alia molendina propria vel aliena juxta villam aut aliis locis quantumlibet vicinis fuerint situata.’ (Statt., pp. 24, 25.) For the duties of the baker, brewer, and their boy with reference to the mill see above, p. 49 and n. 2 there. tolnetum is an unusual form of the most general word for a charge, exaction, or due, elsewhere teloneum, toloneum, &c. L. O. Pike (Year Books, 12 & 13 Ed. 3, p. cxxv) gives ‘one measure in ten’ as ‘the toll paid for grinding corn’ in 1339.

² ‘Quod si de aliquo leviori vel graviori delicto fuerit contra aliquem probabilis exorta suspicio, fama seu pocius infamia deferente, nisi poterit se purgare, tanquam de eodem convictus per Prepositum de consensu scolarium, ut predicitur, puniatur poena exclusionis vel alia juxta delicti qualitatem; in omnibus inquisitionibus ac purgacionibus, assidentibus duobus discretioribus, fidelioribus et modestioribus de Collegio, juxta reputacionem Prepositi et scolarium, quorum requisitis consilio et assensu delicta gravia puniat et corrigat taliter delinquentes.’ (Statt., pp. 20, 21.)

³ ‘Item quolibet die fiat potagium congruum et competens in aliquo vase ad hoc specialiter ordinato de fabis vel pisis vel utrisque mixtis de mensura dimidii busselli Londonie, farina avenarum vel hordei competenter immixta, de communis emptis, et singulis diebus anni ad portam cum residuo fragmentorum pauperibus erogetur, in quo preponantur pauperiores et magis indigentes juxta discretionem dispensantis. Preter autem istos pauperes volo quod, in memoriam Christi ac duodecim Apostolorum, quolibet die introducantur in aulam tredecim pauperes indifferenter utriusque sexus, ceci, surdi, muti vel claudi, vel aliter corpore impotentes, qui pascantur de communibus aule proventibus in sufficiencia panis, cervisiae, potagii ac carnium vel piscium grossorum, aut alias, juxta statum prandentis et discretionem elemosinarii, eque competenter ministrando; ex quorum compassionem, cum palliorum purpureorum conformitate, scolares ipsi possint passionis Christi, caritatis, paupertatis et humilitatis ejusdem, indicio ostenso pre oculis, intimius memorari.’ (ib., pp. 33, 34.) On Maundy Thursday thirteen poor persons were fed, clothed, and given the loving cup in the hall. (ib., p. 34.) I am told (Notes and Queries, 11 S., x. 174) that there is no difference between the London bushel and the old standard Winchester bushel. It contained the same weight of heavy wheat as a cubic foot contained of water, i.e. 1,000 avoirdupois ounces.

⁴ ‘Volo eciam ut quilibet scolaris in sua admissione ad dictam aulam juret

The founder was to be buried in the College Chapel or Church, even if it involved his removal from the place where he was first buried.¹ He was to have the power of altering the Statutes during his lifetime, provided the necessities of the Scholars for the time being were provided for.²

It is probable that the College described in the statutes rather represents what he wished for and aimed at than the actual condition of the College at any time; but there seems to have been always in the College a sincere desire to carry out, so far as was possible, the prescriptions of the founder, and some of

quod jura, possessiones, privilegia et libertates ejusdem tuebitur, et ubique terrarum quantum in eo est defendet, et ad eorundem melioracionem pro loco et tempore laborabit, et cum ad uberiorem fortunam pervenerit, imminente articulo oportunitatis, ad dicte aule melioracionem insistet auxiliis et consiliis. Requisitusque quotiens opus fuerit consilium fideliter adhibebit quod magis expediens dicte aule crediderit: et secreta que ad dicte aule dampnum vel habitancium in eadem dehonoracionem tendere possunt extrinsecus non revelabit, set omnia secreta talia celabit tam dicte aule quam habitancium in eadem: hoc eciam de secretis celandis jurent nedum ipsi scolares set omnes capellani, pauperes, clerici et ceteri ministri in sua admissione, ne licencia capellanorum vel ministrorum ceterorum publicandi que audiunt sit ipsis scolaribus immeritis intolerabiliter confusiva vel condicioni dicte aule aliqualiter detractiva.' (ib., p. 36.)

¹ 'Ut autem de me memoriam habeant specialem, volo et ordino ut coram scolaribus et in aspectu eorum, in cancello capelle vel ecclesie parochialis eorundem, si aliquam ipsos scolares aule sue annexam et appropriatam habere contigerit, corpus meum sepeliatur, licet alibi primitus illud sepeliri contigerit; in quo casu volo ut in locum supra ordinatum, quantum in eis est, illud transferri faciant et humari.' (ib.)

² 'Volo insuper ut, non obstantibus quibuscunque premissis meis statutis aut aliis obstaciis quibuscunque, pro toto tempore vite mee sit michi libera facultas disponendi et ordinandi de omnibus bonis et preventibus beneficiorum, terrarum, tenementorum seu reddituum quorumcunque qualitercunque pertinencium ad aulam predictam seu Prepositum et scolares ejusdem, communiter aut divisim, tam ad commune proficuum ipsorum scolarium quam eciam ad meum proprium; dum tamen ipsis scolaribus pro tempore existentibus secundum predictam meam ordinacionem quoad necessaria succurratur.' (ib.) A little lower down (ib., p. 37) appears to the same effect:—'Cum potestate michi reservata hiis addendi, hec minuendi, mutandi, declarandi, interpretandi, corrigendi ac alia ordinandi, et cum ordinatis dispensandi, toto tempore vite mee, ad profectum et honestatem dicte aule: quoad premissa statuta nolens aliquem interpretationem facere nisi juxta sensum et expositionem grammaticalem sine omni glosa.'

his minutest directions have regulated the practice of the College ever since his days.¹

NOTE

EGLESFIELD'S STATUTE ON THE ELECTION OF A PROVOST.

'Vacante Prepositura qualitercumque, hanc sue electionis formam decerno de cetero observandam; ut, sive in vacatione sive in pleno termino ipsa Prepositura vacaverit, semper infra decem dies pleni termini ipsam vacationem Prepositure proximo sequentes, cujuscumque patroni seu alterius licentia minime requisita seu optenta, ipsius Prepositi perficiatur electio; ita quod, si majori parti scolarium aule prediecte presentium in pleno termino videatur expediens, per septem dies decem dierum predictorum deliberetur de eligendo Preposito, absentes si oporteat expectando; octavo vero die ad electionem ad ultimum procedatur per scrutinium, nullius expectata presentia, congregatis singulis Sociis, premissaque ipso die missa de Sancto Spiritu per eosdem celebranda. In qua electione, sine mora quacunque post ipsam missam quantum fuerit eis possibile celebranda, omnes et singuli Socii presentes, tactis sacrosanctis, coram comitiva sacramentum corporale prestant in principio quod neminem ad aliquem nominandum vel in Prepositum eligendum

¹ Among these are the obtaining the consent of the Queen Consort to be patron of the College, the devolution of the duties of the Provost to the Senior Fellow in the Provost's absence, the order of sitting at table in hall with the Provost in the centre (it is only within the last sixty years that any one has sat in front of the table). Of the reading of the bible at dinner a trace was preserved till the beginning of the nineteenth century. Provost Jackson told me that in his time a Greek Testament used to be brought on a silver salver to the Senior dining at the High Table. He indicated a verse by pointing to it and the reader by saying 'legat so and so', giving the name of the scholar of the week, to whom the Porter carried the book and said 'legat', showing the place. The scholar read the verse and returned the book to the Porter, who carried it out of the Hall on the salver. The summons by the clarion continues, so do the laws against dogs and musical instruments. The Bursars (when there are two) are still the Treasurer and the Camerarius. A vestige of the Seneschal's functions remains in the practice of the Fellows to take their weekly turns in ordering the High Table dinner. Of the history of the Ready Money arrangement something has been said in n. 2, p. 38. The termination of the College's financial year in July was only abolished by the Second Commission. The distribution of alms is represented by the distribution of 'poor's beef' and money at four times in the year. The flying eagle alternates with the Founder's full arms in the decoration of College note-paper and the marking of the books belonging to the College Library. Of other provisions now superseded few have been done away by the direct action of the College. Changes of circumstances, commissions, and other external powers have generally been the cause of modification or abolition

induxerunt contra motum suum proprium vel inducent, et quod de Sociis magis idoneum et sufficientem secundum pretaetas conditiones Prepositi, ad utilius et discretius gerendum Prepositure officium, ad id nominabunt et eligent; nec odio, timore vel amore, procuracione seu intervencione quacunque, spe remuneracionis habite vel habende, alium quam talem eligent seu eligi procurabunt. Hujus siquidem juramenti exactor a ceteris sit ille qui secundum statutum infra scriptum (see n. 3, p. 29) Prepositi prius gessit officium tempore vacationis prepositure. Juramenti vero illius exactor erit senior pro tunc presens alias ab eodem: qui duo sint scrutatores in ipsa electione Prepositi, et vota in secretis audiant ceterorum. Senior vero in aula presens, alias ab eisdem, cuiuslibet illorum duorum votum audiat cum reliquo eorundem. Scrutatores vero jurent specialiter coram comitiva ante scrutinium, seniore post eos ipsos onerante, quod votum cuiusque fideliter examinabunt, et cuiuslibet eligencium, ipso vidente, manu sua, quantum in iis est, votum scribent, statimque post, ante suum recessum ab iis, illud in sua legent presencia: et in quem major pars eligencium de facto consenserit, suplens vicem Prepositi auctoritate totius Collegii, statim post, ipso eodem die, habita per ipsum collacione votorum scrutinii, numeri ad numerum, vice sua et socii sui ipsum eliget et pronuntiabit electum in Prepositum; nisi forte suplens vicem Prepositi eligatur, tunc enim ipsa pronuntiatio eleccionis seniori Socio post ipsum electum presenti in scrutinio devolvetur. Quod si in octavo die, facta publicacione scrutinii votorum eligencium, non sit aliquis qui majorem partem habeat dicti Collegii, tunc, absque omni tumultu, contradicione, querela, appellacione, supplicatione, seu quocunque impedimento juris vel facti future eleccióni prestando, in crastinum fiat expectacio pro eleccióne Prepositi ut prius facienda; quo die crastino si major pars eligencium, facto scrutinio ut prius, in certam personam pro futuro Preposito eligendo consenserit, pronuncietur ut premissum est electus in Prepositum. Si vero, in hujusmodi scrutinio ipso die octavo facto, eligentes diversi in diversos adeo direxerint vota sua quod non sit aliquis in scrutinio hujusmodi nominatus qui majorem partem habeat eligencium, ex tunc, ne jus eligendi aliquem in Prepositum Collegio predicto ad extrinsecum vel extrinsecos devolvatur, set quod per ipsos de Collegio provideatur de Preposito eidem, volo et ordino quod ex tunc dicto decimo die eleccio hujusmodi finaliter compleatur, in forma videlicet que subsequitur. In primis, videlicet, quod ipso decimo die fiat scrutinium sub forma et modo prout super est premissum, et si, facto scrutinio et eo publicato, aliquis de nominatis per eligentes in scrutinio habeat majorem partem eligencium, eligatur ipse in Prepositum, et pro Preposito habeatur, ut supra est expressum; et si forsan nullus sit de nominatis in scrutinio hujusmodi qui majorem partem habeat eligencium, sed quod duo vel tres nominati habuerint voces eligencium equales, tunc eligatur ille in Prepositum et pro Preposito habeatur qui plures voces habuerit seniorum in Collegio predicto. Et si non appareat nec apparere possit quis illorum sic nominatorum habuerit plures voces dictorum seniorum, tunc eligatur ille de hujusmodi sic nominatis qui senior est in Collegio supradicto. Si vero sic nominati in scrutinio voces habuerint inequaes, tunc preferatur ille in eleccióne hujusmodi qui plures voces habuerit ipsum nominancium in scrutinio: et in casu inequalitatis hujusmodi, si sint plures in scrutinio hujusmodi nominati qui plures habeant voces respectu aliorum in dicto scrutinio nominatorum et equales, eligatur ille in Pre-

positum qui plures voces habuerit seniorum ; et si hoc non apparuerit, sit ille qui senior fuerit de nominatis, prout supra de nominacione et eleccione hujusmodi mentio fit expressa. Quodque pronunciacio eleccionis hujusmodi fiat per seniorem dicti Collegii, prout superius est premissum.' (Statt., pp. 8, 9, 10.) The missa de Sancto Spiritu in the Sarum Missal is one of the votive or common masses which may be said on special days of the week. The Mass of the Holy Spirit may be said on Wednesdays. It has a general resemblance to the Mass for the day of Pentecost. (See Sarum Missal, ed. Dickinson, p. 743*; and ed. Wickham Legg, p. 385.) With 'tactis sacrosanctis' supply 'Christi evangeliis', the earliest form of 'kissing the book' on taking an oath. 'comitiva' here means the society or community, the body of fellows. 'prætactus', aforesaid, does not seem to be a classical word; 'suplens' is for 'supplens', he who supplies. There is no provision in the Statutes for determining the number of the 'seniores' whose vote is to determine the election in case of difficulty arising. The case arose in the election of provost Browne in 1756; see below, chap. xi, ii. 128. See also ii. 89, n. 3.

CHAPTER III

THE FIRST COLLEGE BUILDINGS

WHILE devising the regulations whereby the College was to be administered, Eglesfield was not neglecting the provision of a local habitation in which his scholars should be lodged. He began at least as early as in May 1340 to buy tenements in the north-eastern quarter of the city.¹ In May 1341 he made over what he had bought to the College along with his hamlet

¹ The first of the ‘*Cartae et munimenta de tenementis et placeis in civitate Oxon.*’ (*Mores*, p. 67) is ‘*Magister et scolares aule scolarium Universitatis Oxoniensis per cartam suam concedunt domino Roberto de Eglesfeld clero rectori ecclesie de burgo subtus Staynesmore quoddam tenementum in villa Oxonie in parochia Sancti Petri in oriente situatum inter tenementum Margarete filie Philippi de Stokwell nuper uxoris Thomae de Wynnesbury ex parte orientali et tenementum abbatis et conventus de Oseney ex parte occidentali. datum 19 Maij 1340, 14 E. 3.*’ The margin describes it as ‘*tenementum olim Thomae Sowy*’. This tenement ‘*was bought*’ according to Smith (*Annals of University College*, p. 88) in 1311 ‘*of Tho. Sowy, and consisted of one House and a yard in St. Peter’s in the East, and lay on the South-side of New-College-Lane and is now enclosed into Queen’s-College. . . . This House was sold on the 19th of May 1340, Dno Roberto de Eglesfield . . . it is sealed with the College*’ (i.e. University College) ‘*Seal . . . this was the ancientest Deed, still extant that we know of, that had our Seal to it*’. For the site of this tenement see Appendix C, p. 326. Thomas Sowy was one of the bailiffs of Oxford in 1281, 1282, 1284, 1285, 1288, 1289, 1292, in the last year as de Sowy, and as Thomas de Sowy mayor in 1294, 1301, 1302, 1303, in which last year he is said to have died and been succeeded by Robert de Wormenhale. He is also one of the two first recorded members of parliament for the city, having sat in the parliament of 23 Edw. I, 13 and 27 November, 1295. (*Wood’s City of Oxford*, ed. Clark, iii. 9, 11, 12, 13, 42.) In 1285 he was fined for selling cloth contrary to the assize, and held a messuage and two cottages with their belongings in Oxford, and is called ‘*clericus*’ (*Rogers, Oxford City Documents* (O. H. S. xviii), p. 208), and in the same year was a juror (*ib.*, p. 223). In 1295 he parted with a property at the north-east corner of Brasenose lane (now the part of Exeter College garden which contains Bishop Heber’s tree), which in 1310 became the property of Balliol College (*Oxford Balliol Deeds* (O. H. S. lxiv), p. 139), and in the Cartulary of the Hospital of St. John Baptist (O. H. S. lxvi) he often appears as a witness.

of Ravenwyk in Cumberland.¹ From that time forward the additions to the property of the College are sometimes transferred from the previous owners to Eglesfield, sometimes to the College ;² and after Eglesfield's death his brother John transfers to two of the Fellows, doubtless as agents of the College, certain properties in Oxford, which had been presumably acquired by Eglesfield for the benefit of the College but of which he died possessed.³ To consolidate the site an exchange was made with the brothers of the hospital of St. John, now swallowed up in Magdalen College.⁴

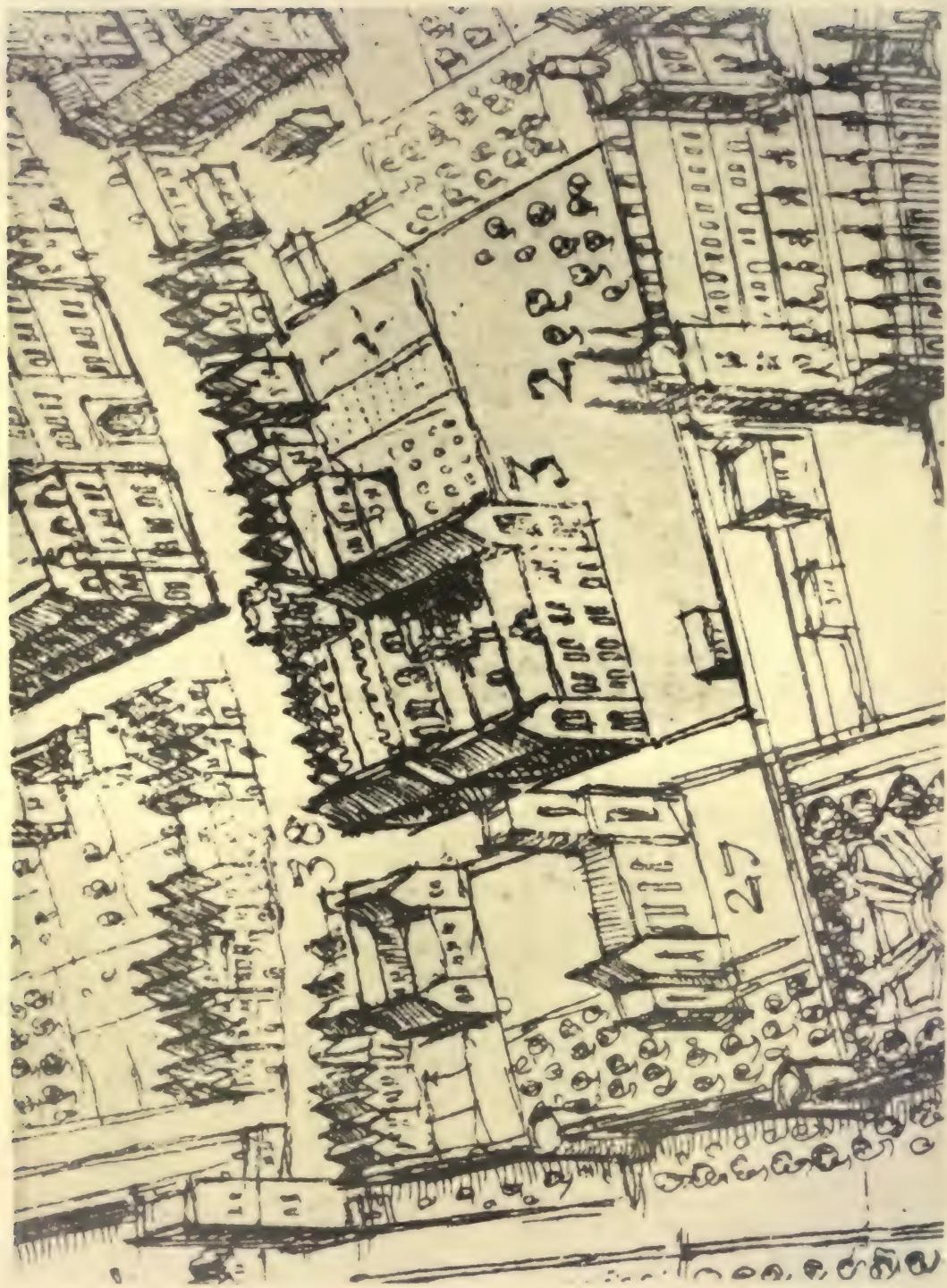
¹ The deed is in the College Archives (*Mores*, p. 70):—‘*Carta Roberti de Eglesfeld clericci concedens preposito et scolaribus aule regine Oxonie per se fundate messuagium suum in parochia Sancti Petri in oriente cum edificiis, gardinis etc. pro eorum inhabitacione in perpetuum, iisdem insuper concedit hamelettum suum de Rauenwyk in comitatu Cumbrie, data apud Oxonię 13 Maij 15 E. 3. 1341.*’ *Mores* thinks this refers to Temple-hall only, but it probably includes all that he had acquired up to that time. His subsequent acquisitions were made sure to the College by the agreement with John de Eglesfeld. For Renwick see n. 2, p. 10.

² The tenement late Sowy’s, the two shops, Temple Hall, and the tenement of Stephen de Abyngdon, are all transferred to Robert Eglesfield, and are probably the messuages and gardens ceded by him to the College in the charter of 15 May, 1341. The place of William of Spaldyng, the tenement of Henry of Skypton, the place of Henry of Skypton, the place of John de Stangrave, the place of John de Wyldelonde, and the tenement of John, brother of Ingelram of Abyngdon, are all transferred to Robert Eglesfield. The two shops opposite St. Edmund Hall, the place of Peter de Notyngham called Bowyer’s Hall, John de Stowford’s tenement of Simon of Gloucester, the tenement of the prior and convent of St. Frideswide, and the place of the prioress of Studley, are all transferred to the provost and scholars. The tenement of Margaret de Wynnesbury is bought by William of Muskhamb and transferred by him to the provost and scholars. Wyndmill Hall, the tenement of Nicholas de Glatton, and the tenement of Alan de Kylyngworth acquired separately by Henry de Whitfeld, were under a licence in mortmain granted by Edward III, 4 December, 1366, made over by him to the provost and scholars ‘intuitu dei et pro salute animarum’ of John de Hotham, doctor in theology (the fourth provost), and Sir John de Stowford, knight. Stowford had contributed to the purchase. (See *Lib. Obit.*, p. 66.)

³ See the document in n. 4, p. 10. The two to whom the property is transferred are Herman de Gelria and Henry Wytfeld; for whom see pages 98 and 104 and notes there.

⁴ The master and brothers of the hospital of St. John outside the walls of Oxford gave the two shops opposite St. Edmund Hall, and the College gave in exchange three shops in Kybold Street. See *Mores*, pp. 72, 73. ‘*Magister et fratres hospicij Sancti Johannis extra muros Oxonie concedunt preposito et*

PLATE VIII



THE COLLEGE ACCORDING TO HOLLAR IN 1643

The site procured for the College was eventually included in a long rectangle, of which the north side lay in the line of the present north face of the College site but extended both eastwards and westwards beyond its present limits.¹ The eastern boundary was the city wall ; the western, corresponding with the frontier of St. Peter's in the East and St. Mary's parishes, lay along the present eastern face of the property of All Souls College. Its southern side corresponded with a line drawn at the back of the houses which then fronted the High Street about seventy feet to the north of the present High Street front of the College. With the exception of St. Peter's in the East church and churchyard, the site of St. Edmund Hall, and some tenements belonging to other owners who shared with him what is now the south part of New College garden, Eglesfield seems to have secured for the College pretty nearly the whole of this rectangle.² Both extremities of this site were afterwards made over to the agents of William of Wykeham, and form the south part of New College garden and the south part of the garden of the Warden of the same College.³ On the 14th of February,

scolaribus aule scolarium regine duas shoppas in parochia Sancti Petri in oriente xljj pedes terre in longitudine et xxij in latitudine juxta portam predicte aule ex opposito aule Sancti Edmundi versus orientem predicte ecclesie cimiterio contigue. 23 Sept. 19 E. 3, 1345.' 'Magister et fratres predicti quietum clamaverunt etc. dat. 20 Jul. 21 E. 3, 1347.' 'In excambium concessere magistri et fratres predicti nam prepositus et scolares aule scolarium Regine concessere ijsdem tres shoppas in parochia Sancti Petri in oriente in Kibbold Strete ex parte australi super corneram ejusdem vici ex opposito murorum ville Oxonie versus orientem situatas lxxxv pedes terre et dimidium in longitudine et xlj pedes in latitudine. 23 Sept. 19 E. 3.' 'Prepositus et scolares quietum clamauerunt 20 Jul. 21 E. 3.' Kybold Street was the name of the whole or of the eastern part of a lane which once ran parallel to High Street from the city wall south of the East Gate to Grove Street. Parts of it correspond to what is now (1) the kink in Logic Lane, (2) Grove Place. The part of it in which the land in question lay was in the part of the site of the present University Schools facing what is now Merton Street, but was till lately King Street.

¹ On the site of the College see Appendix C, p. 326.

² See plan facing p. 330. The plan does not show the property of the College to the east of Queen's Lane and north and north-east of the church.

³ The western end was the subject of an indenture dated 16 June,

12 Richard II (1389), the Provost and Fellows of the College called Quenehalle, Oxford, with other bodies were licensed 'to give messuages, gardens, &c., in Oxford to William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, who has licence to give them to the Warden and Scholars of the College called Seinte Marie College of Winchestr in Oxford by him lately founded'.¹

The abode of the first scholars of the Queen seems to have been near the position of the present laboratory in the northern part of the site.² The buildings which Eglesfield had bought seem to have been first applied without much expenditure upon them to such collegiate purposes as they were fit for. It is a long time before mention ceases of houses within the College.³ The cook's house, the porter's house occur early, and a good deal of pulling down of ancient houses makes way for the new buildings.⁴ So late as 1420 mention is made of the removal of

15 Ric. 2 (1392) between Mr. Thomas Cranlegh, warden of the College of St. Mary Winton and the scholars of the same on the one part, and Mr. Thomas Carlel, provost of quenhall on the other, whereby the said warden and scholars grant to the said provost and scholars, in recompense for a garden where formerly was situate a tenement called Temple hall, an annual rent of two shillings, with the right of distraining for double that amount if it is in arrear. See Mores, p. 69. See also Appendix C, p. 329, for the history of Temple hall and its site.

¹ This patent is calendared in the Commissioners' Documents printed 1853 as a Licence to the Abbot and Convent of Osenye, to the Prioress and Convent of Stodeleye, to the Provost and Fellows of the College called Quenehalle, Oxford, to the Master and Scholars of the Hall called Muchel Universite Hall, in Oxford, and to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John, in the suburbs of Oxford to give messuages, gardens, &c., in Oxford to William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, who has licence to give them to the Warden and Scholars of the College called Seinte Marie College of Winchestr in Oxford, by him lately founded. 14 February, 12 Ric. II (1389). Muckle University Hall is the original name of University College.

² See Appendix C, p. 326.

³ In the Long Rolls the heading, which eventually became 'Custus et reparaciones intrinsece', Internal costs and repairs, begins as 'Custus domorum'. In 1403-4 xxij*d* is paid to John Lambeth 'pro quinque diebus in parva domo juxta coquinam'. This was sixty years after the foundation of the College.

⁴ In 1388-9 ij*d* is paid 'Johanni coco pro reparacione domus sue', and in 1401-2 iiiij*d* is paid 'pro una sera et clave ad domum janitoris'. In 1396-7 ij*d* is paid 'in batellis operancium in remocione antique domus in sporto', which appears to be short for 'disporto', a word used all through the accounts for the

an earthen wall and the construction of a stone one.¹ The buildings had to be adapted to the uses to which they were put. By 1847 a wall has to be made between the old gate and the new buildings.² The doors and windows of one building were blocked up to fit it for a fuel house.³ Whitfeld's lodgings had to be improved, and a kitchen had to be built.⁴ Apparently this business of adapting and repairing the old buildings was not carried on without accidents, for in 1851–2 the College gave the considerable sum of vi d. to a slater, 'qui cecidit de domo'.⁵ In 1397 an ancient house in the garden was removed, and another ancient house pulled down in 1399.⁶

garden, called so probably as a place of delight, as the dictionaries render *disportus* or *disportum*, *oblectamentum*, amusement. In the same Long Roll vjd is paid 'ortolano pro xxiiij diebus in reparacione gardini domus gallinarum et remocione lapidum antique domus in gardino'.

¹ In the Long Roll of Walter Dober and Walter Bell from the festival of the translation of St. Thomas, 1419, to the same date in 1420, xvijd is paid 'ij operariis per ij dies et dimidium auferendo murum terreum'. This is only one of a number of payments for the like, followed by a number to the workmen who built the stone wall in its place.

² See Appendix D, p. 343. 'Item in stramine empto ad parietem faciendam inter antiquam portam et novum opus iiijd.' This must have been a terrea paries or as we should call it a cob wall. The old gate is perhaps the gate belonging to the property facing St. Peter's Church which Muskham bought in 1341 and transferred to the College in 1352. By this time the residence of the scholars had probably been mainly transferred to this part of the College from the part bought from University College.

³ Under the head of 'custus domorum' in the account of John de Hoton (a chaplain) from 13 Oct. 1351 to 13 Jul. 1352 ij s. viij d. is paid 'Matheo pro septem diebus et dimidio cum Henrico in orto et in obturacione foraminum et fenestrarum in domo focalium et apud le tempilhall'.

⁴ In the account of Richard de Fancourt (a chaplain) from 20 Dec. 1359 to 18 Dec. 1360, under the heading, 'Custus Coquine et Camere Wittfeld,' xij l. v s. v d. is paid in the whole 'carpentario (who is called laurence) et aliis operariis', 'sclatteris' slaters, 'latomis' stonemasons, 'in potu et prandio aliis', 'boxby pro diversis vicibus', 'clavis ligneis', 'clavis lathes', for 'hevesbords' eavesboards, 'mosse', and 'lyme'.

⁵ 'Item sclatterio qui cecidit de domo vi d.' (John de Hoton's Computus from October 1351 to July 1352, under the heading 'Custus domorum').

⁶ In the Long Roll of Richard Ullerston and Rolland Thornburgh from 8 July, 1396, to 8 July, 1397, under the head of 'Custus Intrinseci' ij d. is paid 'in batellis operancium in remocione antique domus in sporto'. (See n. 4, p. 66.)

It will perhaps be most convenient to collect the evidences showing how provision was gradually made for the local habitation of each of the main departments of College life.

For divine worship provision seems to have been at once made in one or other of the buildings already existing within the area of the College. Eglesfield seems soon to have given up the hope of obtaining the church of St. Peter's in the East or any other parish church as a place of worship for his scholars.¹ Before the end of 1342 Clement VI had, as we have seen, sanctioned the construction of a chapel in the place where the College was founded ;² and in 1349 the King's licence for the same was also granted.³ Precautions were taken that the Vicar of St. Peter's in the East should not suffer from the erection of this chapel within the limits of his parish ; and to this day the College makes a quarterly payment to the Vicar on account of each person resident within the walls.⁴ The charter of King Edward which allowed the College to have a private chapel also authorized John de Stouford, 28 January, 23 Edward III (1349), to give the advowson of Shawe to the Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide, who were to transfer some plots of ground contiguous to the College to the Provost and Scholars, on which they might build their chapel.⁵

In the Long Roll of John Marschall and Thomas Barton from 8 July, 1398, to 8 July, 1399, under the same heading vijs viijd is paid 'quatuor operariis pro una septimana in detectione antique domus inque camera Magistri Johannis Scharp'.

¹ There are several passages in his Statutes in which he contemplates the possibility of appropriating such a church. See n. 3, p. 36.

² See p. 16 and n. 1 there.

³ See n. 1, p. 15.

⁴ The petition of the 'provost, masters, chaplains and college of Queen's Hall in the University of Oxford' to Urban V is given in Bliss's Petitions to the Pope, i. 479, as 'For leave, for the convenience of students, to build a chapel in honour of God, His blessed Mother, and All Saints, and to have divine offices celebrated in it by the said provost, masters, and chaplains, and other honest priests, in public and private, even on the greater feasts, without prejudice to the rights of the parish church'. The petition was granted at Avignon, Kal. Feb. (1 February) 1364, the second year of Urban's popeship.

⁵ See p. 15 and n. 1 there. Also calendared by the University Commissioners p. 21, as Licence to the Provost and Scholars of Queen's Hall, Oxford, to build a chapel within the enclosure of their house. Licence to John de Stouford to

This plan eventually came to nothing. Three years later John de Stouford received a licence to give a messuage in Oxford to the College,¹ and in 1355 the Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide transferred to the Provost and Scholars a messuage contiguous to their abode for an annual rent of thirty shillings.² These seem to have formed the site for the new chapel. A suitable site having thus been obtained, the money was accumulated and the building was begun. The words ‘edificatio capelle’ first appear in 1364–5 in connexion with money reserved for that purpose,³ and in following years in connexion with donors,

give the advowson of the church of Shawe to the Prior and Canons of St. Frideswide, Oxford, for certain pieces of ground contiguous to the house of the said Provost and Scholars, to be assigned to them for building the said chapel. 28 February, 23 Edw. III (1349). Something must have prevented the carrying out of this arrangement. Shawe was never transferred either to St. Frideswide’s or any other religious house, and is still a rectory. The St. Frideswide’s messuage was bought by the College in 1355 for an annual rent of 30*s.* a year, and Sir John Stowford bought and gave to the College the two tenements to the west of the St. Frideswide’s messuage. It was on a part of these three properties that the old chapel was built. For John de Stouford see *Liber Obituarius*, p. 66.

¹ Calendared by the Commissioners, p. 22, as Licence to John de Stouford, Chivaler, to give a messuage in Oxford, and to William de Muskham to give a messuage in the same town, to the Provost and Scholars of Queen’s Hall, Oxford. 10 July, 26 Edw. III. For William de Muskham see *Liber Obituarius*, pp. 67–9, and below, pp. 99–101.

² The Licence to Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide, Oxford, to give a messuage in Oxford, contiguous to the house of the Provost and Scholars of Queen’s Hall, to the said Provost and Scholars to enlarge their house, is dated 23 May, 28 Edw. III (1354) (*Univ. Commissioners’ Calendar*, p. 23). See also Mores, p. 80. The actual transfer is effected by a document in the College Archives:—Prior and Convent grant the provost and scholars a messuage with its belongings contiguous to the dwelling (manso) of the said provost and scholars in the high street in the parish of St. Peter in the east, between a tenement of the master and brothers of the hospital of St. John outside the east gate on the east side and a tenement of the said provost and scholars on the west side, thirty shillings to be annually rendered to the said prior and convent and their successors. (Mores, p. 80.) This is printed in Wigram’s *Cartulary of St. Frideswide*, vol. i (O. H. S. xxviii), p. 388. Wigram also (ib., p. 389) prints a promise from the College to pay the rent regularly and quarterly under pain of distress. For the situation of these plots see Appendix C, pp. 327–8, and Plate XXVI opposite p. 330.

³ In the L. R. of Thomas de Nesse (a chaplain) from 19 October, 1364, to 1 July, 1365. Near the top of the receipt part of the roll attention is called

two of whom are mentioned, Peter de Bruges and William Holm.¹ In 1373–4 £17 1s. 5½*d.* had been spent ‘circa edificationem’,² whilst in 1374–5 the sum of £176 18s. 4*d.* is entered ‘ad opus Capelle’.³ Benefactions came in steadily, and a tenement bequeathed to the College, for its pious uses, was sold and the proceeds given to the work;⁴ in 1378–9⁵ £42 8s. 9*d.* was to the circumstance that ‘Hic (in the balance from the previous year, it would seem) computantur viginti libre ordinate ad edificationem capelle’. In 1364, on the first of February, Pope Urban V granted to the provost and college of masters and scholars of Queen’s Hall, Oxford, licence to build a chapel within their house, where mass and other divine offices may be celebrated (Bliss, Papal Letters, iv. 37).

¹ In the L. R. of Robert Blakedon from 24 September, 1373, to 30 September, 1374, under the head of *Donationes domui* appears ‘Item ex dono Petri de Brigg⁹ ad usum capelle xxii^l’. On the back of the previous roll, that of Robert Blakadon from 25 September, 1372, to 24 September, 1373, appears ‘Item de dono per petrum de Brugges ad edificacionem capelle xxii^l per manus prepositi’. In the following Long Roll, that of Robert Blakedon, Henry Wytfeld, Nicolas Hereford, and William Middelworth, from 30 September, 1374, to 30 September, 1375, we have among the *Donationes* ‘Item per magistrum Willelmum Holm ad fabricacionem capelle xl^s’, ‘Item septimana pasche de Petro de Brugg ad usum capelle per manus prepositi xxii^l, item de Petro de Brugg in crastino Sancti Lamberti (Sept. 18) xxii^l’. Peter seems to have been the college tenant at Enham.

² In the L. R. 1373–4 cited in the preceding note:—‘Item in expensis circa edificacionem capelle a festo Pasce usque ad commemorationem Animarum xvij^l xvij^d ob.’ occurs in a summary apparently of extraordinary expenses at the end of the roll.

³ In the L. R. 1374–5, at the end, after the total of the payments ‘ad expensa domus’, of which the details are given in the earlier part of the roll, comes ‘Et ad opus capelle clxxvj^l xiij^s iiiij^d’, of which the details are not given in the roll as it exists at present.

⁴ Among the receipts of the L. R. of 1374–5, cited above, n. 1, under the head of *Donationes*, is ‘Item de tenemento legato per Nicholaum Heytisbury (perhaps a brother of William, one of the original fellows) Henrico Wytfeld et vendito Johanni Daghevill per eundem H. xxxvj^l xiij^s iiiij^d’.

⁵ The dates of this and the two following rolls seem to have been wrongly interpreted. The heading of this roll is ‘Comptus Roberti Hodersal ab vndecimo die mensis Junii usque ad eundem diem anno revoluto et per duas septimanas post anno domini mccc lxxvij’. The next roll is similarly headed ‘Comptus Roberti Hodersal ab undecimo die mensis Julii usque in eundem diem ejusdem mensis anno reuoluto et per quatuor septimanas post anno domini mccc lxxix’. Of this last roll the balance is 20*d.* farthing, which is carried on to the next roll ‘Indentura de Receptis aule Regine a secundo die mensis Augusti anno domini Millesimo trecentesimo octogesimo usque ad diem (*sic*)’. This shows that the

spent,¹ and in the next year £24 8s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.² In these later Accounts we are given the names of the masons—one of whom made three gargoyle³—their wages⁴ and the cost of cart-loads of stone and second roll must have ended in 1380, and the first in 1379. The four weeks afterwards (post) carries on the second account from July to August. Mores, Gough MS. Oxon. 12, has been deceived by the insertion in a later hand at the head of the second roll of ‘Anno domini Mccc lxxvii’ after mensis Julii. The correction here given is due to the skill and acuteness of Mr. C. L. Stainer.

¹ In the L. R. 1378–9, whose title is described in the preceding note, is a division described as ‘Expensa facta circa capellam’, of which the total is given as xlij^{ll} viij^s ix^d. The largest item is payments to masons ‘latomi’, of whom there were at least ten, whose names are given as Robert, Michael, Daniel, Edmund, Walter, John, Richard, another Richard, whose fellow (socio) was a second Robert, and John Sleford, who alone has a surname. There is also a ‘latomus’ who gets forty shillings for making those three gargull (gargoyles). The maximum pay of the other masons was 3s. 2d. for a week. There are four masons’ labourers, of whom the names of two are Robert Hull or Hall and Will Halthon. The former gets 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a week in the summer and 11d. in the winter. There was apparently less woodwork in this year. Carpenters only get 10s. between them, another gets 2s. 3d. ‘schapulanti meremium’, whatever the process may be, perhaps ‘shouldering timber’. A glazier is also paid 21s. 9d. Stones are bought of Roger Heis, a good old Oxford name now spelt Hayes, from Taynton (Tanthon), Oseney (Osyne, and hozynay), and Wheatley (Qwetylæ), and their carriage had to be paid for. Hurdles are bought, an ax and a chisel, iron palings and hooks (or buckets) ‘hamis’, window irons, rosin, a traha and a tribulum (Virgil’s ‘Tribula traheaeque’ Georg. i. 164, though now to be used for pounding mortar instead of for threshing corn), a shovel, nails, straw, and glass. The masons’ tools and some wheelbarrows ‘senectoria’ (cenevectoria) had to be mended. One or two entries I have been unable to interpret.

² In the L. R. of Robert Hodersale from 11 July, 1379, to 11 July, 1380, there is a division ‘Expensa facta circa capellam’, of which the total is xxiiij^{ll} viij^s ij^d ob. The items resemble those of the preceding year, but point to further progress in the work. Robert and John, the mason, receive payments, and John Sleforth and William Halton, and three carpenters, whose names are given as Henry, Benedict and Peter. There are still stones bought at Tanton (Taynton) and carried to Oxford. There are nails bought, and lead, and pegs (cauillis), and estrigebords, which we should call deals (see n. 5, p. 136), and iron bars and bolts and twysts, and planks, and cord, and paper, and two cartloads of pitch (bituminis). Robert Morel (another old Oxford name) is paid viij^s for the carriage of two cartloads, apparently of lead. John the dauber is paid ix^s for three weeks’ work, and the plumber gets paid xxvij^s; and curiously enough among the charges are one for gloves for the porter, and one for a ‘bever’ for the carpenter and the smith, and the like for the workmen, and one for shoes for the provost’s horses.

³ See above, n. 1. The name of the mason who made the gargoyle is not given.

⁴ See above, n. 1.

other materials.¹ Finally, in 1382 the building of the chapel was finished.² It was licensed for service by the Bishop of Lincoln,³ but was not consecrated till 1420 by Bishop Roger Whelpdale, who had been Provost, under commission from the Bishop of Lincoln.⁴

Nothing, we may feel sure, was lacking in the equipment. Year by year the College laid out money 'pro vino'⁵ or 'pro thure'⁶ or in the purchase of a 'calix'⁷ or 'cruets',⁸ of vestments

¹ In 1378–9 xx^s is paid for the carriage of stone without specifying whence or how many cartloads, and xxiiij^s viij^d for the carriage of thirteen loads without specifying whence. See also n. 2, p. 71.

² The L. R. of William Brigge from the feast of St. Dionysius (9 October) 1381, to the feast of the circumcision, 1382 (1383), contains the last items, locks, &c., and glazier, of the expenses of the building of the chapel. In an indenture of receipts from the second of August, 1380, occur:—'De episcopo Sarum vij marcas ad fenestram', and 'de Roberto Bix vij marcas et dimidiam ad fenestram.' These windows were probably for the chapel, which was then building. If so, the latter may have strayed to the library, where Antony Wood reports he saw it. (*Colleges and Halls*, ed. Gutch, p. 157.) Bix was one of a number of persons appointed to examine a complaint of Provost Carlisle against Whitfield, Frank, Lydford, and Trevisa, and a benefactor to the College. See p. 110 and n. 2 there. The Bishop of Salisbury (1375–88) was Ralph Ergaine or Erghum, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.

³ The Bishop of Lincoln at the time was John Bokyngham (1363–98).

⁴ The Bishop of Lincoln at the time was Richard Fleming (1420–31), the bishop who burnt and threw away Wyclif's remains. For Whelpdale see p. 134 and notes there.

⁵ There are entries of payments 'pro vino' in the 'custus capelle' in nearly every year.

⁶ Between 1394 and 1470 there are fourteen entries of money paid 'pro thure'; besides this there are many entries 'pro incenso' spelt in various ways, and 'pro thimiamate'.

⁷ In William Womwell's L. R. from 26 September, 1366, to 5 October, 1367, under 'custus capelle' comes 'pro reparacione vnius calicis xij^s jd'; in 1374–5 comes 'vij^d pro una casa ad calicem'; in 1387–8 'pro emendacione parvi calicis ij^d'; in 1415–16 'pro calice empta iiij^d', and 'pro emendacione magni Calicis in Capella iiiij^d'; in 1429–30 'pro cariagio calicium versus Londoniam vjd; pro mutacione unius calicis et labore ducendi ad sanctificandum x^s'; in 1451–2 'pro fabrica novi calicis vj^s viij^d'; in 1459–60 'pro uno calice xxv^s ij^d'; in 1464–5 'pro emendacione parvi calicis xvij^d'.

⁸ In the Long Roll of 1365–6 we have 'pro uno cruet longo iiij d., pro uno cruet rotundo viij^d'.

or mass-cloth.¹ The 'lampas' is mentioned² and its cost 'pro oleo',³ the altar with its frontal,⁴ the candelabra,⁵ the candles large and small 'de cepo', 'de cera', 'de cotoun',⁶ the service-books—antiphonarium,⁷ gradale or graduale,⁸ legenda.⁹

¹ The vestments constantly need mending, the name of the mender is sometimes given, cloth is bought for coverings of altars, and towels (*tuellis*) are bought.

² In nearly every long roll.

³ This too recurs regularly.

⁴ There was more than one altar. The altare magnum or principale and the inferius altare are each mentioned three times before 1470. The frontellum is mentioned, the celatura, the coopertorium, and the tabula parva super altare.

⁵ In 1392–3 W. Dyer is paid 'iiij^s pro emendacione candelabrorum' and 'v d. pro infixione candelabrorum in capella'. In 1413–14 iiij^d ob. (3½d.) is paid 'pro factura navis in qua portatur incensum et j candelabro parvo enamylid'. In 1417–18 there is paid 'pro Cruce, thuribulo, Candelabro et navi lij s. ij d. et residuum per donum Skelton militis, item pro cariagio eorum xvi d.' (Sir John Skelton was a friend of bishop Whelpdale, who died in 1423, see Lib. Obit., pp. 5, 56, 57.) In 1469–70 ij s. ij d. is paid 'pro mundacione sex candelibrorum capelle et mundacione duarum crucum et duorum navium'.

⁶ These are yearly charges, as also pro filo, thread for the wicks, which is sometimes bought by the pound, e.g. 1415–16, when 4s. is paid 'pro xij libris lichini' at 4d. the pound.

⁷ The 'antiphonarium' contained the antiphons or anthems and responsiones sung at the Canonical Hours, the Invitatories, Hymns, Verses, and Little Chapters. (Maskell, Mon. Rit. i, p. xxvi.) In 1390–1 x marcs x s. vj d. is paid 'pro duobus antiphonariis' and ij marcs x s. for 'membrano vitulino ad novum antiphonarium', and in the following year xiiij s. iiiij d. 'Domino Johanni Capellano in parte solutionis pro quodam antifonario ad Capellam'.

⁸ The 'gradale' or 'graduale' contained several offices, such as the sprinkling of holy water, and all that was to be sung by the choir at high mass. (Maskell, Mon. Rit. i, p. x.) It seems to get its name from a particular antiphon to be sung while ascending the steps to the altar. It is sometimes confounded with the antiphonary (ib., p. xxvii). The first 'gradale' of the College seems to have been written within its walls. In 1390–1 xl d. is paid 'pro notacione quinque quaternorum gradalis', apparently for marking the notes of five quires of the gradale; in the same year xx s. is paid 'pro membrano vitulino (the vellum) unius gradalis'; and vj s. viij d. for the writer; and in the following year xiiij s. x d. 'pro ligatura unius antifonarii et unius gradalis et illuminacione alterius eorundem' (it does not say which). In 1415–16 iii l*l* is paid 'pro gradali empto'.

⁹ The 'legenda' was the book in which were written the lections to be read at the Matin offices. These included, besides passages from the Bible, portions of the Homilies of Chrysostom, Pope Leo, and other fathers, and also passages from the lives of the saints. (Maskell, Mon. Rit. i, pp. xxii, xxiii.) In 1381–3 xx^s is paid 'pro legenda'. In 1415–16 x^d 'pro custodibus legende', guards. In

missale,¹ troparium,² portiforium or breviary,³ processionale,⁴

1451-2 ij^d 'pro reparacione legende'. Mr. Madan tells me that 'custodes properly means "catch-words", words written at the foot of pages at the end of a quire or gathering, and repeated on the next page at the top of the text'. As this use will not suit the entry either here or in the next note he 'can only suppose that it refers to the extra sheets of inferior parchment which came at the beginning and end of the volume between the text of the book and the actual binding'.

¹ The missal was the book containing the rites, directions to the priests, and the prayers used in the administration of Holy Communion. (Maskell, Mon. Rit. i, p. ix.) In 1390-1, a great year for the purchase of these books, 'v marcas et dimidiam' is paid 'pro uno missale'. In 1405-6 iiiij d. is paid 'in pergameno pro missali emendando'. In 1411-12 more was necessary, so we have ijs. paid 'David scriptori corrigenti magnum missale pro octo diebus; ij^d in potu pro eodem in absencia pincernæ (the butler); viijd in pergameno pro custodiis (guards, see preceding note); iijs xd pro ligacione eiusdem missalis, coopertorio et signacione (marking, doubtless with the flying eagle (see n. 3, p. 50)) tuellorum pro magnō altari'. In 1415-16 ijs. vj d. is paid 'pro ligacione parvi missalis'.

² The 'troparium' contained the tropes, or verses sung either before or after the Introit, and hymns in the service of the Mass. It is sometimes called also the Liber Sequentiarum, and contained the sequences and proses, sentences or songs of praise sung after Alleluia. It also sometimes contained alleluias. (Maskell, Mon. Rit. i, pp. vi, xi, xxxvii sqq.) In 1390-1 vj s. viij d. is paid 'pro uno tropario'.

³ The 'portiforium' or breviary 'contained the offices for the canonical hours, as distinguished from the missal which contains those of the mass'. (Rev. H. J. Hotham in Smith and Cheetham's Dict. of Christian Antiquities, s.v. Breviary.) In the Long Roll of 1363-4 iijs. is paid 'pro ligatura portiforii'; in 1388-9 xiiij s. is paid 'pro communis R. Brown (fellow 1378-90) per duas septimanas in quibus laboravit pro tribus libris legatis per Magistrum Henricum Whitefeld apud Exoniam et per duas septimanas quibus laboravit cum preposito Londonie et per tres septimanas quibus laboravit Exonie pro adquisicione cuiusdam Portiphorii donati domui per magistrum Willielmum Trevellijs' (fellow 1362-9). In 1392-3 there is received 'de domino de Clyfford in parte solucionis cuiusdam summe recitate in obligacione quadam facta domui unum portiforium precii iiiij marcarum' (Clyfford's debt appears from the same Long Roll to be due on account of tithes at Brough. He is mentioned as a debtor in 1378-9, and a chaplain of his visits the college twice in this year, 1392-3); and in 1399-1400 vijs viijd is paid 'pro portacione magni portiforii de Exonia' and vijd 'executoribus Treuellijs in vino'. In 1415-16 vj^d is paid 'pro claspes portiforio magno in Capella', and in 1451-2 xx^d is paid 'pro vectura magni portiforii a London'. The book is also called portos, porthors, portus.

⁴ The processional 'contained the rubrics, texts, and music which were used in processions'. (Wordsworth and Littlehales, Old Service Books, 165.) In the L. R for 1392-3 v s. iiiij d. is paid 'pro ligatura quatuor processionalium quorum unum erat furtive ablatum'. In the same year x s. is paid 'pro uno processionale'.

ordinale¹—and the annual cost ‘pro cirpis’² for rushes for the floor. In the Chapel was a ‘Cista’,³ and on the wall was placed a ‘tabula benefactorum’.⁴ In 1385–6 a Campana was bought for seven shillings, the old one having been sold for five.⁵ Other details of interest may be inferred from their appearance at later dates; for instance, four pence is paid in 1436–7 ‘pro emendatione organorum’,⁶ and in 1447–8 three pence ‘pro reparacione

In 1417–18 xjs. is paid ‘pro ij processionalibus’. Wordsworth and Littlehales give (l. c.) opposite pages 166 and 168 specimens of illustrations from processions in which the arrangement of processions is graphically depicted.

¹ The ordinale was a book containing ‘a collection of rules which became the rubrics, planted out in the several service books’. (Wordsworth and Littlehales, l. c., 239, 240). It was also called Directorium, and later the ‘Pica’ or ‘Pye’ because it was printed in black and white without red letters. In the L. R. for 1365–6 vijd is paid ‘pro ligacione ordinalis’.

² Rushes were used in the hall and library as well as in the chapel, and in the other rooms probably also, as there are receipts for rushes as well as payments.

³ For Roger Whelpdale’s ‘chest’ see p. 137 and n. 5 there, and for the Duke of Exeter’s p. 157 and n. 5 there. In 1363–4 iiijd is paid ‘pro coruscacione cerus (perhaps shining the lock) ciste in capella’. In 1378–9 a key is bought for it. By 1391–2 there are more than one chest, and they require keys; in 1405–6 vjd is paid ‘in una sera pro cista in capella’; in 1484–5 there were two chests ‘in vestibulo’ of the chapel, and in 1443–4 one of them is called ‘magna cista mutuaria in vestibulo’. It would seem from some of the accounts about this time that the College as well as its members was allowed to borrow from these chests.

⁴ In 1371–2 ix^d was paid ‘pro tabula et circumferencia (perhaps its frame) super quam scribebantur nomina benefactorum domus’.

⁵ Under the heading ‘custus capelle’ ‘pro campana empta Londonie vijs’; under the heading ‘de stauro, stock or store’ ‘receptus pro antiqua campana vs.’; next year was paid ‘pro filo ferreo ad campanam jd’. In 1391–2 ‘pro Wyres (= filo ferreo) ad campanam jd’; again in 1398–9 ‘pro cordula campane empta in capella jd’; and in 1400–1, to try and get a better one, ‘pro corda ad campanam ijd’. In 1418–19 a new bell was wanted, x s. vij d. was paid ‘pro campana capelle’ and vijj d. ‘pro j Claper eidem’, and jd ‘servisio (beer) aptanti truncum pro campana capelle’; vijj d. ‘pro cariagio campane a Londonia’, and xx d. ‘pro truncu facto capelle campane’. In 1438–9 ijd is paid ‘pro cordula campane’. In the next year iiijd. ‘pro tribus boltes de ferro pro campana’, iij s. ‘pro emendatione campane’, which must have fallen down, and jd ‘pro uno ligamento ferreo ad eandem campanam’, and vjs. ‘pro mutacione campane’. In 1443–4 iiijd. was paid ‘pro uno ferro campane’, and in 1468–9, iijd. ‘pro uno Wyer ad campanam in capella’.

⁶ The first mention of organs is in 1429–30, when xij d. is paid ‘pro portantibus

imaginis beate virginis'.¹ The building of Robert Langton's ante-chapel belongs to a later chapter.²

We may similarly believe that the Library was originally placed in one of the buildings on the site fitted up for the purpose. But from 1372 onwards considerable gifts of money were made by William Reed, Bishop of Chichester, 'ad fabric. librar.'³ Laths were bought for uses in the library in 1392.⁴ There is

organa'. In 1431-2 iiijs. is paid 'pro emendacione organorum'. In 1436-7 'pro emendacione organorum iiijd.' In 1461-2 'pro reparacione organorum ij d.' In the same year 'pro organis iiij li. vjs. viij d.', 'pro scabello (stool) ad organa, pro disco (desk) ad eadem, pro manubrio securis et pro truncō pascatis viij d.' In 1469-70 is paid 'Willielmo Clerk, organizatori vjs. viij d. stipendum pro anno'.

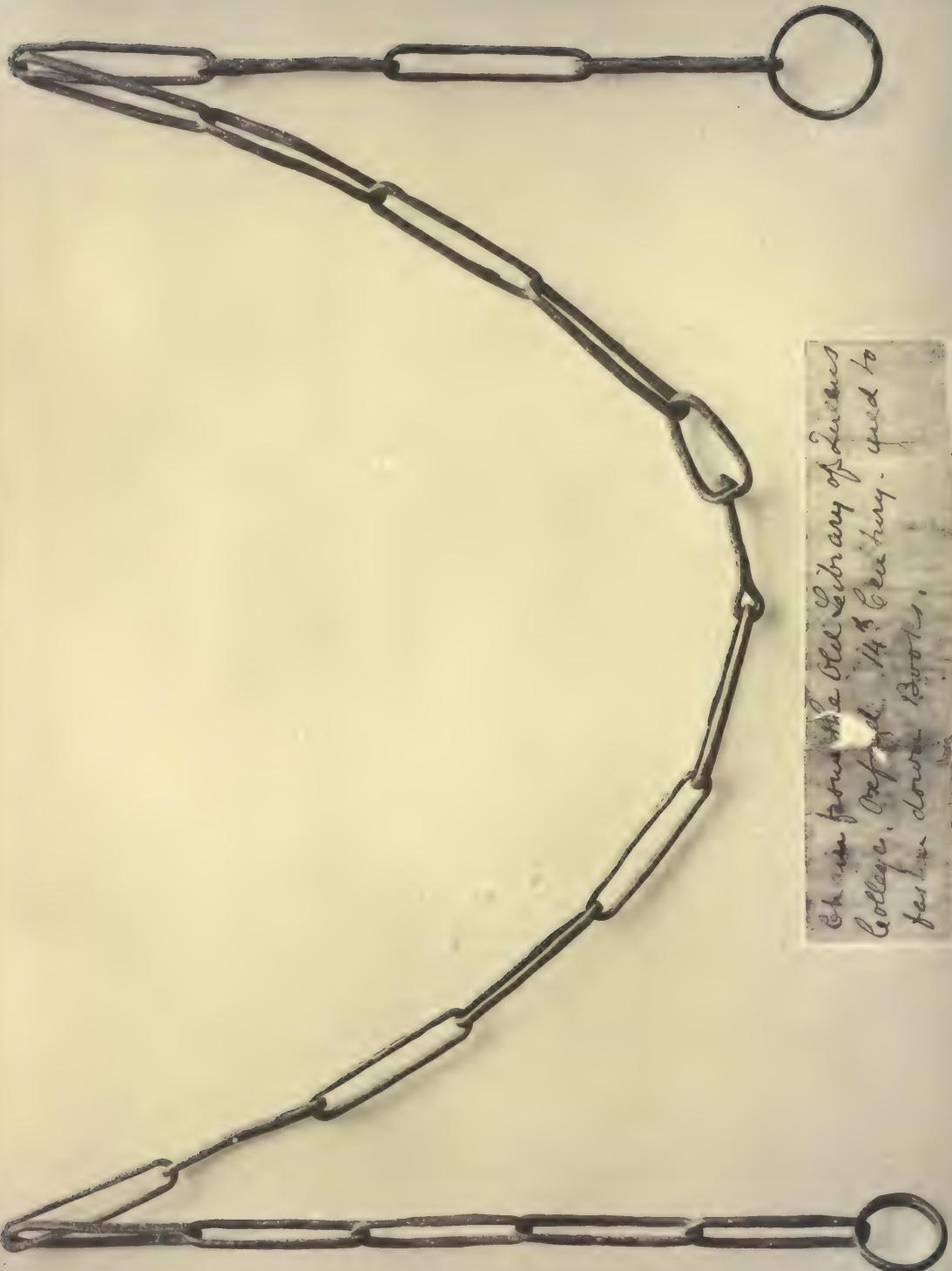
¹ In 1453-4 iijs. iiijd. is paid 'pro pictura crucifixi' and vd. 'pro panno ad crucifixum' to cover over the picture when required. In 1459-60 ij d. is paid 'pro pictura panni crucifixi' perhaps of St. Veronica's kerchief.

² See below, pp. 166-9.

³ William Reade was bishop of Chichester from 1369 to 1385. He was founder of the library at Merton College, of which he had been a fellow. His life is in D. N. B., where he is said to have bequeathed to Queen's College 'ten books, ten pounds and a silver chalice'. He left similar bequests to Balliol, Merton, and New College. He was a mathematician and perhaps an astrologer. In 1372-3 were expended iiijs. ijd. 'pro expensis prepositi in negociis domus versus Episcopum Cicestrensem' and xv s. vjd. 'pro expensis eiusdem versus Londoniam in negotiis tangentibus predictum Episcopum et alijs'. On the back of the same compotus the result appears:—'Item de dono per Episcopum Cicestrensem vj li. xiijs. ijd. ad librariam'. It may be the same sum which occurs in the next year among the Donationes domui 'Item de Willelmo Reed Cicestrensi Episcopo ad librarium vj li. xiijs. iiijd.' In 1374-5 is paid vijs. ij d. 'pro expensis Middelworth (fellow 1369-82) et Johannis Skensatoris (perhaps Spensatoris for dispensatoris, and perhaps father of John, fellow 1425, and of William, fellow 1432, provost 1440) versus Londoniam et ibidem quando receperunt ab Episcopo Cicestrensi libros et donaria datos domui'; vjd. 'pro cariagio quinque librorum a Londonia ad Oxoniā', and ij d. obolum 'pro prandio equi portantis eosdem'. In the same roll is a charge of iiijs. 'pro duobus equis versus Londoniam pro Middelworth et Johanne Spensatore quando fuerunt cum Episcopo Cicestrensi pro libris et alijs donariis in negociis domus'. In an Indenture of the same year the list of Donationes begins 'In primum per Willelmum Reed Episcopum Cicestrensem ad fabricam librarie iij li. v s. viij d.'

⁴ In L. R. of William Dyer and John Marschall from the feast of St. Peter ad vincula (1 August) 1392 to the feast of St. Thomas (7 July) 1393, among the expenses 'custus intrinseci' are 'pro ccc lattis emptis pro clausura in libraria xxxd; Item in nc latnayle emptis semel pro eadem x d., Item pro mille latnayle alia vice emptis pro eadem xvij d. Item pro cera rubea empta pro eadem xvij d. . . . Item

PLATE IX



evidence that it resembled other libraries of the period which are still with us. Many books were chained,¹ money was frequently spent on binding them,² a 'registrarum' was kept,³ and sometimes the volumes were 'valued'.⁴ Occasionally, it would

unj linitori (polisher? who laid on the red wax) linienti clausuram in eadem xvij d. . . Item pueris portantibus descos (desks) librarie a domo Andree carpentarii jd obolum. Item Andree carpentario pro tabulis emendis pro descis xijd. Item eidem Andree alia vice ex precepto prepositj xijd. Item tertia vice eidem Andree vjd. Item quarta vice eidem Andree xxvj s. viij d. Item eidem Andree pro magnis clavis emptis pro descis iijd. Item viij d. eidem pro twystes ad hostium clasure eiusdem librarie. Item pro uno ligno et ij stoddes ad librariam pro descis eidem xv d.'

¹ In 1381-3 xxvijd is paid 'in cathenis pro vj libris catenatis cum quinque stapuls'. In 1392-3 jd is paid 'uni cathenanti libros in libraria'. In 1407-8 v s. is paid 'in ligacione duorum librorum cathenatorum in libraria', xij d. 'in cathenis pro eisdem et labore cathenantis', and iij d. ob. 'in ordinacione eorundem cathenarum Johanni Lokear' (one of a family who did a good deal of work for the College). In 1413-14 iij s. vjd. is paid 'in cathenacione iiijor librorum per magistrum Thomam Holme (a fellow) annis diversis et iiijor cathenis', and vjs. 'in cathenis emptis per eundem'. In 1417-18 jd is paid 'pro cathenacione duorum librorum in libraria'. In 1430-1 vjs. viij d. is paid 'pro cathenis pro libris cathenandis et cariagio earundem à Londonia'. In 1439-40 vjs. viij d. is paid 'pro cathenacione librorum', and these are only samples. Mr. G. E. Evans, Secretary of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, informed me (1916) that another local society, founded 1835, had deposited with his society for examination and description 'a length of metal chain—nineteen links, and circular rings at either end and a working swivel in middle, total length 44 inches, condition perfect', to which is attached a paper on which is written 'Chain from the Library of Queen's College, Oxford, 14th century, used to fasten down books'. By Mr. Evans's kind intervention, the society to which it belonged has presented the chain to the College. It is now (1921) exhibited in a show-case in the Library, and a representation of it is given as Plate IX opposite p. 77.

² Binding is paid for constantly. In 1415-16 ijd. is paid 'pro j dusen de Stapis pro ligatura librorum, ij s. iiijd. pro ligatura duorum librorum vjs. viij d. pro cathenacione xxvij librorum cum coopertura xij eorum et capitulacione clasure (see Supplementary Note, i. 359) et diversis emendacionibus', and viij d. 'pro cariagio xvij cathenarum Londonia x libris ligandis'. In 1421-2 ijs. xjd. is paid 'pro emendacione et cathenacione librorum' and xd. 'pro pergamo et coopertoriis eisdem libris'. In 1425-6 ijs. ij d. is paid 'pro ligacione librorum in libraria' and iij s. 'pro decem cathenis ad libros'. In 1451-2 ijs. ix d. ob. is paid 'pro ligacione unius libri' and jd. 'pro cathenacione librorum'.

³ In L. R. of Henry de Hopton from 30 October, 1361, to 12 July, 1362, iiij¹ is paid 'cuidam scribenti registrarium librorum collegii'.

⁴ In the same year (1361-2) vjd. is paid 'stacionario apprecianti libros collegii et in vino'. It was thirsty work.

seem, the College wrote and illuminated its own books,¹ but as a rule they were either bought² or came by gift or

¹ In the L. R. from 30 April, 1350, to 13 October, 1351, xijd is paid 'pro alumpnacione (illumination) martyrologii'. In 1381-3 viij d. was paid 'in pergameno pro sequenciis' (see n. 2, p. 74) and ijs. to Coluerdowne (not otherwise mentioned) 'pro scriptura sequenciarum'. In 1389-90 xx d. is paid 'pro scriptura libri statutorum'. And in 1391-2 xxvj s. viij d. is paid 'Domino Johanni (probably Daventry) capellano pro scriptura librorum ad capellam in parte solucionis una vice' and 'xxxvij s. j d. alia vice'. The College does not seem to have often had books for the library written within its walls. The sequences were of course for the chapel. There was, however, a Summa Summarum (see n. 7, p. 80) written in 1366-7, for which parchment was bought for iij d., perhaps twice; xx d. was paid 'pro scriptura', and xij d. 'lymnatori'; v s. viij d. was paid 'pro reparacione eiusdem libri videlicet pro ligacione et coopertura'. There are scriptores mentioned from time to time in the accounts—Walter in 1353-4 who is paid 'ij d. in parte solucionis salarii sui', and one who is not named in 1390-1. In that year there seems to have been a good deal of writing. A gradual (see n. 8, p. 73) is written, and a new antiphonarium for which the vellum cost ij marcs x s., ink black and red vij d., and a candle iiiij d.; there was also iiij d. for the writer, and xx s. for his work. The scriptor's name seems to have been Slake, and he had a room which needed a key which cost iij d., which is charged for twice. His commons also were charged from near the beginning of January to near the end of May. In 1398-9 there was paid 'scriptori scribenti facta parisiensia una vice ad emptionem pergameni xvij d.' One of the shops in the neighbourhood of the College had as a tenant in 1399-1400 Roger the scriptor. We have had a David 'scriptor' already in n. 1, p. 74. A William 'scriptor' is tenant of a shop in 1465-6. Robert Wright 'scriptor' is paid xij d. for writing the rolls in 1450, and again in 1452.

² Books were bought from the executors of William Evesham in 1361-2 for which iiij l. xijj s. iiiij d. was paid, in the same year from the executors of Hermann de Gelria, a fellow, for xiiiij s. viij d.; and in the same year from the executors of Hotham, the provost, for xxijj s. iiiij d. In 1385-6 the decretals were bought from the chest of Wynchester for iiij l. vj s. viij d., and liber qui dicitur ferrum from the chest of Turberville for ij l. These were probably University chests, the former that of John de Pontissara, bishop of Winchester, and the other that of Richard Turvyle, both mentioned by Anstey in *Munimenta Academica*. The books had probably been deposited as security for loans, and on the death or departure of the borrowers were sold as unredeemed pledges. In 1387-8 xvij s. iiiijd. was paid to John Brown, perhaps a bookseller, 'pro libro continente parysiensem de oculo morali et de lingua et collectorium galensis', iiiij s. 'pro octavo de pauperis salvatoris' and vs. 'pro doctore subtili super primum'. Parisiensis, generally applied to William of Auvergne, bishop of Paris, seems here used of John Walleys or Gualensis, a Minorite of Worcester who flourished, according to Bale (ed. Poole, p. 214), A.D. 1300. The 'de oculo morali' is also ascribed to Grosseteste (ib., p. 379). The 'de lingua' is by Grosseteste, see Bale (ed. Poole, p. 372).

legacy.¹ Many of them are mentioned by name, *Biblia*, *Comenator celi et mundi*,² *Concordancia magna*,³ *Directorium*

The collectorium may be Bale's *Collectiloquium* or his 'Summam eloquiorum', which Bernard (ib., 212, n. 4) calls 'Liber collectionum'. Doctor subtilis is Duns Scotus, primum is probably *librum sententiarum Petri Lombardi*. In 1386–9 v marcs ijs. ij d. is paid 'pro epistolis pauli et quodam libro sancti Thome' sc. Aquinatis; iij l. 'pro concordanciis de cista uniuersitatis extractis'. In 1389–90 iiijs. is paid 'pro quibusdam tractatibus domini Armachani'. (Richard Fitzralph, for whom see Bale, ed. Poole, 344–6.) In 1398–9 xij s. iiiij d. is paid again to John Brown 'pro quodam libro gandaui abbreviato' (see p. 127). In 1459–60 xxxij s. iiiij d. is paid 'pro duobus libris emptis'.

¹ Besides Bishop Reade's donations and legacies, for which see n. 3, p. 76, and Provost Whitfield's, of which we shall find an account in p. 111 and the notes there, we find that in the L. R. of 1358–9 xii. iijs. vd. is paid 'in expensis Fencourt (Richard, a chaplain, who was also bursar) versus Westmerlandiam et Eboracum pro vendicione decimarum de Burghi et circa libros legatos per Magistrum Gulielmum de Exonia'. In 1388–9 xiiij s. is paid 'pro communis Ricardi Brown per duas septimanas in quibus laborauit pro tribus libris legatis per magistrum Henricum Whitefeld apud Exoniam, et per duas septimanas quibus laborauit cum preposito Londonie et per tres septimanas quibus laborauit Exonie pro adquisicione cuiusdam Portiphorii donati domui per magistrum Willelmum treuellys' (fellow 1362–7). In 1415–16 iijs. iiiij d. is paid 'ratione scripturarum indenturarum et obligacionum et registracione librorum Magistri Mathei (probably Willusthorp, fellow 1378–95) et catheacione librorum (which were probably given by Willusthorp). In 1419–20 xx d. is paid Magistro Roberto Dykes (fellow 1416–20) 'pro cariagio librorum Magistri Radulfi Direm collatorum Collegio', and in the next year iijs. d. is paid 'pro custodiis (see n. 9, p. 73, n. 3, p. 74) psalterio dato per magistrum Radulfum direm'. In 1422–3 xij d. is paid 'pro cariagio ij librorum quos idem dominus cariolensis (Whelpdale, the mention of the bequest 'unius lecti cum suis pertinenciis dati ad capellam' immediately precedes) legauit ad catenandum in libraria nostra'. In 1427–8 a sum (not remaining in the MS.) is paid 'preposito pro cariagio librorum nobis collatorum per Episcopum Whelpdale'. In 1436–7 iijs. iiiij d. is paid 'preposito pro negociis domus, videlicet pro libris et cocleariis receptis a magistro Thoma Holme cariolensi' (perhaps fellow 1403–20).

² Bale (ed. Poole, p. 534) ascribes commentaries on the 'de celo et mundo' of Aristotle to Walter Burley (1275–1345), Michael Scot (1175–1234), Roger Bacon (1214–94), and Roger Swynesheade (fl. 1350).

³ There is at Oriel (MS. xliv) an imperfect enormous concordance of the fourteenth century, with 464 folios and three columns to each page. New College has two of smaller size, MSS. lxix, lxx; the latter once belonged to Bishop William Reed of Chichester. The Queen's book had a curious history. In 1372–3 ijs. viij d. is paid 'pro ligatura libri qui vocatur Concordancia'. In 1390–1 five marks and a half is spent 'in concordanciis de cista' for getting it out of pledge. It had been put into the chest as security for money taken out of the chest. Finally it is sold in 1394–5, when iiij l. xij s. iiiij d. is received 'de Magistro Willielmo Middelword pro magnis concordanciis'.

juris,¹ Doctor profundus,² Doctor super primum sententiarum,³ Epistola pauli,⁴ Mandata Wicliff cum aliis,⁵ Nicolas de lira,⁶ Summa Summarum,⁷ and so on. The floor of the room was, like the chapel, strewn with rushes.⁸

¹ Bale (ed. Poole, p. 323) says:—‘ Petrus de Quesnell, Minorita, doctor inter cetera scripsit Directorium iuris’, of which the first line of the second folio is ‘Si quis ignorat, ignorabitur’. There is a manuscript of it (No. 223) at Merton College, in which, however, books ii and iv are imperfect. Quesnel is said to have died in 1299.

² The Doctor Profundus is Thomas Bradwardine, a Merton man, who was archbishop of Canterbury for about a month in 1349, and died of the Black Death. His chief work is ‘ De causa Dei contra Pelagium et de virtute causarum’, which by his contemporaries was called ‘ Summa Doctoris Profundi’. There are MSS. of it in Merton and New College Libraries, and at Merton also ‘ Sermo ad mandatum Edvardi III scriptus’ by him. His life is in D. N. B.

³ Doctor super primum sententiarum is probably Thomas Aquinas, the Doctor Angelicus. Balliol library has in four separate MSS. his Exposition on the four volumes of the Sentences of Peter Lombard. Merton has the Expositions on the first, second, and fourth, also in separate MSS. There is, however, mention of Doctor subtilis super primum in n. 2, p. 78 above, which may be this one.

⁴ The purchase of ‘ epistola pauli ’ is mentioned in n. 2, p. 78.

⁵ Bale (ed. Poole, pp. 264, 265) has:—‘ Joannes Wiclevus, Oxonij doctor composuit De mandatis diuinis opus magnum’, of which the first line of the second folio is ‘ Premissa sententia de dominio in communi’. ‘ Prologus continet nouem capita. Liber incipit Premittit iste sapiens legifer sanctus Moses, Exo. 20.’ In a note this is identified with ‘ Book i of the Summa Theologiæ (Shirley, Lat. 15. i), or rather Summa in Theologia ’.

⁶ Nicholas de Lyra, so called from the place of his birth, a village near Evreux, in Normandy (flourished 1291 to 1340), professor of theology at Paris. His commentary on the Bible and Postils or sermons on the epistles and gospels of the liturgical year are his most famous works.

⁷ ‘ Summa summarum ’ are ascribed by Bale (ed. Poole, p. 570) to William Ockham (fl. 1323), William de Pagula (fl. 1350), and Richard Caistre (died 29 March, 1420). Ockham’s treatise is not given this name in the text of Bale (ib., p. 141), and Caistre’s date is too late, so the book is probably (ib., p. 143) the Summa Summarum of William de Pagula, distinct from a bishop of Mida of the same name, vicar of Wingfelde near the forest of Windsor, a writer on canon and divine law. The first line of the second folio of the book is ‘ Ad honorem’. MS. 19 belonging to Exeter College is a fourteenth century anonymous ‘ Summa Summarum sive Commentarius in Gregorii Papæ IX Decretalium libros quinque’. (Coxe’s Catalogue, p. 7.)

⁸ In connexion with this it may be mentioned that the late Dr. Aitken, who had recently (1914) been working at the older books in the libraries of the Colleges, found in some of them rushes put in to mark the place of his reading by some mediaeval student.

A Dining Hall was doubtless provided by the adaptation of an older building, or part of one, but in this case, in spite of the fact that benefactions had been received towards the erection of a more substantial hall,¹ the original building did duty almost to the end of the century. The floor of the old room was strewn with rushes like the Library and Chapel,² and the Long Rolls contain numerous references to candelabra,³ ‘dorcers’, i.e. hangings,⁴ pewter vessels,⁵ and payments ‘pro manutergiis’ and ‘mappis’.⁶ In 1394–5 steps were taken to provide a new hall,⁷ and in 1398–9 an agreement was made and an earnest paid to a stone-cutter for building it.⁸ From 1398 to 1402 the accounts are full of heavy expenditure on buildings, and an entry every now and then indicates that some of it is on the new hall.⁹

¹ In particular William of Muskham gave ‘clx marcas ad executionem aule istius loci’. (Lib. Obit., p. 13.)

² In nearly every long roll there are payments ‘pro cirpis’.

³ In 1386–7, for instance, viij d. is paid ‘pro uno candelabro ad aulam’, and in 1392–3 xx d. ‘pro quinque candelabris nouis de auricalco pro Aula’.

⁴ In 1366 vj d. is paid ‘pro locatione duorum dorcers aule’, probably for some festal occasion, and in 1394–5 ij l. vj s. v d. ‘in expensis factis per eum (William Dyer, fellow 1391–6) circa dorsarium aule et appensionem eius’.

⁵ In 1361–2 iiiij s. ij d., and in 1379–80 iijs. ij d. is paid ‘pro vasis de peuter’.

⁶ In 1361–2 xix s. is paid ‘pro mappis et manutergiis’, and vs. vj d. ‘pro quinque mappis et manutergiis’; in 1364–5 ijs. iiij d. is paid ‘pro v ulnis panni lini pro manutergiis’, and in the same year vj d. is paid ‘pro prandio ij feminarum lauantium mappas per ij dies’, and ij d. ‘uni illarum pro labore suo’; xvjs. iiiij d. ob. is paid in 1372–3 ‘pro panno lineo pro duabus mappis, duobus manutergiis duabus sanapis et pro una mappa ad mensam’, and xiiij d. ‘pro factura eorundem’. The four articles seem to be table-napkins, towels (also called tuellis), strips to save the table-cloths, and a table-cloth. In 1390–1 ix s. is paid ‘in duabus mappis longis pro superiori mensa’, and iijs. viij d. ‘duobus manutergiis longis et duobus curtis’. These are of course only samples of the numerous entries.

⁷ In the Long Roll of Mathew Wilsthorp and John Scharp from 8 July, 1394, to 7 July, 1395, there is a mysterious entry of ijs. vj d. ob. ‘pro expensis per eum (William Dyer, fellow 1391–6) factis pro noua aula versus Bech’. Beche (Beckley?) was a place whence stones and timber were afterwards obtained.

⁸ In 1398–9 j d. is paid ‘in arris collatis latomo in conuencione facta pro fabrica noue Aule’.

⁹ Besides the entry in n. 2, p. 82, we find in 1398–9 xiiij s. iiiij d. paid ‘tegulatoribus pro coopertura aule nove’; in 1400–1 iiiij d. paid ‘pro cariagio meremii ad aulam’; in 1401–2 ij d. ‘pro clavis in appensione cortine in aula noua’, and ijs. vi d. to William brown ‘pro la plaster de parijs ad nouam aulam’, in addition to xxij d. for four and

In 1398-9 the 'Coquina antiqua' was removed by a carpenter who worked for five days and a half,¹ and one hundred and thirty-six loads of stone brought down from 'Hedyngton' besides fifteen from Taynton for special work.² The wages of the cook appear regularly in the Long Rolls,³ and there seems to be no end to the demand for spoons,⁴ knives,⁵ dishes,⁶ 'streynours',⁷ and other necessary things.⁸ The College had a 'promptuarium'⁹ and another 'inferius',¹⁰ and both a summer and a winter buttery are mentioned in 1392-3.¹¹

a half days' work; and during all this time large sums were being paid for wages and material without specifying the part of the buildings on which the expense was being incurred.

¹ 'Item uni carpentario remouenti coquinam antiquam pro quinque diebus et dimidio xxvij d.'

² 'Item pro triginta octo cariagiis lapidum de Hedyngton per seruientem Thome Howkin xvij s. vj d. Item pro xv cariagiis lapidum per seruientem Ricardi del selerus (elsewhere called 'de celer') vj s. iij d. Item pro octoginta tribus cariagiis lapidum de eodem loco per carrucarios de hedyngton xxvij s. viij d. Item pro xv cari agiis lapidum de Taynton pro skewes et tabula magna circa aulam nouam, precium cariagii ijs., xxxs.' Skew is given N. E. D. as the obsolete name for 'a stone specially intended or adapted for being placed with other similar ones to form the sloping head or coping of a gable, rising slightly above the level of the roof'. It quotes from Merton College accounts of 1278 'lapidibus qui vocantur scuwen et ponuntur in opere in tecto parve domus retro coquinam'.

³ 'Johanni coco xvjs.' appears among the *salaria famulorum* in the first Long Roll, see Appendix D, p. 345; and there are similar entries in every roll.

⁴ In 1353-4 j.d. is paid 'pro duobus magnis coclearibus ad coquinam', and in 1398-9 xx d. 'pro factura quatuor nouorum coclearium', and so on.

⁵ In 1361-2 xvij d. is paid 'pro uno grosso cultello'. In 1400-1 xvj d. 'pro magno cultello coquine', and so on.

⁶ In 1358-9 iij d. ob. is paid 'pro uno ladell et magno disco', and in the next year iiiij d. ob. is spent 'in magnis discis'; in 1398-9 iij s. x d. 'pro paropsidibus, vj discis nouis et tribus salariis electrinis', and vij s. ij d. 'pro aliis vj discis, vj paropsidibus et iiiij Chargers de eodem metallo nouis'; and so on.

⁷ In 1358-9 vj d. is paid 'pro duobus streynours', and in 1398-9 vj d. is paid 'pro ij strennors pro coquina', and so on.

⁸ In 1360-1 ix d. is paid 'pro uno frihympanna'. In 1398-9 ij d. is paid 'pro una scapha (a corn-measure) et uno laddell nouis ad coquinam', and so on.

⁹ In 1367-8 j.d. is spent 'in uno stapill pro ostio promptuarii', and in the same year iijs. 'pro tribus cadis pro promptuario', and so on.

¹⁰ In 1387-8 j.d. is paid 'pro emendacione sere promptuarii inferioris', in 1395-6 iiiij d. 'pro una clave promptuarii inferioris', and in the following year vj d. 'pro reparacione hostij promptuarij inferioris et pro emendacione mapparum'.

¹¹ In the Long Roll for that year iij d. is paid 'pro vncis, twystes et alijs

PLATE X



THE ORIGINAL GREAT GATE OF THE COLLEGE

The buildings not appropriated to the purposes of chapel, library, hall, and offices contained the rooms in which the Fellows and servants of the College lived. These received the same sort of reconstruction and rearrangement as the rest. By seventy years after the foundation of the College a good deal had been done, and we find in a Chamber Roll of 1418 an upper chamber to the south of the great gate used by a Fellow¹ and a low room under it used by the Poor Boys;² a chamber above the gate³ with another on each floor next to it.⁴ Next is the chamber next to St. Peter's Church,⁵ with another below it,⁶ and adjoining these a similar pair, the lower of which is also occupied by a Fellow.⁷ There was also a chamber above the fuel-house⁸

instrumentis ad reparandum hostium promptuarii estivi' ; iiiij d. 'pro uno vnce et in fixione eiusdem in hostio promptuarii hiemalis' ; and viij d. 'pro sera noua, et ij clauibus ad hostium promptuarij estiui'.

¹ The Long Roll of 1418–19 contains a Rentale Camerarum. This begins:—
'In primis camera superior ex parte Australi Magne porte inhabitabatur quondam per Magistrum Rogerum Coryngham' (fellow 1378–99).

² Next to Coryngham's chamber follows 'Camera bassa sibi supposita que inhabitabatur per pueros domus'.

³ 'Camera supra portam per annum xx s. pro cuius medietate nihil quia inhabitabatur per holme (Thomas, fellow 1403–20) pro alia medietate debet Crakanthorp.' This is the room called Henry V's. It was afterwards adorned by Bishop Barlow with two pictures on glass of Cardinal Beaufort and Henry V, now in the north window of the College Library. These pictures seem to have been lost to the College at some time, and to have been restored to it by Alderman William Fletcher (d. 1827). An expert from Messrs. Powell's Whitefriars glass works, who was in Oxford in 1914, thought that the glass pictures of the Cardinal and of the King were considerably older glass (perhaps fifteenth century) than Barlow's inscription. There are views of the windows of the room in Burghers's plate of the old gateway of the College, Plate X, opposite p. 83, and of the approach to it from the staircase in a drawing by Green, Plate XI, opposite p. 84. See also Green's drawing of the gateway, as seen from the quadrangle, at the time of its demolition, Plate XL, opposite ii. 91.

⁴ 'Camera illi camere annexa superior ex parte boreali . . . camera sibi supposita.'

⁵ 'Camera proxima ecclesie Sancti Petri.'

⁶ 'Camera sibi supposita.'

⁷ 'Camera superior annexa Camere perci (Percy was one of the tenants of the chamber next to St. Peter's Church). Camera sibi supposita per annum xx s. debet hoc anno nihil quia inhabitabatur per socium.'

⁸ 'Camera supra domum focalium.'

with two others beneath.¹ A high chamber at the end of the hall next the kitchen was occupied by the taberdars of the house,² and there was an upper chamber at the other end of the hall,³ with another below it.⁴ There is the chamber above the parlour, which with the parlour, study, and solar was occupied by the Provost,⁵ close to which were two other chambers, a high one occupied by the Provost's clerk,⁶ and a lower one occupied by the cook.⁷ There was a chamber towards Gutterhall, used by a Fellow and a Chaplain,⁸ and there was another below it occupied by a taberdar.⁹ In 1462 chambers under the library are mentioned.¹⁰

The Great Gate, of which a good representation by Burghers

¹ 'Camera parua sub studio camere predicte.' Camera was the sleeping room, studium, also called musaeum, the working room. 'Camera predicte camere supposita.'

² 'Camera alta iuxta Coquinam ad finem aule, per annum viij s. debet hoc anno nihil quia inhabitabatur per seruos domus et vtensilia'. The serui domus came between the socii and the pueri, in the place occupied in the later arrangements by the taberdars.

³ 'Camera superior ad finem aule.'

⁴ 'Camera sibi supposita.'

⁵ 'Camera supra parluram cum parlura et studio et solario, per annum xl s. debet hoc anno nihil quia inhabitatur per prepositum.' The solar is a great room on the upper floor; it served the same purposes as a modern drawing room.

⁶ 'Camera iuxta latrinam prepositi alta, per annum vj s. viij d., debet hoc anno nihil quia inhabitatur per clericum prepositi,' probably the person called in the Statutes the Treasurer's clerk, for whom see n. 3, p. 52. He was a chaplain. See n. 1, p. 44.

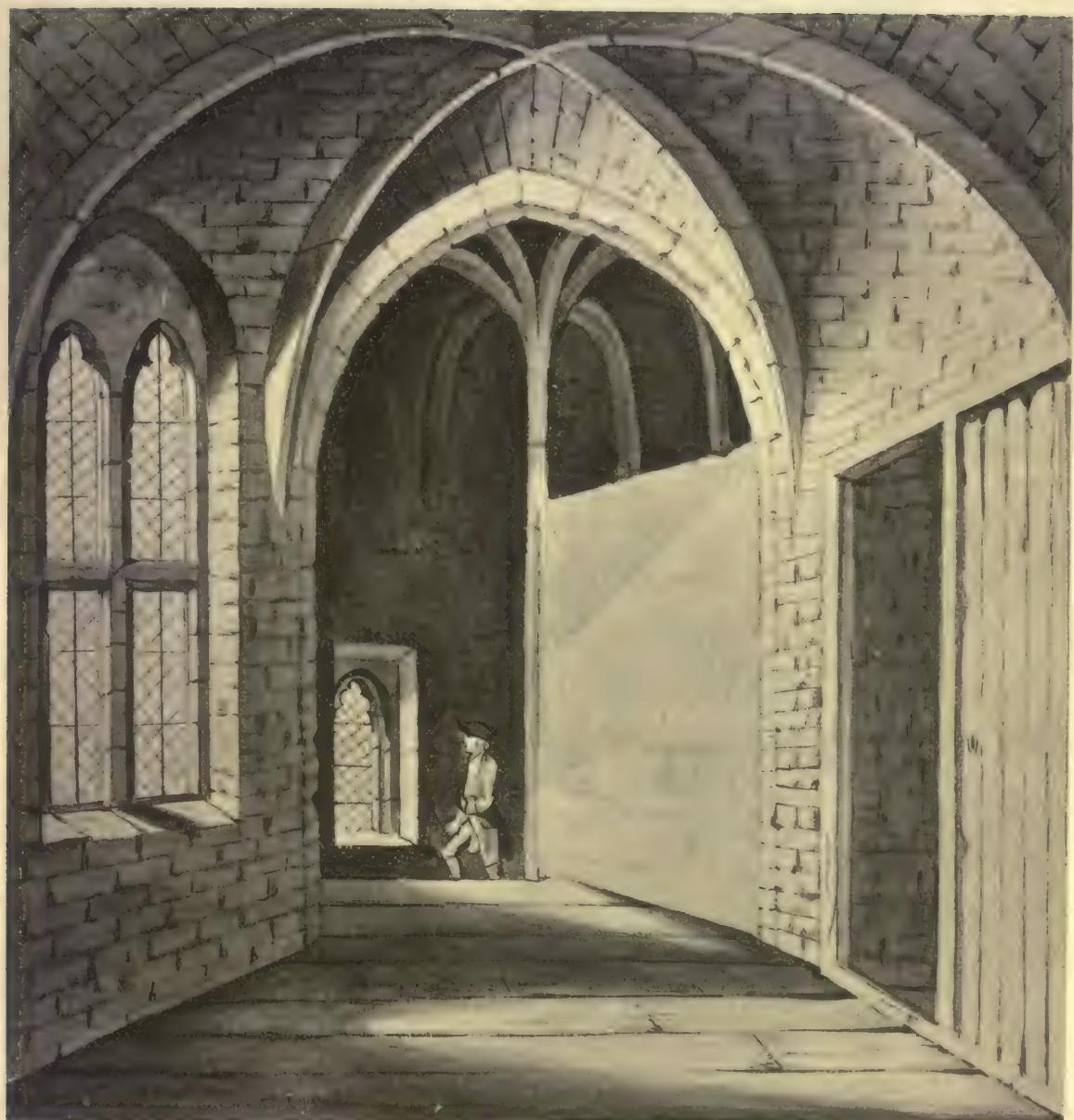
⁷ 'Camera inferior sibi supposita, per annum v s., debet hoc anno nihil quia inhabitatur per Cocum.'

⁸ 'Camera alta versus Gutterhall, per annum xij s., debet hoc anno nihil, quia inhabitatur per Socium et Capellatum.' Gutterhall was on the High Street rather west of the site of the present main entrance to the College. See Appendix C, p. 328, and plan facing p. 330.

⁹ 'Camera sibi supposita, per annum viij s., unde debet Ormeshede (the occupier) pro eadem in festo Michaelis proximo viij s.' Nearly all these chambers may be easily identified in Loggan's bird's-eye view (Plate XXXI, between ii. 64 and 65), though he includes also many sixteenth and seventeenth century buildings.

¹⁰ In the L. R. of Henry Bost and John Bower from the translation of St. Thomas (7 July), 1461, to the same date, 1462, under the heading 'circa reparaciones intrinsecas' appears 'Item Roberto carpentario pro duobus diebus et dimidio pro fenestris camerarum sub libraria xij d. ob.'

PLATE XI



THE APPROACH TO HENRY V'S CHAMBER

is extant, had been before this set up opposite to the entrance to the churchyard of St. Peter's in the East, and at this point was the main entrance to the College till the beginning of the twentieth century.¹

The rest of the ground was used for gardens, 'major et minores', including a kitchen garden;² and a yearly rent was obtained for one 'a retro ecclesiam sancti petri ex parte boriali'.³ A Chapel garden, perhaps a cemetery, is mentioned in 1420.⁴ The Provost's garden is also mentioned in 1460.⁵ There was a 'domus gallinarum' or hen-house, mentioned in 1394–5 and 1396–7.⁶ In 1423 there is mention of a well, near the kitchen.⁷

¹ See Plate X, opposite p. 33. The porter's lodge in the new college adjoins the eastern outlet; accordingly, late at night the old entrance to the College has to be used, but it is shut from six in the morning till midnight in term and till ten p.m. in vacation.

² In 1401–2 x d. is paid 'pincerne pro servitutibus (his services) ad ortum maiorem' and viij d. 'coco pro seruitutibus ad ortos minores'. That a good deal of the garden ground was used as kitchen garden is clear from the produce mentioned below. The garden is also called gardinum, disportus, and sportus, the two last being probably applied to the gardens for diversion.

³ Among the Reditus ortorum in 1359–60 is xvij d. received 'pro orto ex parte boriali ecclesie'; this is now probably included in the churchyard of St. Peter's in the East. Another receipt in the same year is ijs. iiij d. 'pro orto ex parte orientali ecclesie'. The last receipt from this source is in 1365–6 'Item pro orto a parte orientali ecclesie Sancti petri pro tribus quarteriis terminantibus ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximum sequentem vjs.', when it was probably handed over to William of Wykeham and forms part of the south block of New College garden.

⁴ L. R. of Roland Biris and Walter Bell from the festival of St. Thomas the Martyr (7 July), 1420, to the same date in 1421, contains a payment of xij s. iiiij d. 'latomo in parte solucionis pro muro gardini capelle. Item eidem in completa solucione pro factura eiusdem xij s. cum quo erat quietus'.

⁵ In the Long Roll of 1459–60 among the 'reparaciones intrinsece' occurs 'Item pro emendacione parietis in gardino prepositi et emendacione fontis iiiij d.'

⁶ 'Item pro expensis factis circa domum gallinarum xij d.; Item in batellis unius tectoris in reparacione domus gallinarum ij d. ob.'

⁷ In the Long Roll 1422–3, under the heading 'Custus circa reparaciones intrinsecas', appears:—'Item pro reparacione putei juxta coquinam, In primis ij cerratoribus (sawyers) per iiij dies iiij s., Item ij carpentariis per iiiij dies et dimidium iiiij s. Item Roberto famulo Henrici Berwyk (pincerne) pro mundacione eiusdem putei per iiiij dies viij d. Item pro stramine ad murum super puteum viij d. Item operariis pro muro videlicet Cornyss et alijs iiij s.'

The College spent money freely on gardeners,¹ casual workers,² seeds,³ and implements;⁴ the produce consisting evidently for the most part of grapes,⁵ herbs, beans, onions, and garlick.⁶ The Provost seems also in 1462 to have had a stable.⁷

The new buildings seem to have grown up mainly in the south-eastern part of the site, bordering on Queen's College Lane, the Chapel being near the south-eastern corner.⁸

¹ There is an ortolanus mentioned in the very first extant Long Roll. See Appendix D, p. 345. He is sometimes called gardinarius, and was a regular servant of the College : 'Ortolanus vero percipiat in duodecim septimanis quarterium bladi, et pro stipendio annuatim sex solidos et octo denarios sine roba'. (Statutes, p. 32.) In 1358-9 his name was John Godspede. The office is mentioned in nearly every roll.

² In 1367-8 ijs. jd. ob. is spent 'in potacionibus operariorum et aliorum sarculatorum (weeders or hoers) in Gardinis'. In 1396-7 vj d. is paid 'mulieri operanti in gardino diuersis vicibus'. These are samples.

³ In the single year 1351-2 there is paid 'pro semine canabi (hemp) xvij d. Item pro semine ceparum (onions) xvij d. Item pro semine porrorum (leeks) xvij d. ob. Item pro fabis (beans) plantatis in orto iiij d. pro porris plantatis iiij d. Item pro semine petrosilli (parsley) vj d. Item pro aliis paruis seminibus videlicet caulium (cabbages) isopi (hyssop) hoxtongs (ox-tongues) sauera (savory) thimi (thyme) et boragii (borage) viij d.' And this is only a sample.

⁴ In 1351-2 there is paid 'pro una vanga (spade) empta vj d. pro Racastro (rake?) de ferro iiij d.' In 1415-16 iiij d. is paid 'Thome Smyth pro factura duorum rastrorum (rakes) de ferro'. These are samples.

⁵ In 1358-9 there is paid 'bookby (also called boxby) pro labore in vineis xij d.', and in the following year 'operarijs inter vineas xvij d.' These are samples.

⁶ Occasionally the receipts of the College were increased by the sale of some of the produce of the garden. In 1415-16 xv d. ob. qr. is received 'de croco (saffron)' and xvij d. qr. 'de sepiis (onions) et alliis (garlic)'. In 1416-17 iiij s. vj d. is received 'de sepiis et alleo et porris (leeks)'. In 1418-19 xvij d. ob. is received 'de gardino pro cepis alleo porris pipere (pepper) ac semine canabi (hempseed)'. And these are samples.

⁷ In the L. R. of Henry Bost and John Bower from the feast of the translation of St. Thomas, 1461, to the same date, 1462, mention is made of 'stabulum prepositi'. We must hope that it was not within the College, as such a stable was forbidden in the Statutes, see p. 56 and n. 3 there.

⁸ The east front was not completed to the north till Williamson's buildings were erected, and the building next to them to the south was then called the new building, so was probably the work of one of the provosts under the Stuarts.

CHAPTER IV

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

PROVOSTS

1340 Richard de Retteford.	1350 John Hotham.
before 1347 Robert Eglesfield.	1361 Henry Whitfield.
1349 William Muskham.	1377 Thomas Carlisle.

EGLESFIELD'S statutes contain¹ the names of the first 'College' who were to occupy the 'aula', which was to be eternally named 'Aula Reginæ in Oxonia'.

The first Provost was to be Doctor Richard de Retteford.² He was in 1325 a Fellow of Balliol, present 'in aula de Balliolo' when Robert de Leycester of the Friars Minor and Nicolas de Tyngewick, D.M. and S.T.B., decided that by the statutes of the College the students must attend the schools of arts and no other schools.³ There is a letter to him from Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, sending him in 1329 sixty shillings for a copy of St. Augustine's sermons, and asking him to look out for theological books for the Bishop.⁴ In 1331 he was presented by Sir John,

¹ These are given in the Statutes (p. 7) immediately after the quotation given above, n. 1, p. 27, as follows:—'Scilicet magistrum Ricardum de Retteford, sacre pagine professorem, ac magistros Willielmum de Cundale, Willielmum de Hawkesworth, Willielmum de Polmorua, Willielmum de Colyngham, Thomam de Trumshagh, Johannem de Dumbelton, Willielmum de Reynham, Robertum de Hardley, Willielmum de Heghtelburie, Reginaldum de Stretton, Willielmum de Wantyngg et Hugonem de Molyngton, Karliolensis, Eboracensis, Lincolnensis, Norwicensis, Wygorniensis, Cantuariensis, Wytoniensis, Salesburiensis, Herfordensis ac Exoniensis, diocesum.'

² He was a doctor in divinity, 'sacre pagine professor', see preceding note.

³ H. E. Salter, Oxford Deeds of Balliol College (O. H. S. lxiv), p. 285.

⁴ Among the private letters of Grandisson printed in Hingeston-Randolph's Register, part i, no. 169 (p. 240) is one headed Missa Magistro Ricardo de Ratforde, and runs, 'Salutem cum benedictione dextere Salvatoris.—Regraciamur vobis quod librum Sermonum Beati Augustini pro nobis, prout Magister Ricardus filius Radulphi (Dr. Richard FitzRalph, Chancellor of Lincoln 1334, Dean of Lichfield

Earl Warenne, to the living of St. Martyn, Oteswych, in the diocese of London.¹ In 1335 he petitions Benedict XII for a living in the gift of the Abbey of St. Mary, York, and is then described as of the diocese of York.² In 1340 he is one of a large number of persons to whom various sums of money are ordered to be paid by William de Edynton, receiver of the subsidy of the ninth granted by the community of the realm, for wages for the time they were in the king's service in parts beyond the sea. Richard's amount was 8*l.*³ In 1343 he is described, in a reply by Pope Clement VI to a petition from the University asking for a canonry of York for him, as Fellow of University Hall, Oxford, where he is said to receive twelve pence a week for commons.⁴ He was one of the executors of Thomas Bek, Bishop

1337, Chancellor of the University of Oxford 1332) ex parte nostra vos rogavit, retinuistis, nobisque et condiciones eiusdem significastis et precium. Et, quia ipsum Librum habere volumus, lx solidos sterlingorum Magistro Johanni de Sovenaisse (Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, 1325-6), Magistro Scolarum nostre Civitatis Exoniensis, pro ipso Libro tradi fecimus, ut nobis eundem, quam cicias nuncii securitas affuerit, transmittatis. Libros eciam Theologos originales, veteres saltem et raros, ac Sermones antiquos, eciam sine Divisionibus Thematum, pro nostris usibus exploretis; scribentes nobis condiciones et precium eorundem. Et parati erimus pro vobis facere prout convenit locis et temporibus. Valete.— Data apud Chuddeleghe, v^{to} die Mensis Decembris [1329].’ Grandisson was bishop of Exeter from 1329 to 1369.

¹ See Gravesend's Register (Canterbury and York Society), p. 295. Richard de Radeford, priest, is said by Hennessy (Repertorium, p. 212) to have been appointed to the Rectory of St. Martin, Outwich, 19 July, 1331, on the presentation of John de Warren, Earl of Surrey and Sussex. Richard de Coventre was rector by 1343. The church stood on the site of the Capital and Counties Bank at the south-east corner of Threadneedle Street in Bishopsgate Street.

² 5 Kal. Sept. [28 August] 1335. Benedict XII, at Pont de Sorgue, granted the petition of Richard de Recteford, M.A., and bachelor of Theology of the diocese of York for the reservation of a benefice value 40 marks in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York. (Bliss, Papal Letters, ii. 519.)

³ Calendar of Close Rolls 1339-41, pp. 523-6. The amounts run from 100*s.* to £650 7*s.* 2*d.*

⁴ 6 Non. Jul. (2 July) 1343. Pope Clement VI granted at Villeneuve by Avignon a petition of the Chancellor and Masters of the University of Oxford on behalf of Master Richard de Retford, of the diocese of York, M.A., S.T.P., for a canonry and prebend therein to the value of 50 marks; notwithstanding that he is a fellow of University Hall, Oxford, in which he receives 12 [d.] sterling a week for commons, and expects a benefice in the gift of St. Mary's, York, value

of Lincoln, who died in February, 1346–7.¹ He was appointed Canon and Prebendary of Hereford in 1349, apparently by the exchange therefor of the Rectory of Newton in the diocese of Lincoln,² and petitions Urban V for another benefice in 1363.³ He is also called a Scholar of University Hall in a Writ of Assize obtained by him and six other Scholars, of whom Cundale and Polmorua were two, in a suit against Dame Margaret Ross for twenty-seven acres of land which they obtained for the Hall.⁴ His name is not found in any connexion with Queen's College except in the Statutes and in a copy of a probably spurious grant to him of the manor of Renwick by Adam de

40 marks. (Bliss, *Petitions to the Pope*, i. 60.) See also Bliss, *Papal Letters*, iii. 127.

¹ The ‘*Testamentum Magistri Thomæ Beck quondam Episcopi Lincoln.*’ is printed in the first volume of the *Testamenta Eboracensia* (Surtees Society, vol. iv), pp. 24–8. On page 26 occurs:—‘Item do et lego magistro Ricardo de Retford xl’, and on page 27 ‘*Magistrum Ricardum de Retford*’ occurs among nine persons appointed executors or administrators of the will. The will is dated on the Saturday after the festival of St. Edmund the Archbishop, 1346. This in that year would be 15 November. He added a codicil 11 February, 1346–7. This conflicts with the date ‘2nd Feb.’ given by Le Neve (ii. 14) for his death. Le Neve adds in a note that ‘Simon de Islip, a canon of Lincoln, certified his death to the King 9th Feb., 1346–7’.

² Le Neve (i. 513) states that Richard de Retford was appointed Prebendary of Moreton-cum-Whaddon in the cathedral of Hereford, 10 December, 1349 (perhaps the date of his installation). Bp. Trillek’s Register (Canterbury and York Society), p. 406, gives, under date 2 October, 1349, the Certificate from Robert, prior, and the chapter of Canterbury, of an exchange between Henry de Resteshale of Campeden, canon of Hereford and prebendary of Morton and Waddon, and Richard de Retford, rector of Newton in the diocese of Lincoln, but within the jurisdiction of the see of Canterbury, now vacant, and their collation of Richard to the canonry and prebend. The Newton of which Retford was rector is perhaps the parish near Falkingham in Lincolnshire, or more probably Newington in Oxfordshire (dioc. Lincoln), which is otherwise known to be of the jurisdiction of Canterbury.

³ *Id. May (9 May) 1363.* Urban V at Avignon granted the petition of Richard de Retford, skilled in the law, for confirmation of the church of Stretton in the diocese of York, which may have been reserved by Clement VI, and which he obtained by exchange for Kedington in the diocese of Norwich, notwithstanding that he has a canonry and prebend of Hereford. (Bliss, *Petitions to the Pope*, i. 421.) See also Bliss, *Papal Letters*, iv. 31.

⁴ See Smith’s *Annals of University College*, p. 98.

Apulby or Andrew Harcla, and, if he ever entered on his duties as Provost, he had probably disappeared from the College long before 1348, when the first list of those actually sharing in the privileges of the foundation occurs.¹

When he withdrew or died the founder seems to have exercised the power he reserved to himself in the Statutes,² and to have assumed the Provostship. He is described as Provost in an indenture of the executors of Sir John de Handlo conveying property at Enham to him, dated 30 January, 21 Edward III, 1347,³ and in the receipt given by the College;⁴ and as Warden of Godshouse, Southampton, in a charter of Richard de la More, chaplain, of premises granted to him, William de Haukysworth, William de Cundale, William de Polmorua, William de Collingham, and Geoffrey de Winhale, chaplain, dated 3 June, 22 Edward III, 1348.⁵

¹ For the grant see Mores, p. 149. ‘Copy of a grant from Adam de Appulby (whose name is scratched out and that of Andrew Hertla written over it) to Rich. Retteforde sacr. th. pf. and provost of Queen’s hall de toto dominio suo de Ranwyk, cum bondario.’ For the list of fellows in 1348 see p. 98 and Appendix D, p. 333.

² See above, n. 2, p. 59.

³ Mores, p. 320. This document is printed in full in *Liber Obituariorum*, p. 84.

⁴ Mores, p. 321, who describes it as ‘Indentura testans quod magister Robertus de Eglesfeld prepositus et scolares aule Regine receperunt de executoribus domini Johannis de Handlo in presentia domini Willielmi de Shareshulle unius executorum quoddam scriptum indentatum per quod Rogerus de Calston quondam tradidit Simoni de Turny manerium suum de Enham excepta aduocacione ecclesie, et unum scriptum de dimissione eiusdem Simonis facta Roberto Burnell Bathonensi et Wellensi episcopo de manerio predicto et sex alia munimenta tangentia diuersa feoffamenta de manerio predicto et de terris et tenementis que sunt Willielmi Syfride in Enham et Andeuere.—die lune proximo post festum nativitatis beate Marie, 21 E. 3 (1347)’, which in that year was 10 September.

⁵ Mores, p. 314, describes it as ‘Carta Ricardi de la More capellani de premissis concessis domino Roberto de Eglesfeld custodi hospitii Sancti Juliani magistris Willielmo de Haukysworth, Willielmo de Cundale, Willielmo de Polmorua, Willielmo de Colyngham, et Galfrido de Winhala capellano, data 3 Jun. 22 E. 3 (1348)’. In an earlier (3 February, 1343) charter of Richard le Barbour, burgess of the towns of Southampton and Portsmouth, granted to Richard de la More the ‘premises’ are described as ‘all his tenement with a place adjoining in the town of Portsmouth in an angle of South Street in which Bertram Gitrin once lived on the same side of the street and four acres and a half of arable land lying separately

Of the Fellows,—who came from ten different dioceses, Carlisle, York, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, Canterbury, Winchester, Salisbury, Hereford, and Exeter,¹—six, Colyngham, Dumbleton, Reynham, Hardley, Hegtelbury, and Wantyng probably came from Merton College,² one Polmorva from Exeter³ or from University College,⁴ Hawkesworth from Oriel or Balliol,⁵ and Cundale from University College.⁶

William Cundale, who is in the founder's statutes mentioned first in the list of Fellows and who died in Westmorland in 1350,⁷ is described as of the diocese of Carlisle in a grant made in the field and territory of the same town'. (ib.) The tendency always was to describe the provost of Queen's, who may have been prior of St. Julian's, as warden thereof; that title belonging, however, properly to the College only. These are the fellows named as receiving allowances in the first extant Long Roll. (See Appendix D, p. 333.) Winhale was probably one of the two chaplains mentioned, but not named there.

¹ See n. 1, p. 87.

² William de Colyngham is given from Astry's list of the Fellows of Merton by Brodrick (*Memorials of Merton College* (O. H. S. iv), p. 204) under date 1331; Thomas or John de Dumbleton (perhaps two persons) (ib., p. 190) under date 1324 to 1349; William de Reynham or Renham (ib., p. 196). There are also Reynhams, John and Henry (ib., p. 196) and Simon or William (ib., p. 183); Robert de Hardlei or Hardle (ib., p. 192) under date 1325; William de Hettsbury or Heytesbury (ib., p. 207) occurs also in pp. 343, 345 as Hegterbury or Hegtelbury; William Wantynge (ib., p. 198) under date 1326, along with Robert, Peter (1317), and Richard (1310); see also l. c., pp. 342–7.

³ See Boase, *Register of Exeter College* (O. H. S. xxvii), p. 3.

⁴ See Smith, *Annals of University College*, p. 98, and above, p. 89.

⁵ He may have been a fellow of Balliol as Antony Wood says (*Colleges and Halls*, ed. Gutch, p. 126). He probably thought so from finding Hawkesworth's name in two documents printed in Salter's *Oxford Balliol Deeds* (O. H. S. lxiv), pp. 25, 26, in which William of Brocklesby conveys Margaret Hall, on the site of the present College, to William de Haukesworthe and three other masters on 7 June, 1344, and two days later the four masters convey it to ten clerks. The presence of his name in these conveyances may however only indicate that he had once been so, and still preserved the good opinion of that College. The transactions may have had to do with the holding of the property on behalf of the College till a licence in mortmain to hold it had been obtained. Anyhow he was a fellow of Oriel in 1341, and of Queen's in 1348. For Hawkesworth as fellow of Oriel see *Supplementary Notes*, ii. 413, and as fellow of Queen's Appendix D, i. 333–7.

⁶ See Smith's *Annals of University College*, p. 98.

⁷ Cundale appears to have received commons in 1348 from the Friday after

to him at the King's request by Pope John XXII (1331) of the reservation of a benefice in the gift of the convent of St. Mary's, York.¹ He left to the College a third part of the residue of his estate, amounting to 46s. 2d.²

Dumbleton and Heytesbury are known for their writings. The former is from his name presumed to have been a native of Gloucestershire,³ in which case another diocese would have to be

St. Gregory's day (12 March) for two weeks, again in the week in which falls the feast of Augustine, apostle of the English (26 May), again for seven weeks beginning with the week in which is St. Barnabas's day (11 June) and ending with the week in which is the feast of St. Peter ad vincula (1 August), and finally for two weeks in which occur the feasts of St. Bartholomew (24 August) and St. Giles (1 September). See Appendix D, pp. 333–8. With Colingham he was paid ii^d for oblations on Whit Sunday (*ib.*, p. 342). He seems to have been bursar in the year preceding 30 April, 1350, as in the Long Roll beginning on that day Nicholas Aston is credited with £26 8s. 9d. received from him on Cundale's behalf, and in the same roll 6s. 6d. is paid to the gardener due for the year in which Mr. William Cundale lived, and 16s. to the washerwoman for the year of William Cundale with other payments for the same year. He seems to have died in the course of it (Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 29 r.) says in Westmorland) as in the same Long Roll 32s. 10d. is received from the third part of the residue of the will of Mr. William de Cundale, and 13s. 4d. from the third part of the same residue. This was in accordance with an agreement (Mores, pp. 3, 4) between the College and John de Stanton and Nicholas de Aston, Cundale's executors, that after paying Cundale's debts they should pay a third of the residue of the estate to the College. The agreement is dated St. Leonard's day, 6 November, 1352. There is a payment in the Long Roll of 1351–2 of 3s. 4d. 'galfrido de botilston procuratori domus contra executores Cundale'. He is probably the same person who is mentioned, and a servant of his, in the oldest Account Book of the University (Eng. Hist. Rev. xxiv. 740) as accompanying Provost Hotham, when he was chancellor, and the proctor to London in January 1357–8 in a dispute relating to John de Kedyngton, an Augustinian friar. A Roger de Cundale witnesses the will of John de Askeby, vicar of Bampton 8 September, 1362. (Ferguson's *Testamenta Karleolensia*, p. 69.)

¹ 'Regesta, vol. ciii. 16 John XXII. 1331, 6 Kal. Oct. (26 Sept.) Avignon. To William de Kundale M.A. of the diocese of Carlisle. Reservation, at the king's request, of a benefice in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York, value 20 marks with cure of souls, or 15 without it. Concurrent mandate to the bishops of Bath and Ardfert, and Richard de Bury, canon of York.' (Papal Letters, ed. Bliss, ii. 365.)

² See above, n. 7, p. 91.

³ Dumbleton is a parish in Gloucestershire, six miles north-west of Winchcombe. It does not, of course, follow that John de Dumbleton was born there. There is a 'Thomas called de Dombelton, M.A., of the diocese of Worcester, to

added to the ten above mentioned. He seems to have returned to Merton, from whence he came, before 1344, when and in 1349 his name appears in the books of that College.¹ His logical and theological works are to be found in manuscript in the libraries at Merton and Magdalen.² Heytesbury, whose name also appears as Heightelbury, Hentisbury, and Tisbery,³ was of

whom Pope John XXII in 1330 reserves a benefice in the gift of the abbot and convent of Abingdon. (Bliss, Papal Letters, ii. 321.) In 1345 a William de Dombelton is almoner of the abbey of Westminster and one of the monks who elected Simon as abbot. (ib., iii. 182.)

¹ See above, n. 2, p. 91, and the reference there to Brodrick, Memorials of Merton, p. 190.

² At Merton College the library contains (MS. cccvi) two treatises of Johannis Dumbleduni sive de Dumbleton, 1. liber de insolubilibus, de significatione et suppositione terminorum de arte obligatoria, and 3. Summa logicae et philosophiae naturalis, in partes decem distincta cum prologo, containing only eight parts and some of the ninth; and (MS. celxxix) a second copy of the latter treatise, also incomplete under the title Summa de logicis et naturalibus in partes octo distributa. At Magdalen College the library contains a complete copy of the same treatise (MS. xxxii) with the title Johannis Dumbleduni sive de Dumbleton, coll. Merton alumni, summa logicae et philosophiae naturalis, in novem partes distincta, cum prologo; and (MS. cxcv) Johannis Dumbleduni sive Dumbleton, Summa theologiae major, libris decem comprehensa. Bale (ed. Poole, p. 197) gives his name as John Dumbylton, describes him as doctor Oxoniensis, sophista, and his date as 1320, gives no other books except these under various names 'atque alia que nos latent'. Leland in his Scriptores Britannici (ed. Hall, p. 325) says that 'Dumble-dunus Maridunensis (of Merton) naturalis et moralis philosophiae libros ab Aristotele conscriptos commentariis (ut tum videbatur) argutis elucidavit'. Brodrick expresses a doubt whether there were not two Dumbletons. Poole has a life of him in D. N. B. Professor Pierre Duhem thinks Dumbleton of sufficient importance to quote him in his paper on 'Roger Bacon et l'horreur du vide' in the Essays on Roger Bacon, edited by A. G. Little, Oxford, 1914, pp. 280–3. There is more about Dumbleton in Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, p. 237.

³ A composite MS. at St. John's College, Oxford (MS. excviii) contains 'Gulielmi Hentisberii, sive Heytesbury sophismatum liber'. This was printed at Paris in 1481. In a similar MS. at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (MS. cxciii) occurs De prædicabilibus, consequentiis, &c. 'ex Gul. Heytesbury ut videntur confecta' as Coxe adds, which is imperfect at the end. Besides these Bale (ed. Poole, pp. 126, 127) mentions Regulas consequentiarum, De Sensu composito, Conclusiones, Tractatum de logica, De predicamentis, as written by Guilielmus Heythysbury, artium magister Oxoniensis. R. L. Poole (D. N. B., s.v. Heytesbury, William, fl. 1340) mentions in addition De insolubilibus, De scire et dubitare, De relativis, De incipit et desinit, De maximo et minimo, De motu locali, and Consequentie subtile Tisberii, if this is not the first given above under Bale. Wood (City of

sufficient importance as a logician to have his works printed at Pavia, at Venice, and at Bologna.¹ As William de Heghtredebury, priest of the diocese of Salisbury, M.A., S.T.P., he was in 1349, on the petition of the Chancellor and Convocation of Oxford, granted by Pope Clement VI the provision of a benefice in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.²

Hawkesworth, from Oriel or Balliol, is found as a Fellow in 1348, when his name appears among those who still derived emolument from the College.³ He became Provost of Oriel

Oxford, i. 345) calls him 'that acute Oxonian sophister William Hentisbury, called commonly Tisbery', and quotes a reference from 'his book of sophistry' for Bellus Mons as a place for recreation of youth (Beaumont in Oxford). In Brodrick (l. c., pp. 207, 342, 343, 345) his name is variously given as Hettisbury, Heytesbury, Hethelbury, Hegterbury, Hegtelbury. He witnesses the University's composition with the city to have a joint assize of measures and weights, 12 July, 1348 (Anstey, i. 167) as Magister Willhelmus de Heigulburg in Theologia Doctor.

¹ For the editions of Heytesbury's works see Poole's article in D. N. B., who also states that his position as a logician is discussed by Prantl in his History of Logic, iv. 89–93.

² 'Non. Mart. (7 March) 1349. Pope Clement granted at Avignon the petition of the Chancellor and Convocation of the University of Oxford that there should be reserved to William de Heghtredebury, priest, of the diocese of Salisbury, M.A., S.T.P., a benefice in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury'; granted to the amount of 50 marks with, 30 without, cure of souls. (Bliss, Petitions to the Pope, i. 146.) See also Bliss, Papal Letters, iii. 298. On 16 June (16 Kal. July) 1372 Pope Gregory XI confirmed to William Hegchtredebury, canon of Chichester, master of theology, his canonry and prebend of Wygtheringe (Wittering) in the diocese of Chichester, tenable only by a master of theology, which he obtained by provision of bishop William (Reade) on their voidance by the death of Simon de Bredon, and now doubts whether they were not reserved to the pope or lapsed to him by the statutes of the [Fourth General] Lateran Council. William, who is also master of arts, has in addition canonries and prebends of Salisbury and Wyngham, the church of Scham (Otham) in the diocese of Canterbury, and expectation under provision of the present pope of an elective dignity, *personatus*, or office, with or without cure of souls, in Salisbury. The confirmation is subject to the usual condition that Simon was not a member of the papal household. (Bliss, Papal Letters, iv. 177.)

³ On Hawkesworth at Balliol see above, n. 5, p. 91. For him at Queen's in 1348 see Appendix D, p. 333. A perhaps earlier mention of Hawkesworth occurs in the Close Rolls, 5 October, 1339 (Calendar, p. 266), where Geoffrey Pecok of Suthwerk acknowledges that he owes John le Sadeller of Suthwerk and William de Haukesworth, clerk, £20; to be levied in default of payment of his lands and chattels in co. Surrey and the city of London.

PLATE XII



THE BRASS OF WILLIAM HAUKESWORTH

in the same year and died 8 April, 1349.¹ His death seems to have followed closely on a riot about the election of a Chancellor described by Antony Wood under this year.² Wood does not, however, mention Hawkesworth's name. His brass was till recently near the doorway of entrance into the chancel of St. Mary's Church.³ It is possible that he did not take up his fellowship at Queen's immediately on his nomination in the statutes, as he was a fellow of Oriel in August 1341.⁴ He witnessed 12 July, 1348, a composition between the University and City to have a joint assize of measures and weights, being then general commissary in his absence to John Northwood the Chancellor.⁵ He was on the same day as Heytesbury provided on the petition of the University by Pope Clement VI to a living, in his case to one in the gift of St. Mary's Abbey, York.⁶

William de Polmorva, or Palmorna as his name is frequently misspelt,⁷ had been Fellow of Exeter since 1333,⁸ was Rector of

¹ Wood, Colleges and Halls, ed. Gutch, p. 126. In the Long Roll of 1350-1 xxs. is received from Sir William Daventry, who succeeded Hawkesworth as provost of Oriel, 'in quibus Magister Willelmus Hawkesworth tenebatur domui'.

² See Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, i. 447-9.

³ It is now (1921) fixed against the base of the stalls on the north side of the chancel. For a rubbing from it see Plate XII, opposite p. 95.

⁴ See i. 91, n. 5.

⁵ The Composition is printed in Anstey, *Munimenta Academica*, i, pp. 159-67. He is there described as 'Magister Willelmus de Haukesworth reverendi viri Magistri Johannis de Northwode cancellarii Universitatis Oxoniæ Commissarius in sua absentia generalis, in Theologia Doctor'. The date of the Composition was 12 July, 1348.

⁶ 'At Avignon Non. Mar. (5 March) 1349, Clement VI granted petition of Chancellor and Convocation of University of Oxford, praying for a reservation of a cathedral or collegiate church dignity, or parish church, or other benefice or office as it may become void to William de Haukesworth, priest of the diocese of York, M.A., S.T.P., viz. of a benefice with or without cure of souls in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York; granted to the amount of 50 marks with, 30 marks without, cure of souls.' (Bliss, Papal Petitions, i. 146.)

⁷ In old manuscripts there is generally no difference between n and u. Polmorva seems to be the name of a place in St. Breock, a parish in Cornwall, one mile west-south-west of Wadebridge.

⁸ He was elected as Cornish fellow of Exeter in 1333, being then B.A.; Boase, Register of Exeter College (O. H. S. xxvii), p. 3.

Exeter in 1336-7,¹ and had just before his appointment at Queen's been a Fellow of University.² He continued Fellow of Queen's till 1348,³ and was Chancellor of the University in 1350 and 1351.⁴ The delay of the Bishop of Lincoln in admitting him as Chancellor was the occasion of the quarrel between the Bishop and the Archbishop of Canterbury, which resulted immediately in the Archbishop being allowed to admit the Chancellor if the Bishop failed to do so, and eventually in the release of the University from the necessity of having its Chancellor admitted by any external functionary.⁵ He was made Canon of Windsor in 1352, and Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1361.⁶ He is described in a petition to Innocent VI as confessor to Queen Philippa and as already archdeacon and holding canonries or prebends of Hastings and St. Carentoce as well as of Windsor, and in reply to the petition is granted a canonry of Lincoln. Bishop Grandisson of Exeter (Retford's patron) granted him further emoluments in his diocese, which however he did not long live to enjoy, dying in July 1362.⁷

¹ Boase, p. 3.

² Smith, Annals of University College, p. 98.

³ His name occurs as a Fellow in the first Long Roll which has been preserved. See p. 98 and Appendix D, p. 333.

⁴ The documents in connexion with his election are in Anstey (*Mun. Acad.*, pp. 168-72).

⁵ See Wood, Annals, i. 451-3. See also Maxwell Lyte's History, p. 169.

⁶ Boase, p. 3.

⁷ 'A petition from Queen Philippa on behalf of her confessor Master William de Polmorva S.T.P. for a canonry of Lincoln with expectation of a prebend, notwithstanding that he has the archdeaconry of Middlesex and canonries and prebends of Hastings, St. Carentoce, and Windsor, granted by Innocent VI, Avignon, 3 Id. (11th) Dec., 1361.' (Bliss, *Petitions to the Pope*, i. 381.) St. Crantock or Carentoc is a parish about the middle of the north-west coast of Cornwall on the Bristol Channel, where was a collegiate church, which was set in order by Bishop Grandisson in February, 1351-2. At this time William de Polmorva was one of the Canons and Prebendaries, and under Grandisson's Ordination was to receive sixteen shillings for the expenses of his necessary residence of thirty days. (Hingeston-Randolph's Register of Grandisson, p. 1113.) He had been collated thereto on the death of William de Grandisson, the bishop's brother, 9 June, 1349. (ib., p. 1391.) He was admitted the same day 'in commendam' as Penitentiary of Exeter Cathedral. (ib.) He was collated to a

Of the Merton contingent Dumbleton, Hardley, Heghtelbury, Wantyng, and perhaps Reynham, take part in some curious statutable 'scrutinies' at Merton in 1338 and 1339, of which the record was discovered by Professor Thorold Rogers among the College documents in the researches undertaken for his 'History of Prices'.¹ Wantyng seems to have been on bad terms with the Warden of the time, and Rogers suggests that this may have induced Eglesfield to invite him and his colleagues to join his society.² Colyngham alone seems to have continued for any time a Fellow of the new College. In 1348, the date of the first College accounts which have been preserved, Retford, Trumshagh, Dumbleton, Reynham, Hardley, Heytesbury, Stretton, Wantyng, and Molyngton were not on the books of the College.³ The receipts of the house were insufficient to provide for a College of the size originally intended, and many years elapse before the number of the apostles is again reached.⁴

prebend in the collegiate church of Glasney, 7 July, 1362 (*ib.*, p. 1485), and his successor was collated to the same prebend vacated by his death on the following 28 September (*ib.*, p. 1486).

¹ J. E. T. Rogers's *History of Prices*, ii. 670–4. It is extracted by Brodrick, *Memorials of Merton College*, pp. 341–7.

² Brodrick, *ut sup.*, p. 347. This suggestion is not in Rogers's book, and may have been made personally to the Warden.

³ See below, and Appendix D, p. 333.

⁴ The Long Rolls enable us to ascertain how many persons received allowances as fellows during the financial year, but it is not always easy to be sure that they all received them throughout the year, so the numbers thus determined may be in excess of the number of actual fellows at any one time. In the Long Roll, for instance, of 1602–3, of the fifteen fellows receiving allowances as many as seven receive them only for a quarter of the year, and of the thirteen in the following year only six receive their full allowances. Subject to this qualification, the year 1590 is the first in which twelve fellows are mentioned in the Long Roll, and this number falls to ten in the following year, and to nine in 1593–4. There are fourteen in 1594–5 and eleven in 1595–6, and so on, sometimes more and sometimes fewer than twelve. In the fourteenth century, and down to 1490, the number does not rise above seven. In 1492–3 it rises to eight, and in the following year to nine. It rises to eleven in 1534–5, which continues the maximum for more than half a century. In Mary's reign it falls exceptionally to six in 1554–5, and to four in 1555–6, and again in 1558–9. It is only five in 1560–1 and 1562–3, but rises to ten in 1563–4. It falls again exceptionally to four in

The persons receiving payment as members of the foundation in 1348 seem to have been Eglesfield himself, who was now Provost, Hawkesworth, Cundale, Polmorva, and Colingham as Fellows;¹ two chaplains, of whom one was Geoffrey de Winhale;² and Hermann de Gelria, who had apparently been a poor child and later appears among the Fellows.³ On the death of Eglesfield the Provostship seems to have been held for a time by William

1570–1, and is very unsteady from thence till the end of the century. From 1600 it does not fall often or much below the number of the apostles.

¹ See Appendix D, p. 333.

² See Appendix D, p. 333. His name occurs in the charter of Richard de la More of 3 June, 1348, mentioned p. 90 and n. 5 there.

³ We have had him before in n. 3, p. 10, as with Henry de Wytfeld the persons to whom John de Eglesfeld transferred the properties in Oxford which Robert had not fully secured to the College. He was with John de Hoton, Amandus de Elstanwyk, and Henry Wytfeld responsible for the L. R. from 13 July, 1353, to 5 January, 1354–5. He appears as a fellow in that and the three following Long Rolls, which carried on the accounts so far as they have come down to us (they are wanting from Christmas, 1354, to 13 January, 1357) to 20 December, 1359, and died apparently in 1359 or 1360, as his executor is mentioned in Richard de Fancourt's Long Roll from 20 December, 1359, to 18 December, 1360. In a document (Mores, p. 186) in which he appears as proctor for the College in an appeal to the pope in the matter of the advowson of Sparsholt dated 3 April, 1354, he is called 'Hermannus de Gelria clericus Trajectensis (Utrecht?) diocesis'. It is suggested in 'Notes and Queries' (11 S., x. 218) that Gelria or Geldria is the 'province of Holland, a large portion of which once formed part of the Duchy of Geldern, whose ancient capital Geldria or Gueldria (Welderan), near Düsseldorf, is now in Rhenish Prussia'. Mr. William Gilbert adds (ib., p. 237) that 'Gelriæ' occurs on copper coins of Gelderland from 1555 to 1794. As he appears after the two chaplains in the first Long Roll that has come down to us, it looks as though the College, by admitting a Dutchman to its privileges, began at once in accordance with the Founder's Statute (see p. 33 and n. 2 there) to 'exclude no race or deserving nation'. The John de Hoton mentioned above must not be confounded with provost Hotham. He was a chaplain of the College, and in the year before that in which he acted as bursar with Herman, Amandus and Whitfeld had been responsible for the accounts of the College from October 12, 1351, to July 12, 1352. If, as seems likely, there was at this time only one chaplain, he receives in the later of the two Long Rolls 28*s.* as his salary and 3*s.* 4*d.* 'pro lectura biblie'. He was also employed in the same year in visits on College business to Exeter, Hampstead Marshal, Sparsholt and Woodstock. Soon after he left the service of the College he, or a namesake, had granted to him the manor of Clifton in Cumberland by Benedict de Eglesfeld. See Appendix B, p. 308.

Muskham, Eglesfield's friend and benefactor.¹ He did not hold it long. On the feast of Saint Margaret (20 July) 1350, John Hotham, Bachelor of Theology, was presented to William la Zouche, Archbishop of York, to be confirmed as Provost on the resignation for certain causes 'de novo emergentibus' of William Muskham.² A William de Muscham had been Rector of Hendon in Middlesex from 1327 to 1330.³ Eglesfield in his Statutes speaks of him as Rector of Denham in Bucks.⁴ He appears as one of the Fellows presenting Hotham for confirmation along with Nicolas de Aston and Amandus de Elstanwyke.⁵ He

¹ The evidence of this is contained in Hotham's confirmation as Provost, which is printed in Lib. Obit., pp. 68, 69. For Muskham see Lib. Obit., pp. 67-9. The commons paid for on his behalf in 1353-5 are among the charges pro supervenientibus, which would not include the commons of provost or fellows.

² The Long Rolls from Michaelmas, 1348, to 30 April, 1350, have not come down to us. Hotham's name does not appear in the accounts of the College before the latter date. He receives a fellow's portion in the Long Rolls of 1350-1, 1351-2, 1352-3, 1353-4. See more about him below and in Lib. Obit., pp. 30, 66-9, 85.

³ See Hennessy, *Repertorium*, p. 214. To judge from p. 215 a vicarage was constituted about the time he was rector.

⁴ See above, p. 26 and note 2 there. A William de Muskham was in 1321 one of the executors of Adam de Eglesfeld (*Register of St. Bees*, ed. Wilson, p. 565), the founder's uncle, so he perhaps was an old friend of the Eglesfield family. See Appendix B, p. 308. Denham is a station on the Great Western direct line to Birmingham, between Northolt and Beaconsfield.

⁵ See the document in Lib. Obit., p. 68. For Aston see below, p. 121 and n. 5 there. Amandus de Elstanwyk always appears by his Christian name only in the College accounts. Hotham's confirmation gives us also his local name, and it also appears in the Register of John de Trillek, bishop of Hereford (Canterbury and York Society), p. 564, where he is ordained deacon 11 June, 1351, 'ad titulum domus aule Regine Oxon.' He is probably the Amand Frankys of Elstanwik, M.A., of the diocese of York, for whom, 17 Kal. Apr. (16 Mar.) 1353, Innocent VI grants the reservation of a benefice value 25 marks with cure of souls, or 18 without, in the gift of the prior and brethren of the Hospital in England (*Bliss Papal Letters*, iii. 486). Some relatives of his—Henry Frankyssh of Elstanwyk, Alexander Frankyssh of Elstanwyk, Thomas Frankyssh, and Richard, son of Robert de Elstanwyk—were, 1339, July 6 (Close Rolls, pp. 171, 172) impleaded with others by Margery de Botheby of certain trespasses on her by breaking the banks of a sewer at Rihill, so that the water of the sewer overflowed her lands and meadows. The king seems to have espoused the cause of the free

may have succeeded Hotham in his fellowship on Hotham's election as Provost, but he does not appear as receiving any emoluments as Fellow in any of the existing Long Rolls, which about this time are fairly numerous.¹ The obit of a second William of Muskham was kept on the 3rd of February.² He is called Rector of St. Peter the little in London, but no such name appears among the rectors in Newcourt or Hennessy;³ and is said to have given four score marks to the hall of the Queen. Muskham appears to have assisted Eglesfield even before his design had received its final shape, and is mentioned in an especial way in the Statutes as a benefactor to the College.⁴ His benefactions seem to have continued

tenants and bondmen who made or remade the drain and trenchway, and declined to assist Mrs. de Botheby in her legal proceedings (*ib.*, p. 173). Rihill or Ryhill is in the manor and parish of Burstwyk or Brustwick, within five miles of Elstanwyk, both being within the sharp S.E. tongue of Yorkshire running down to Spurn Head. An Amandus without any surname obtains a bequest of garments from Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham (1405), but this can hardly be our man. Elstanwyk seems to be the same as Elsternwick, a hamlet in the parish of Humbleton in Yorkshire, nearly ten miles east-north-east of Hull. It would not be safe to infer that Frankyssh was Amandus's surname in the modern use of the word and de Elstanwyk a local designation. 'Surnames in the modern sense of the word—surnames transmitted to successive generations without change and without regard to the place of abode or occupation of the persons bearing them, or the Christian names of their parents—seem' (as Mr. L. O. Pike says) 'to have come into use by degrees.' See his preface to Year Books 13 & 14 E. 3, p. lxxviii, and Year Books 14 E. 3, p. lxiv (Rolls Series). de Elstanwyk would be a sufficient distinction from other Amanduses at Oxford, but in his own country Frankyssh would be useful to distinguish the family from other Elstanwyk families.

¹ The Long Rolls between the foundation of the College and Muskham's death in 1355 which have come down to us are: (1) From 12 March, 1348, to the following 29 September. (Printed in Appendix D, pp. 332-47.) (2) 29 April, 1350, to 12 October, 1351. (3) 13 October, 1351, to 13 July, 1352. (4) 13 July, 1352, to 5 January, 1353-4. (5) Beginning of Lent, 135³₄, to Christmas, 1354.

² See Lib. Obit., pp. 5, 56.

³ See Hennessy, *Repertorium*, p. 351. There is, however, a gap in the list between 1321 and 1359. The church of St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, was sometimes called St. Peter the little from its size. It was burnt down in 1666 and not rebuilt, the parish being thrown into St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf.

⁴ See n. 4, p. 99.

throughout his life. In 1347 Roger Swynbrok goes to Denham, Muskham's living, 'pro pecunia querenda' on behalf of the College, and there are other entries of money received from him.¹ He was not forgotten after his death in 1355. His obit was kept on the nones of April;² and he is recorded to have given a hundred and sixty marks for the building of the Hall and sixty marks for a tenement of Margaret de Wynnesbury near the cemetery of St. Peter's in the East, which tenement he gave to the College in 1352.³ He paid for the erection of the gatehouse and the chambers annexed thereto and a great part of the chapel, 'cum multis aliis beneficiis collatis'.⁴ In 1362 the oblations for his soul and the soul of John de Hotham the fourth Provost amounted to £29 16s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.⁵

Hotham during his Provostship seems to have divided his time between Oxford and Chinnor in Oxfordshire, of which he held the rectory.⁶ He is buried in the church there, and a brass

¹ He was one of the executors of Adam, the founder's uncle. See Appendix B, p. 308. See the entries in Lib. Obit., pp. 67, 68.

² i. e. April 5. See Lib. Obit., p. 13.

³ The document by which Muskham conveyed this property to the College is printed in Liber Obituarius, p. 69.

⁴ For this gatehouse see Salter in Appendix C, p. 327. There is a picture of it from Burghers's plate in Plate X, opposite p. 83.

⁵ In the compotus of Mr. Henry de Hopton, 3 October, 1361, to 11 July, 1362, the heading 'donata' has this entry under it:—'Item pro animabus Johannis de Hothum, parentum suorum et Willelmi Musham xxix li. xvi s. xi d. ob. qr.'

⁶ The references to Chinnor in the Long Rolls during Hotham's provostship are: In 1350-1 'garcioni conducenti equum de Chinnore ij d.'; in 1353-5 'pro j equo conducto per hermannum (n. 3, p. 98) in septimana concepcionis beate Marie (8 December) versus chinnore per ij dies viij d.'; in the same year 'in septimana concepcionis beate Marie pro dietis Elie de Chynnore iiiij d.', and 'in expensis Johanni (possibly Hoton, capellano) versus chinore'; in 1359-60 'pro conductione (sc. equorum) ad meipsum (Richard de Fancourt, chaplain and bursar) versus chinnore viij d.' John de Hoton must not be confounded with provost John de Hotham. Hoton was chaplain to the College and was responsible for two of the Long Rolls, that from 13 October, 1351, to 12 July, 1352, and that from 17 July, 1353, to 2 January, 1355. A John de Hoton was in 1355 granted the manor of Clifton near Workington by Benedict de Eglesfeld, the founder's uncle; but if it is the same man, it was after the end of his service to the College. See Appendix B, p. 308.

records his death 10 August, 1361.¹ He was a benefactor to the College.² In 1349 there was great pestilence in Oxford.³ This pestilence, by diminishing the population of Oxford and driving away the scholars, impoverished those communities which depended for their sustenance on rents in Oxford ;⁴ and the descent of the French upon Southampton in 1338 had diminished the income immediately available from the wardenship of Godshouse, Southampton.⁵ In 1361 the expenses of the College had so much exceeded its receipts that Hotham the Provost, Nicholas de Aston and Henry de Whitfield, the only remaining Fellows, solemnly met in the oratory of the College and, having celebrated the mass of the Holy Spirit⁶ and invoked the name of Christ, in fear that the pestilence then raging in Oxford⁷ might,

¹ For the brass see Plate XIII, opposite p. 102. He died on Saint Laurence's day. This may account for the stained glass window probably of that date in Chinnor church with a picture of the saint.

² His obit on St. Laurence's day (10 August) says 'de quo habuimus tene-menta alias de Glatton et Wylby et magnam Summam pecunie', Lib. Obit., p. 30; see also ib., p. 85, where is the conveyance of the tenements by Hotham to Henry de Whytefeld; and ib., p. 66, where is the conveyance of them by Whytfeld to the College.

³ So Wood, Annals, vol. i, pp. 449-51.

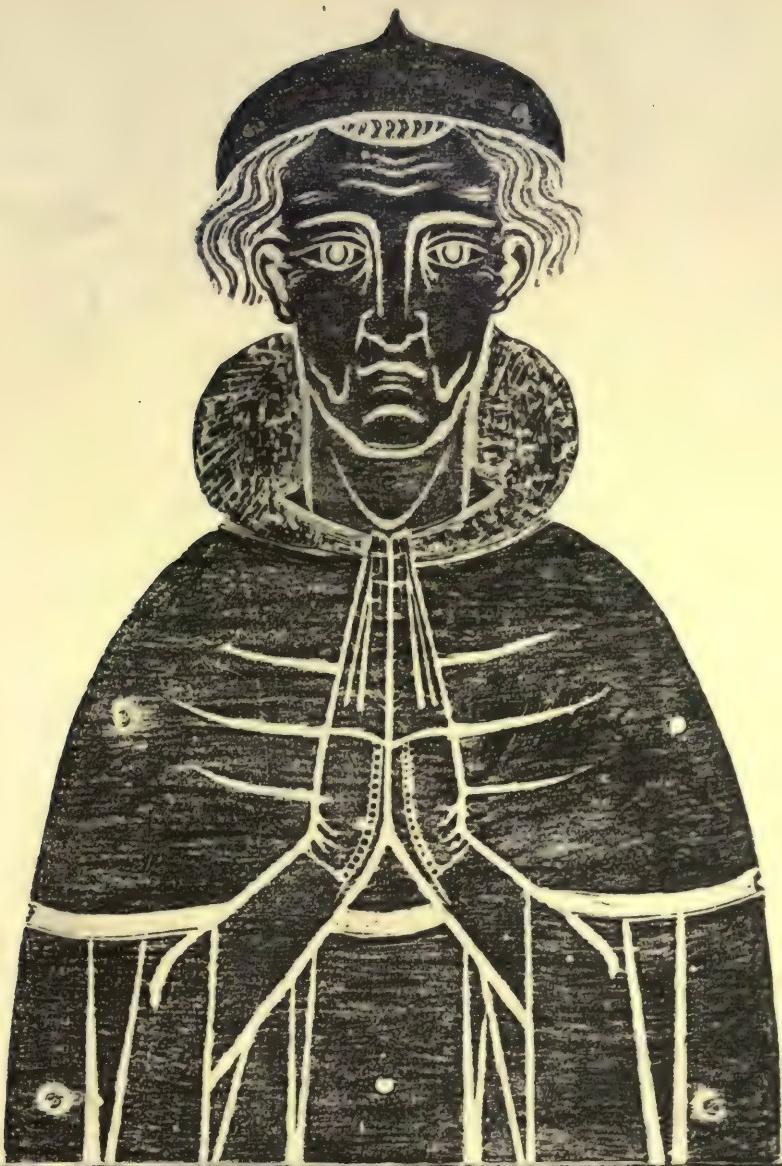
⁴ 'The state and condition of the University in relation to number and learning I find but very indifferent : the number was almost brought to nothing by the rage of the late Pestilence, that continued an year or more among us. And of that number that it found, when it came, was not now the fourth part to be seen. Those Halls that before were replenished with Scholars were now for the most part inhabited by Townsmen : those places also that were wont to yield a considerable sum of money per an. for the rent of them paid by Clerks, afford now scarce the half part ; for which reason it was that those Religious Houses in and near Oxford, that owned the greater part of the tenements in Oxon, were great sufferers.' (Wood, Annals, i, pp. 453, 454.)

⁵ See Davies, History of Southampton, pp. 79, 456, 457, 'About this time rents were in arrears, and were constantly forgiven on account of the late disastrous "burning of the town" by the French in 1338.'

⁶ See note on the Election of a Provost, p. 62.

⁷ This plague seems to have been already fatal to Hermann de Gelria (see n. 3, p. 98), to Richard Fancourt, chaplain and bursar, who kept the Long Rolls for 1359-60 and (till his death) for 1360-1, and to Tristram, one of the poor boys. In the Long Roll for 1360-1, after payments for shoes, clothes, and paper for him, follows : 'In funeralibus suis iiij d.' In the same roll under the heading 'pro funeralibus fancourt' come 'In libra specierum (spices) xix d., in vino

PLATE XIII



Nisi iacet magister Johanes hotham magistri in theologia
Quondam Rector chiesie de chinnore qui obiit in festo s. Iusti
Laneford anno dñi m ccc lx primo vni? aie ppicatur deus

HOTHAM'S BRASS AT CHINNOR

if they fell victims thereto, put an end to the existence of the College, nominated and elected Henry de Upton, William Trevellies, and William de Wilton to be admitted, one after the other, into vacancies which might occur or as the increase of the means of the College permitted.¹ Hotham was dead before the

x d. ob., in seruicia (probably for cerevisia, beer) xij d., pro bonis viris qui interfuerunt exequiis in oblacionibus et donariis Bedello xiiij d.'

¹ The document drawn up by the three is in the archives of the College (Mores, p. 5) and runs as follows:—‘ In Dei nomine Amen. Sciant vniuersi per hoc scriptum quod nos Johannes de Hothum prepositus Nicholas de Aston sacre theologie doctor ac Henricus de Quytfeld in eadem facultate baccalaureus socii collegiati domus collegialis aule regine Oxon apud Sanctum Petrum in oriente vulgariter nuncupate in oratorio domus predice collegialis invicem congregati ac super statu incolumente et perpetua conservatione ipsius collegii tractatu prehabito diligenti, reperientes quod prefatum nostrum collegium fuit et est ex diversis causis necessariis ere alieno gravatum adeo quod redditus et proventus ejusdem ad sustentacionem plurium sociorum in eadem domo commode non sufficiunt de presenti: aliundeque considerantes quod per mortem pestilentiale apud Oxon de presenti invalescentem nunc hos nunc illos subtrahit manus Dei per quod in nostris personis contingere posset subito dissolvi collegium supradictum, missa de sancto spiritu celebrata ac Christi nomine invocato magistros Henricum de Upton magistrum in artibus Willielmum Treuellies magistrum in artibus et in sacra theologia baccalaureum ac Willielmum de Wilton similiter magistrum in artibus in nostros ipsius domus collegialis socios collegiatos juxta vim et effectum statutorum nostrorum inde editorum nominavimus et elegimus. hujusmodi tamen nominacioni seu eleccioni nostre hunc modum adjicientes ordinavimus quod quia ut predictum est facultates predice domus ad sustentacionem plurium ultra nos tres interim non sufficiunt, nec in breve et presertim citra crastinum festi sancte Fredeswide virginis proximo futuri videlicet 20 Octobris proximo jam futuri sufficere poterit prout per conjecturas probabiles estimamus prefati magistri nominati seu electi hujusmodi prenotato 20 Octobris ad ultimum vel quandoconque citra sit quando facultates ipsius domus ad hoc sufficient quod ipsius prepositi vel senioris sociorum superstitis seu nobis omnibus pro voto Dei subtractis senioris eorundem electorum tunc superstitis arbitrio relinquitur ad collegiales expensas ipsius domus realiter admittantur et eorundem sic nominatorum seu electorum realis admissio hujusmodi propter insufficienciam dicte domus hujus in forma premissa interim differatur. acta sunt hec ubi supra anno Domini mcccxi. in cuius rei testimonium signum nostrum commune presenti scripture tam patenti quam clause apposuimus.’ But the seal (as Mores says) is gone. For Upton or Hopton see p. 113, n. 3; for Wilton p. 113, n. 4. Treuellis occurs as fellow till 1367. One of his name, Master William de Trevelles, was granted letters dimissory for ordination as deacon and priest by Bishop Grandisson of Exeter, 21 September, 1354, to the title of the Abbot and convent of Tavistock, being then subdeacon (Grandisson’s Register, ed. Hingeston-Randolph, p. 1134), and accordingly was ordained deacon

end of the year; Whitfield succeeded him, and the three fellows designate had been admitted before the middle of the following year.¹

Henry Whitfield, Hotham's executor and successor, had been eight years a Fellow when he was elected to the Provostship 16 February, 1361-2.² In the early part of his Provostship he

by Bishop Edyngdon of Winchester in the chapel of Southwark Manor, 30 May, 1355 (*ib.*, p. 1157). In 1363 the University petitioned Pope Urban V on behalf of William Trelelles, M.A., bachelor of theology, for a canonry of Exeter, with expectation of a prebend (*Bliss, Papal Petitions*, i. 403). On ceasing to be fellow he went westward, is found as a canon of Exeter at Bishop Brantingham's visitation, 23 February, 1383-4, and in the Long Roll of 1388-9 mention is made of 'Portiphorium donatum per Magistrum W. Treuellis'. R. Brown had commons for three weeks 'quibus laborauit Exonie pro adquisicione cuiusdam portiphori donati domui per M. W. Treuelli'. Either he or Trevisa seems to be referred to in the statement in the Entrance Book as to the expulsion of Whitfield and three fellows, of whom 'Jo. Trevils' was one, for Wycliffism. (See n. 1, p. 106.)

¹ Wilton seems to have been elected before 9 October, 1361, Hopton and Trelelles before 12 July, 1362. (Long Rolls of 1360-1 and 1361-2.) Amandus de Elstanwyk (see p. 99 and n. 5 there) seems to have been elected into the vacancy caused by Whitfield's promotion to the Provostship. He had been fellow from 1350 to 1354, and bursar from 1352 to 1354, but his name does not appear in the college accounts between 1354 and 1361.

² His name, which in the Long Rolls is spelt in at least eighteen different ways, occurs 'Henricus de Whitfeld S.T.B.' in 1351 in the list of Fellows given in the College Entrance Book, but his name does not occur in a Long Roll before 1353, and Mores in his List of Fellows (*Gough MS. Oxon. 15*, fol. 29 r.) seems right in giving this as the date of his election. He was elected Fellow of Exeter College, 1355, and gave and bequeathed books and money to that College. See Boase, *Reg. of Exeter Coll.* (O. H. S. xxvii, p. 7). He was one of four persons whose names are prefixed to the Long Roll of 1353-4. He kept the accounts from 13 January, 1357, to 20 December, 1359, and completed the account from 18 December, 1360, to 9 October, 1361, which had been begun by Richard Fancourt, chaplain, who died in the course of his time as bursar. In 1357-8 he accompanied Hotham who was then chancellor to London on University business. See *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xxiv. 740. In 1362 the University petitioned Pope Urban V on behalf of Henry de Wytfelt, of the diocese of Exeter, M.A., bachelor of theology, for a benefice in the gift of the abbess and convent of Wilton, and in 1364 Witfield, who describes himself as bachelor of medicine and licensed to the degree of doctor in theology, himself petitions the same pope for a canonry of Exeter with expectation of a prebend notwithstanding that he expects a benefice in the gift of the abbess and convent of Wilton (*Bliss, Papal Petitions*, i. 391, 748).

was occupied with some difficulties connected with Achard's benefactions to Spersholt, and in the course of these transactions undertook a journey to Rome, or more probably to Avignon.¹ The expenses of this journey, for which he brought in a bill in 1363-4, amounted to seven score and eleven florins.² His Provostship seems to have ended nearly at the same time as the reign of Edward III in 1377, perhaps as a result of his earlier appointment to the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple.³

A late entry in the list of Provosts in the Entrance Book, however, states that he and three Fellows, Will. Franck, R. Lydford, and Jo. Trevils, were expelled in 1379 on account of the errors of Wicklivism and grave dissensions about the

¹ Boase (*ut sup.*) says he managed some College business for Exeter College at Avignon in 1363 and again in 1376, and on the former occasion was paid £3 by that College. The document containing Whitfield's account of the expenses of his journey is headed 'Compotus henrici de Wythefeld prepositi de receptis de bonis collegii aule regine in Oxonia pro placito de Spersholt in curia Romana pendente et dictum collegium ex altera parte concernente'. Reichel (*Sparsholt Feast*, p. 13) does not seem to have known of this journey. It seems to have been concerned with the difficulties between the College and Walter or Richard de Wulfriheston or de Wulneston, whom the College found as Vicar at Sparsholt when the Rectory was made over to them by Robert Achard between 1342 and 1345. (Reichel, p. 11.) For the details of the journey see Rogers, *History of Prices*, i. 136, 137.

² He paid 3*s.* 1*½d.* per florin. In 1314 (*Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1313-17, p. 205) 160,000 gold florins were received from Pope Clement V, in the month of March, 'each florin of the value of 3*s.* 1*½d.* sterling'. The College gave him £23, a horse and saddle, and 100*s.* for his journey home. He bought 148 florins with the £23, which left him sevenpence, he says seventeenpence, over, and sold the horse and saddle for 24*s.* He expended 151 florins, which put the College in debt to him on that account three florins, and in sterling he expended £8 15*s.* 5*½d.*, which he says leaves the College altogether in debt to him 59*s.* *½d.*

³ He had been provided by the Pope to a canonry in the Cathedral in Bishop Grandisson's time. The date of the certificate is 28 September, 1366. (Grandisson's Register, p. 1249.) His predecessor as archdeacon was collated 23 February, 1354-5, and his successor confirmed in the dignity 16 February, 1394-5. (Le Neve, i. 406.) He was archdeacon 26 October, 1371, when he was with Thomas Cary appointed by Brantingham to visit Stapeldon Hall, i. e. Exeter College, Oxford. (Brantingham's Register, p. 246.) His name also occurs as Archdeacon of Barnstaple, canon, &c., in a visitation of Exeter Cathedral by Bishop Brantingham, 23 February, 1383-4. (Brantingham's Register, ed. Hingeston-Randolph, p. 516.)

election of a Provost.¹ It is clear that disputes arose within the College towards the end of Whitfield's Provostship. That they were connected with Wycliffism seems only to have been believed in consequence of a surmise of Antony Wood,² which was translated into the note in the list of Provosts quoted above. John Trevils appears to be a conflation of John Trevisa and William Trevellis, both Fellows about this time.³

The real account of the dissensions is as follows. Whitfield seems to have had relations with Devonshire,⁴ and during his Provostship to have been joined at Queen's by Trevellis, Middleworth, Trevysa, Frank, and perhaps Lydford, who like himself were, or had been, Fellows of Exeter College.⁵ The provisions of

¹ The entry runs:—‘H. Whitfeild—cum tribus Sociis suis, viz. Will. French (sic), R. Lydeford & Jo. Trevils ob Wicklivismi Errores, & graves Dissensiones circa Electionem Præpositi, expulsi fuerunt an^o. 3^o Regis Rich. 2^d. 1379.’ There is a reference to Nathaniel Johnston's King's Visitatorial Power Asserted, a book published in 1688 to justify James II's Acts at Magdalen, who also calls Frank ‘French’ and Trevils ‘Trevis’, and says the disturbances arose ‘upon the Election of a Provost, or upon occasion of new opinions, it is not certain which’. He refers to most of the documents cited in the text (pp. 175, 176). In the same list of Provosts ‘Wills Frank 1377’ comes between Whitfeild and Carlile, but has been scratched out. None of the three named occur in the list of fellows in the same book except Jo. Trevisa (if it be he) and Will. Franck als. Frank, both in a second hand. Lydford does not appear elsewhere as a fellow of Queen's College. He was a fellow, and a benefactor, of Exeter College. For him see Boase, Register of Exeter College (O. H. S. xxvii), p. 13. See Additional Note.

² Annals, i. 496, under date 1379, ‘So great was the enmity between the Provost and Fellows of the same (i. e. Queen's College) three years since (whether upon account of heresy, or election of a Provost I know not) that they not only brought a scandal, but a Visitation, upon the College.’

³ For Trevellis see above, n. 1, p. 103. He seems to have ceased to be a fellow about the time Trevisa was elected. Treuya's name occurs in the Long Roll of 1369 (when he was bursar) and in four succeeding rolls down to 1374. For more about him see below, p. 123 and n. 5 there.

⁴ In Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, i. 189, his name occurs Henry, Archdeacon of Sarum (by mistake for Barum, Barnstaple) in the pedigree of a Northumberland family which, about the time when his name occurs, dwelt at Alston Moor in Cumberland; so he may have been a Cumbrian, who wished for an open College.

⁵ For Trevellis see n. 1, p. 103; for Middleworth see n. 4, p. 115; for Trevisa see n. 5, p. 123; for Frank see n. 2, p. 111; for Lydford see n. 1 above.

the Statutes favouring the election of those only who had been born in Cumberland or Westmorland seem to have at this time attracted the attention of some of their colleagues, and disputes arose which threatened the subversion of the College and called for the intervention of the Visitor, Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York. In a document dated 27 November, 1376, that prelate appointed a commission, consisting of Thomas de Salkeld, Henry de Ingelby, William Aston, and William Neubald, to investigate and settle the matters in dispute.¹ The matter was transferred to the King's Chancery, and King Edward, on the following 30th May, required the Sheriff of Oxfordshire and the Mayor of Oxford to go to the College and obtain the Statutes of Eglesfield 'sealed with his own hand' and send them under their seals to the Chancery.² The College at first sent a copy of the Statutes, but King Edward having now died (21 June, 1377), King Richard's Chancellor required the original of the Statutes to be produced,³ and decided the dispute in general accordance with

¹ The document is in the College archives (Mores, p. 6):—‘Alexander archiepiscopus Eboracensis etc., quoniam in collegio aule regine Oxon. dissensiones multiplices atque lites sunt exorte et indies prorogate ex quibus statutorum dicti collegii enervatio ejusdemque collegii subversio manifesta creduntur in proximum verisimiliter evenire nisi remedium apponatur celerius opportuneque, discretis viris magistris Thome de Salkeld Henrico de Ingelby Willielmo Aston et Willielmo Neubald baccalaureo in jure canonico et civili aut eorum tribus committit ad hujusmodi lites et discordias audiendas, examinandas et finaliter terminandas, datum Londini, 27 Nov. 1376.’ On the 18th November the King had commanded the College to observe all the statutes and ordinances of the College, and to be obedient to the Archbishop and his commissioners. See the Close Roll calendared in the University Commissioners’ Calendars of Public Records, p. 32.

² The document is in the archives of the College (Mores, p. 6):—‘Edvardus etc. vicecomiti Oxoniensi et maiori ville Oxon vel eorum alteri salutem. precipimus vobis quod ad collegium nostrum vocatum la quenehall in Oxon personaliter accedentes assumptis vobis preposito predicti collegii vel ejus locum tenente ac vniuersis et singulis scolaribus pretendentibus se socios collegii illius existere ibidem interesse volentibus ordinaciones et statuta per Robertum de Eglesfeld clericum defunctum facta et sigillo ejusdem consignata recipiatis et in cancellariam nostram sub sigillis vestris mittatis citra festum Sancte Trinitatis; et si forte rebelles vobis impedimentum vobis in hac parte presumpserint de nominibus eorundem reddatis nos certiores, teste meipso apud Westmonasterium 13 Maii regni 51 (1377).’

³ Mores has (p. 6) what appears to be an official account of the matter. It

the founder's enactment, 'quoties unus vel duo idoneus vel idonei de genere Roberti de Eglesfeld vel alias de comitatu Cumbriae vel Westmorlandiae rite in socios electus vel electi fuerint, ex tunc dictus praepositus et scolares totidem de locis in quibus dictum collegium obtinet beneficia si ibidem reperiantur idonei juxta formam et continentiam statutorum, alioquin de magis sufficientibus et idoneis quos in Universitate reperire possint eligere teneantur'.¹

This decision was taken to be adverse to Whitfield's party and they were expelled. The King, however, on the 10th of January recommended Carlell and the Fellows to deal tenderly with their adversaries and to restore them on submission.² The

begins : 'Exorta in aula regine presertim super modo et forma eligendi socios materia questionis Alexander archiepiscopus Eboracensis partes suas interposuit ut socios ad observacionem statutorum et veram concordiam revocaret, sed cum in hac re proficere non potuit, videns collegium ex dissencionibus hujusmodi si continuarentur subversionis manifeste discrimini subjacere negotium ad regis Edvardi judicium tanquam ad verum patronum regina jam mortua retulit. quo in cancellaria diutius ventilato tandem ad compulsionem ipsius cancellarii prepositum et scolares veram copiam ipsorum statutorum in eadem cancellaria personaliter exhibebant, quibus tam ante Edvardi regis obitum per suum consilium quam post in cancellaria Ricardi secundi cum debita maturitate discussis auditisque ad plenum partibus conquerentibus hinc et inde originale ipsorum statutorum primitus productorum ipsius Roberti sigillo debite communatum adhuc produci fecit et inspici rex Ricardus ad cautelam et quia statuta vera ipsius collegii continere comperit (Mores has comperuit) idem literis suis patentibus exemplificat et approbat ratificat confirmatque per literas suas patentes datas apud Westmonasterium sexto die Januarii anno regni primo et articulum de eleccione sociorum super quo primitus tota inolevit dissencio de aliter declarat, quod quoties unus, and so on as quoted in the text. The last line here quoted seems to get rid altogether of the question of Wicklivism.

¹ 'As often as one or two fit persons of the family of Robert de Eglesfeld or otherwise of the county of Cumberland or Westmorland has or have been duly elected fellows, thereafter the said provost and scholars are to be bound to elect as many from the places in which the said College holds benefices if there be found therein fit persons according to the form and content of the statutes, otherwise from more sufficient and fit persons whom they may be able to find in the University.'

² Trevisa seems to have ceased drawing a fellow's salary after 1374, Frank after 1375, Middleworth goes on till 1382, and thereafter appears paying for a chamber in the College in 1386. The deported fellows do not seem to have borne malice (see below, p. 110 and n. 4 there), nor the College, as appears

defeated party had, however, made themselves masters of the common seal of the College, the keys thereof, some papers, plate and books, and further proceedings had to be taken. Frank, Middleworth, and a Richard Thorpe (not otherwise known), and any others who had taken and carried off these properties of the College, were ordered (27 March) to be arrested,¹ and it was not till the Thursday before the feast of Saint Dunstan (13 May) that, in the presence of Edmund Stonor, Sheriff of Oxfordshire, William Frank, Chaplain, handed over to Robert Hudershale, then Senior Fellow acting on behalf of the Provost, the effects which had been carried off.²

If the dates on the close rolls are correct, even this did not terminate the incident, as in the third year of the King (1379) further proceedings are taken.³

First, on June 26, the Chancellor and Proctors of the University of Oxford are commanded to inquire by a jury in whose hands now are the charters, books, jewels, and other

from their treatment of Middleworth. The King's Close Roll is calendared in the University Commissioners' Calendars of Public Records, p. 33, and is set out at greater length from the College archives in Mores, p. 7.

¹ This Patent Roll is calendared in the University Commissioners' Calendars of Public Records, p. 33, and in Mores, p. 8.

² In a Calendar of Ancient Deeds (Public Records Office Series), vol. ii, p. 449, Oxford, C 1782 (Series C consists of Chancery Deeds formerly in the Tower or the Rolls Chapel), is calendared an Indenture by which Master Thomas Carlel acknowledges the receipt from Master William Fraunk, chaplain, by the hands of Master Robert Hudershale, in the presence of Edward de Stonore, sheriff of Oxford, of the Common Seal of the Queen's Hall, Oxford, under three keys, together with seven indentures 'de electione librorum' (see Additional Notes) of the said College for the year 1372; also of a silver gilt chalice with paten and case, a piece of silver with cover and case, a mazer with cover bound with silver with case, and of certain books of which the titles are specified. Thursday before St. Dunstan, 1 Richard II (13 May, 1378). Comp. Mores, pp. 8, 9. He gives the names of the books and states that they are all identified by the beginning of the first line of the second leaf of each of them. For them see Note on Books returned (1378) to the College at the end of this chapter, p. 126.

³ It is more likely that the dates have been altered, and that the inquiry by the jury preceded the complaint of Provost Karlell, that this was followed by the action of Frank in the presence of the sheriff, and that the series of documents concluded with Karlell's acknowledgement.

muniments, goods and chattels of the College called ‘La Quen-halle’, which were taken away by some Scholars expelled from the College.¹

Then, on the following 7th of February (1380), William Berton, Chancellor of Oxford, Mr. John Sherburn, Mr. Tho. Swyndon, and Mr. Robert Byx (Bix)² are appointed to inquire into the grounds of a complaint addressed by Mr. Thomas Karlell, Provost, and the Scholars of ‘Quenehall, Oxon’ against Mr. Henry Whitfelde, lately Provost of the said College, Mr. Will. Francke, Mr. Rob. Lideford, and Mr. Joh. Trevisa, who for their demerits had been expelled from the College, for having carried off money which they had received on behalf of the College both before and after their expulsion, charters, books, jewels, and other muniments, goods and chattels belonging to the College. The sheriff, mayor, and bailiffs of Oxford were to give the persons appointed their aid.³

Nothing further is known as to the results of these proceedings. Whitfield was now Archdeacon of Barnstaple,⁴ and clearly bore no malice to the College, to which he bequeathed some

¹ See the Commissioners’ Calendar of Public Records, p. 34 in Close Roll of 3 Ric. 2; in the College Archives, Mores, p. 10.

² Robert Byx was a benefactor to the College. See n. 2, p. 72. In the old library, which preceded Halton’s magnificent building, there was in the south window the effigies of a man with a tonsure kneeling in a purple gown with the inscription ‘Orate pro domino Roberto de Bix’. (Wood, Colleges and Halls, p. 157.) In the note above quoted a reason is given for the window having been given to the chapel. It may have been transferred to the library as a result of Robert Langton’s improvements to the chapel in 1518. Byx’s will is in Ferguson’s Testamenta Karleolensia, p. 129. In it he bequeaths to be spent ‘in comitiva Collegii’ (either in the common room or on the company of the College) on the day of his funeral xiii s. iii d., to the manciple for his service ii s. vjd., to the cook for his service xviii d., and ‘paigetto in coquina’ (the kitchen boy) vjd., to each of the boys dwelling ‘in Aula Regine’ who say psalms for my soul each one of them iiijd. and to the College of the Queen’s Hall Oxon. twelve silver spoons for daily use in the hall. The will is dated 20 March, 1379–80, and was proved at Oxford 30 March, 1380.

³ This document is calendared in the University Commissioners’ Calendars of Public Records, pp. 34, 35, and is in the Archives of the College. (Mores, pp. 10, 11.)

⁴ See p. 105 and n. 3 there.

books. The bequest involved the College in 1386 in an expense of 12*s.* 4*d.* for the journey of Mr. Richard Brown, a Fellow 'ad partes suas (circ. Exon.)' besides 10*s.* 6*d.* for horse hire and the payment of 20*d.* for the carriage of the same.¹

Of the others Frank seems to have been a cantankerous person, as in 1371, if the date in Bishop Brantingham's Register is correct, he had already been involved in a dispute about the election of a Rector of Exeter College.² The Bishop had, as Visitor, intervened and appointed a Commission, including Whitfield, who was already Archdeacon of Barnstaple, to investigate the matter. In the result Frank was excommunicated by the Bishop, and as he continued obdurate the Bishop besought the King to deal with him by the secular arm.³ As Frank was at this time Senior Fellow of Exeter College it looks as though the date should be transferred from 1371 to 1381, when Whitfield was indubitably Archdeacon of Barnstaple.⁴

Of Trevisa we shall have more to say further on.⁵ The Patent Roll appointing Berton and the rest as commissioners in 1380 seems the only evidence of Lydford having been a Fellow.⁶ The presence of Middleworth's name is the only justification for connecting the disputes in question with any known Wycliffite.⁷

But though these disputes seem to have had nothing to do with Wycliffism the College has a definite claim to connexion with the reforming movement and with the reformer himself. His relations with the College have been made a matter of so much dispute that it may be well to set out briefly to what conclusions the College documents allow us to come. Wyclif

¹ See L. R. of John Lockusley and Richard Brown from 1 November, 1386, to 1 November, 1387. See n. 3 on p. 74.

² See Brantingham's Register (ed. Hingeston-Randolph), p. 246.

³ Ib., p. 143, and Boase, Register of Exeter Coll. (O. H. S. xxvii), p. 14.

⁴ Le Neve's only notice of Whitfield as Archdeacon of Barnstaple is derived from the list of dignitaries in Exeter Cathedral on the occasion of the bishop's visitation in 1383-4 in Bishop Brantingham's Register, p. 516 *ut sup.* See n. 3, p. 105.

⁵ See p. 123 and notes there.

⁶ See p. 105, and n. 1, p. 106.

⁷ See p. 115 and notes there.

seems on several occasions to have been admitted to live for payment in College rooms. On the first of these occasions, 1363–4, payments are made for materials, and for workmen for several days' work on Wyclif's chamber.¹ Again, in 1365–6 among the receipts is a sum of forty shillings for two years' payment for the chamber of Wyclive.² A similar receipt occurs in 1374–5 of a payment for the chamber 'magistri Johannis Wiclife'.³ In this year also sums are paid for straw, for a woman who dragged the same, for the tiler, for 'nunchion' for him, for bricks, nails, &c., for the latrina appropriated to Wyclif.⁴ In this year also Britell paid or had paid for his chamber twenty shillings.⁵ Finally, in 1380–1 twenty shillings is again received for the chamber of 'Wiclf'.⁶ These frequent residences seem to indicate some sympathy on the part of the foundation or of some of its members with the movement which he inaugurated. Nicholas Hereford's connexion with the

¹ The passage among the 'custus domorum' in the Long Roll of 1363–4 is:—'Item duobus operariis circa cameras Wiclf per quatuor dies iij s. Item eisdem per tres dies et dimidium ijs. viij d.' Before this occurs 'In clavis ix d. Item in calce xijd. In ferro iijd. Item ad thacher ijs. Item in stramine vs. iiijd.'; and after it comes 'Item pro virgis iij d. Item tegulariis per duos dies et dimidium xxj (d.). Item pro clavis et pynys (pins) iij d. Item pro calce iiijd. Item pro tegulis ijs. vjd.' One or other of these groups of entries may refer to the work on Wyclif's rooms, but probably not both.

² In the Long Roll of 1365–6 under the heading 'Pensiones' (which are payments for rooms) comes 'Item de duobus annis de camera Wyclie xl s.'

³ In 1374–5 among the 'Pensiones' is 'Item pro camera magistri Johannis Wiclife xx s.'

⁴ In the same year among the Custus domorum comes 'Item pro stramine ad cooperiendam latrinam Wyclif ijs. Item mulieri trahenti idem', and lower down 'Item de x d. solutis uni tegulatori super latrinam Wycliffe. Item de j d. ob. pro Nonschyn ad eundem. Item pro lateribus et clavis ad idem opus.'

⁵ In the Long Roll of 1374–5 among the 'Pensiones' comes 'Item pro camera britell xx s.' He may probably be identified with the Thomas de Brightwell who suffered many things from Archbishop Courtney owing to his adherence to Wyclif. Brightwell was first of Exeter and then of Merton College, and, like so many Wycliffites, afterwards preferred in the Church. He was Chancellor of the University in 1388–9, and died in 1390. See Boase, Register of Exeter College (O. H. S. xxvii), pp. lxv, 12.

⁶ In an Indenture of Receipts from 2 August, 1380, to 1 August, 1381, among the 'Pensiones' occurs 'Item pro pensione Wiclf xxii s.'

reformer seems certain. He translated for Wyclif the greater part of the Old Testament.¹ He was Fellow from 1369 to 1375.² In 1363–4 a servant of a Wyclif, or less probably a servant named Wyclif, was given a penny for accompanying Hopton, one of the Fellows, on his return, perhaps from conducting Wyclif back to Fillingham.³ Wilton, another Fellow, had been at Balliol, perhaps with Wyclif before he was Master; and Hopton, who had like Wilton come from University, may have through him become acquainted with the reformer.⁴ This was probably in connexion with the first stay of Wyclif in the College.

¹ See pp. 122, notes 2–5, and 123, n. 1.

² His name appears in the Long Rolls as Herford, Herforthe, and Hereford. He was with Robert Blakedon, Henry Wytfeld, and William Middelworth accountable for the Long Roll from 30 September, 1374, to the same date in 1375.

³ Wyclif was instituted to Fillingham 14 May, 1361, and to Ludgershall, for which he exchanged Fillingham, 12 November, 1368 (Lewis's Life of Wyclif, 1820, pp. 5, n. c, and 17, n. n.). Hopton or Upton was one of the fellows elected provisionally by Hotham, Aston, and Whitfield during the pestilence in 1361. He is called Upton only in the narrative of his election, Hopton elsewhere. See p. 103 and n. 1 there. He seems from Smith's Annals of University College, p. 93, to have been a Fellow of University in 1360. He was Bursar of Queen's as Henry de Hopton in 1361–2, and occurs as Hopton in the Long Rolls till 1367. The passage in the Long Roll of 1363–4 is (among the 'expense forinsee') 'Item pro famulo Wyclif quando redit cum Hopton j d.' He seems to have been twice the subject of petitions from the University to Pope Urban V, first in 1362 when a benefice in the gift of the prior and convent of Lewes was asked for Henry de Hopton, of the diocese of Lichfield, M.A., scholar of theology; and secondly in the same year for an augmentation in the value of the same benefice. (Bliss, Papal Petitions, i. 391, 515).

⁴ Wilton was one of the fellows elected provisionally by Hotham, Aston, and Whitfield during the pestilence in 1361. (See p. 103.) He seems to have become Fellow in that year, and occurs as Fellow in the Long Rolls till 1370. He was Bursar from 10 July, 1362, till 19 October, 1364, and again from 13 July, 1365, to 21 March, 1366. In 1363 the University petitioned Pope Urban V on behalf of William Wilton, M.A., Scholar of Theology, of the diocese of York, for a benefice value 40 marks with the cure of souls or 20*l.* without, in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York, notwithstanding that he expects a benefice *in forma pauperum* in the gift of the bishop of Durham. (Bliss, Papal Petitions, i. 403.) He appears as Chancellor of the University from 1373 to 1375, and in his time the Chancellor's Book (MS. A) was, in Brian Twyne's judgement, written. (See Anstey, Mun. Acad., p. x.) In the list of Chancellors he is called

In 1371-2, between the second and third visits of Wyyclif, and after the payment to his servant, a Wyyclif is fed, clothed, and taught at the expense of the College.¹ From the position in which the payments on his behalf stand in the Long Roll, it appears quite certain that this was one of the Poor Boys, who were to have been seventy-two in number, whom the founder provided for in his Statutes, and from whom he expected the foundation to be recruited.² He appears as a Poor Boy along with Caleys, Exbrigg, and Huthewayte. Payments are made³ for his tunic and for the lining thereof, for a great doctrinale of Alexander de Villa Dei⁴ for him, for a knife, and for his

Wylton. Smith (Ann. of Univ. Coll., p. 238) calls him Winton, and says he was fellow first of Balliol and then of University before becoming fellow of Queen's. Wyycliff's Mastership of Balliol is dated 1361 to 1366, so Wilton may have been at Balliol with him before he became Master. He may be the William de Wilton, priest, of the diocese of York, on whom the office of notary was conferred by Pope Innocent VI, 14 February, 1355. (Bliss, Papal Letters, iii. 549.)

¹ The payments on young Wiclid's accounts occur in the Long Roll of 1371-2 among the 'Expense puerorum', which shows at once that they have nothing to do with the reformer. These expenses begin with payments for commons for xxv weeks for Caleys, then for a cloak (*cloga*) and other clothing, and a number of payments for shoes and the mending of them (probably for all four boys), and for Caleys' master. Then follow the payments for Wiclid set out in n. 3 below, then payments on behalf of Walter Exbrugge, and last the payments for William Huthewayt. Caleys is the only 'puer' whose commons are paid for separately. The commons of the other three are probably included in the several charges for commons, elsewhere in the roll, where each week's commons is given separately but no specification is made of the persons or classes (fellows, *pueri*, chaplains, &c.) on whose behalf the payment is made.

² See p. 45 and n. 2 there.

³ The payments for young Wiclid in 1371-2 are these: 'Item pro factura unius tunice de Wiclid viij d., et pro duplacione xiiij d. Item pro magno doctrinali viij d. Item pro cultello iij d. Item pro salario magistri sui ordinarii pro toto anno nunc presenti xxxij d.'

⁴ Alexander de Villa Dei or Alexander Grammaticus, as he is called in the Catalogue of the British Museum, was born at Villedieu in the department of la Manche between A.D. 1165 and 1175. He studied grammar in Paris, and was made tutor in grammar to his children by John IV de la Manche, Bishop of Dol. He had begun in Paris to turn Priscian into metrical form, and after teaching these verses to the children is advised by the bishop to make of them a 'summa' of grammar. Hence the 'Doctrinale', published about 1199, and used in Paris and elsewhere as a school-book. After the death of the bishop in 1202 he was choir-

instructor. He may have been a young relative of the reformer introduced by his friends. Anyhow, his stay in the College was short. Next year Caleys, Exbrugge, and Huthweyt are Poor Boys without him.¹ What relation, if any, this boy bore to the reformer we have now no means of ascertaining. He was certainly distinct from the Mr. Wiclis of 1363–4, who seems to reappear in 1374–5 and in 1380–1.

Among the friends of Wyclif who may have brought the reformer to stay in College, besides Wilton and Hopton, of whom we have already spoken,² and Hereford, of whom more hereafter,³ were the William Middleworth, of whom we have already had mention,⁴ who was elected Fellow of Queen's in 1369, immediately after his expulsion with Wyclif from Canterbury

master at St. Andrew's, the principal church in Avranches, and composed an 'Ecclesiale', A.D. 1202. He died at Avranches as a Minorite friar at an advanced age about the middle of the thirteenth century. The Doctrinale is better grammar than poetry, e.g.

Unus et ullus uter et nullus solus et alter
Totus dant in ius genitivos addis alias

is the rule for adjectives with genitive in 'ius'. There are two editions printed by Pynson severally in 1492 and 1516, with the text in larger type and the commentary or explanation, which is often necessary, in smaller. The 1492 edition is the earliest issue of Pynson's press in the British Museum. I owe this information to Mr. F. C. W. Hiley, M.A., of the British Museum. The use of great as applied to the doctrinale bought for young Wyclif probably implies that his copy had the commentary as well as the text. For further information as to the Doctrinale see P. S. Allen, *The Age of Erasmus*, p. 41.

¹ In the Long Roll of 1372–3 under the heading 'expense puerorum' there are payments 'ad Caleys et Exbrugge', and 'ad Willielmum Calys and Exbrug' and 'ad hothweyt', whose Christian name, as we saw above (n. 1, p. 114), was William. There are payments 'pro tribus paribus sotularium' more than once, and 'pro tribus paribus caligarum', and iij d. is paid 'ad pueros pro oblacionibus pasce' (their offerings at Easter), showing that there were three of them; and no mention of any other.

² See above, p. 113 and notes 3, 4 there.

³ See pp. 122, notes 2–5, and 123, n. 1; also above, n. 2, p. 113.

⁴ See above, pp. 106, 109, and 111. He was one of the bursars in 1374–5, see above, n. 2, p. 113. He is called Middelworthy in the Long Rolls of 1369 and 1370, and Middelworth or Middeworth later. He seems to have ceased to be a fellow about 1382, but to have visited the College, paying for his chamber in 1386 and again in 1395 and 1396. He was, as Middleworthy, fellow of Exeter

bury Hall;¹ and William Selby, who is found living in Queen's in 1380–1 during one of Wyclif's visits, and had been expelled from Canterbury Hall at the same time.²

Thomas Carlisle had been a Fellow since 1367, when in 1377 he was elected to succeed Whitfield as Provost.³ He held the office till 1404.⁴ His election may have been disputed, as Wood

1361 to 1365 (Boase, Reg. Ex. Coll. (O. H. S. xxvii), p. 10, and of Merton 1365 (Brodrick, Memorials of Merton Coll. (O. H. S. iv), p. 211).

¹ Under date 1369 Wood (Annals, i. 483) has :—‘The sentence was at length given by Adrian, Cardinal of St. Marcellus, the Pope's Commissary in this affair, against them thus, viz. “That John Wycleve Warden or Guardian, William Selby, Will. Middleworth, and Richard Benger of the diocesses of York, Salisbury, and Exeter, Seculars of the College of Canterbury in Oxon, should be ejected and their places be replenished with the Monks of Canterbury.” Middleworth was ordained on letters dimissory from Bishop Brantingham of Exeter by Simon de Sudbury, bishop of London, subdeacon at Lambeth 30 March, 1370, deacon 13 April, 1370, and priest 8 June, 1370, both the last at St. Paul's Cathedral. (Brantingham's Register, pp. 885, 886.) A Willian de Middelworthe in 1371 was associated with the bishop of Exeter and the Prior of Plympton in resisting the king's claim to present to the rectory of Black Awton in Devonshire. (ib., p. 184.)

² For William Selby's expulsion from Canterbury Hall see Wood, quoted in the preceding note. In an indenture of receipts from 2 August, 1380, the only remains of the accounts for the year 1380–1 among the ‘pensiones pro cameris’ appears ‘Item pro pensione Selby xx^{ti} s.’, immediately followed by ‘Item pro pensione Wiclis xx^{ti} s.’

³ His name is spelt in the accounts among other ways as Karlyl, Carlyl, Karleil, Carlil, and Carlell. The name of the capital of Cumberland is liable to the same varieties. He must not be confounded with either of two contemporaries of the same name : (1) Thomas de Karlel, who was in 1391 archdeacon of Carlisle (Bliss, Papal Letters, iv. 386); (2) Thomas Karlelle, who was in 1393 a priest who had studied canon law for some time and was provided by Pope Boniface IX to a canonry of St. David's at the petition of Cosmatus, cardinal priest of St. Cross in Jerusalem, notwithstanding a previous provision to him of a benefice in the gift of the bishop or chapter of Exeter (ib. 467).

⁴ In the L. R. of Roger Whelpdale and Henry Romworth from the feast of St. Thomas, 1403, to the same date in 1404, under the heading ‘camere’, after mention of two sums of xx s. and xvij s. viij d. respectively paid for rent of chambers, the roll goes on :—‘Et memorandum quod iste pecunie soluuntur executoribus Magistri Thome Karlell, propter indebitacionem domus sibi, nuper prepositi istius Collegij, oneraturque domus ad solendum Magistro Rogero Coryngham (fellow, 1378–99) ij marcas debitas sibi ex parte predicti Thome et xx s. eidem pro Willielmo Hyde (a visitor to the College in 1402–3) quas debuit sibi predictus Thomas et quas dictus Willielmus vult solui predicto Magistro Rogero, et sic facta

says that it elsewhere appears that one William Frank was Provost in 1377, elected perhaps by the Western party, who were defeated after the disputes above described.¹ Carlisle was a considerable benefactor to the College.² He is said to have been sometime of University College.³

It was during Carlisle's Provostship that the visit of the Dukes of Gloucester and Lancaster took place, which may have resulted in the period of study which Henry V is by tradition reported to have spent in the College.⁴ He would have been five years old in 1393 when the Duke of Lancaster's visit took place,⁵ and eight years old in 1396 when Bewforth, that (unless *fa'* in the original stands (*quod absit*) for '*facitur*') *completa allocacio inter debita domus et executores predicti Magistri Thome et accordacio ex parte Magistri Rogeri predicti.*' Whelpdale, who was senior fellow in that year, was ordained priest on the title of his provostship by Archbishop Arundel 20 December, 1404.

¹ For Frank see above, pp. 105, 106, 109, 110, and 111, and notes there.

² So Wood, Colleges and Halls, p. 146. His name does not, however, occur in the list of Benefactors (*ib.*, pp. 142-5), nor in the *Liber Obituarius*.

³ So Wood, Colleges and Halls, p. 146, 'sometime (as it seems) of University College.'

⁴ The earliest mention is I believe contained in Joannis Rossi Antiquarii Warwicensis, *Historia Regum Angliae* (ed. Hearne, 2nd edit., p. 207):—'Hic (Henricus quintus) ante regnum Angliae adeptum Oxoniæ in collegio Reginæ studuit, cuius tunc camera erat supra portam in introitu dicti collegii, ubi erat sub tutela patrui sui venerabilis patris magistri Henrici Beauford tunc cancellarii Oxoniæ, postea Lincolniensis, deinde Wintoniensis episcopi, tandem presbyteri cardinalis titulo Sancti Eusebii.' Rous or Ross died, according to Leland (*ib.*, p. xxiii), 24 January, 1491.

⁵ The Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Lancaster, the bishop of Salisbury, and the archbishop of York were among the 'supervenientes' in that year. Among the entries under this heading in the Long Roll which contains the accounts from St. Peter ad Vincula (1 August), 1392, to the feast of St. Thomas (7 July) in the next year, kept by Messrs. William Dyer and John Marschall, are:—'Item pro vino ordinato pro Domino duce Gloucestriæ ij s. viij d. Item pro speciebus (spices) emptis pro Episcopo Sarum (John Waltham) ij s. x d. Item pro vino empto eidem Episcopo ij s. vj d. Item pro vino hominibus suis extra aulam expectantibus cum equis vjd. Item pro piris et nucibus emptis pro Archiepiscopo Eboracensi (Thomas Fitzalan of Arundell) viij d. Item pro payndemayns (panis dominicus, lord's bread, white bread of the finest quality) eidem iij d. Item pro speciebus emptis pro eodem Episcopo ij s. vj d. Item pro vino ordinato eidem ij s.' These items are probably for the week of St. Matthew (21 September, 1392). We pass on to the week of St. Edmund (his transla-

is Henry Beaufort, soon to be Chancellor of Oxford, who is reported to have had the care of his education in the College, was resident therein.¹ His education must have been completed early, as at eleven he carried the sword 'Curtana' at his father's coronation,² and at thirteen was conducting warfare against the Welsh rebels.³ The results of his Oxford life may have been manifested in his fondness for reading and in the influence which Beaufort subsequently exercised over him.⁴

To Carlisle's Provostship also probably belongs the following letter addressed by a queen-consort of England to her husband, of which a copy is found in the archives of the College:⁵

Most dere sovereign lord and husband, please hit your grace to wytt that where as oon queen Philippe sumtyme quene off Eng-
lond of famous memory ffounded a college in the vniversity of Oxford called the quenes college to have perpetually within the said college at the leste nombre on provoste xii scolers off the same college ffoure chaplens and two maistris off the children beyng scolers within the same college oon of them to instruct and informe scolers in the faculte of arte and the oder of them

tion 9 June, 1393) and we have 'Item pro vino Domino duci Lancastrie xx d.'

¹ 'Bewforth' had a room in College as early as 1391. He is among the 'supervenientes' in 1396. In 1391 under the head of *Custus forinsecorum vj d.* is paid 'pro duabus clavibus unam ad cameram prepositi et alteram ad cameram Bewforth'. Payments are also made in the same year 'Johanni servienti Bewforth pro necessariis emptis et pro opere suo ad vestimenta xxijj s. v d.', besides a further ij s. for an unspecified reason. Both of these are among the *Custus capelle*. In 1395-6 among the payments for supervenientes occur:—'Item pro vino in vice beuforth ijs. Item in alia vice beuforth xij d.' Apparently for wine for Beuforth on two occasions. Henry V was born at Monmouth 9 August, 1388. His mother, his father's first wife, was Mary de Bohun, one of the coheiresses of Humphrey, earl of Hereford.

² Henry IV was crowned 13 October, 1399.

³ The Welsh war began in November, 1401.

⁴ On Henry's accession Beaufort was at once made Chancellor. He lent at different times large sums of money to the King. It is true that Henry would not allow him to be made a cardinal. But he determined Henry's policy at the Council of Constance, and was made at Henry's death by him one of the guardians of his infant son. See William Hunt's article on Beaufort in D. N. B.

⁵ Mores, p. 17.

to instruct and informe scolers in their gramer and xii scolers in arte and gramer to be ffound and to have sufficient exhibition with ii clerkes off the chapell perpetually to attend to the service within the said college to pray syng and saye daily divine service and mony oder observaunce ffor the said quene and the kyng then beyng hir husband and for the kyngs and quenes off Englond for the time beyng for euer and for the soules off the said quene & kynge and the soules of the kyngs and quenes of Englond for euer and ther heirs and successors as in the foundacon off the same college expressed in sufficient wrytyng more pleyntly hit appereth and to maynteigne conteneue and susteyne the same Quene Philippe endowed and gaffe the same our college diverse and ffair londs tenements and possessions but not fully sufficient for the mayentenaunce and continuaunce of the same ffoundacion and yet part off the same londs is in dekey and part taken from the said college and the same college is also in suit and troble an oder part so that they haue not londs nor possessions sufficient to fynde the provost vi scolers ii chaplens oon maistr for chyldren and vi scolers & the clerks of the chappell as I am perfitely and credibly instructed in consideracion whereoff ffor the good continuauns off the said college for diuine service perpetually to be said and done within the same accordyng to the foundation theiroff and for the longe and prosperouse continuaunce off your souereign lord and me and for our soules aftir this traunsitory liffe and the soules of kyngs and quenes of Englond that hit may pleas your grace to graunt and gyff vnto the said provost & scolers of the said college and their successors your gracious letteres patents onder your grete seale in dew forme to be made affter the tenour off a byll herein closed foloyng.

This letter has been taken to have been written by Queen Anne about 1384 ; and as a result of this and of an appeal from the provost and scholars¹ King Richard the Second took into his hand the College and all its interests, and committed the custody of the College and of all its manors, lands, tenements, rents, possessions, things and goods of all kinds to the Chancellor and Treasurer of England, the keepers of the privy seal and of

¹ The petition from the College to the King is also in the archives (Mores, p. 17).

the rolls of Chancery, the chief justice of the King's Bench, and the Queen's Chancellor and Treasurer for three years.¹ This was the beginning of a series of Letters Patent by which successive kings of England similarly took under their protection the interests of the College. The documents exist for the three Henrys who succeeded Richard and for Edward IV; and so late as Queen Elizabeth's time we shall find a similar royal attitude taken to the College.²

Between the foundation of the College and the end of Carlisle's Provostship there seem to have been identified forty-six names of persons admitted as Fellows.³ Five of these, Muskham, Hotham, Whitfield, Carlisle, and Whelpdale, became Provosts.⁴ Six, Nicholas Aston, Nicholas Hereford, John Trevisa, Robert

¹ The date of the Patent is 16 May, 7 Ric. II (1384). Before this, 6 January, 1 Ric. II (1378), the King had confirmed the Statutes of the College, and, 15 November, 2 Ric. II (1379), had confirmed the Charter of 21 Edw. III which granted to the College the Wardenship of Gods house. Later, 1 May, 8 Ric. II (1385), the King superseded a demand made on the College for tenths and fifteenths alleged to be due for lands belonging to Gods house granted to the College by Edward III as above. See Commissioners' Calendar of Public Records, pp. 38, 32, 33, 38. In the last document the Warden and Scholars of Queen's Hall seems to be used for Provost and Scholars of Queen's Hall, Warden of Gods House. The first three of the above documents are also in the College archives, see Mores, pp. 12, 7, 279. Mores also has at the last reference mention of the fourth, which was perhaps kept at Southampton.

² For Henry IV see Comm. Cal. Pub. Rec., p. 48, letters patent of 18 October, 1 Hen. IV; for Hen. V, ib., p. 51, letters patent of 30 May, 1 Hen. V; for Henry VI, ib., p. 54, letters patent of 18 November, 18 Hen. VI; for Edward IV, ib., p. 61, letters patent of 8 October, 3 Edw. IV. A grant of divers liberties is made to Queen's College, Oxford, by letters patent of 26 Elizabeth (ib., p. 69). The College archives have Henry V's (Mores, p. 15), Henry VI's (ib., p. 16), and Queen Elizabeth's (ib., p. 54 bis).

³ Besides the twelve appointed by the founder and the others mentioned above or below there occur the names of Walter de Mauchael (only mentioned in Mores's Catalogus Sociorum in Gough MS. Oxon. 15, so not included in the forty-six) 1343, John de Burgo 1343 (do.), Roger Daunay or Sannay 1350, John Stokesley 1372, Robert Hodershale 1378, John Lockusley or Loelan 1378, Matthew Willusthorp 1378, Roger Coryngham, a benefactor (see Lib. Obit., pp. 6, 59, 60) 1378, William Dyer 1391, John Marshall 1391, John Thornbergh 1391, Thomas Barton 1396, Roland Thornburgh 1396, Thomas Holme 1403. See Appendix J, ii. 284-7.

⁴ Muskham in 1349, Hotham in 1350, Whitfield in 1361, Carlisle in 1377, Whelpdale in 1404.

Alington, John Scharp, and Richard Ullerston, were authors of more or less note. Eight served as Chancellors of the University, William Hawkesworth, William Polmorva, John Hotham, Nicholas Aston, William de Heytesbury, William Wilton, Robert Alington, and Richard Ullerston.¹ Ullerston had previously held the office of Vice-Chancellor.² Adam de Pothow or Potherow had been Proctor in 1340, ten years before he appears as Fellow of Queen's.³ Henry Romworth had been Principal of Edmund Hall.⁴

Aston is said to have been of Oriel⁵ before he became about

¹ Hawkesworth in 1349, Polmorva in 1350–1, Hotham in 1357 and again in 1359, Aston in 1360, 'Heytisburg' in 1371, Wylton in 1373, 'Arlyngton' in 1394, Ullerston in 1407. For two visits of Hotham as chancellor to London on business of the University see Eng. Hist. Rev., xxiv, pp. 738 foll.

² In 1394.

³ He only appears in the Long Roll 1350–1, but the accounts for the previous two years are missing. In it he is paid ij marks 'pro diversis per eundem factis' and xxxj s. viij d. are paid for his commons a penultimo die Aprilis (30 April) ad festum quod dicitur aduinela (1 August) et non plus quia fuit absens per residuum temporis. As early as 1341 the Papal Letters (ii. 555) show Pope Benedict XII reserving to Adam de Pothow, M.A., of the diocese of York, and proctor or rector of the University of scholars at Oxford, a benefice of the value of 20 marks in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York. In the Coucher Book of Furness Abbey (p. 682, ed. J. C. Atkinson) Magister Adam de Pottehou, Sacrae Paginæ Professor, appears as witness to the correctness of a statement of the settlement of a suit touching the payment by the convent, out of the revenues of their mediety of Millum Church, of a certain pension to the Keeper of the Altar of St. Michael in York Minster, dated 23 February, 1362. In 1362 he describes himself as doctor of theology, who has long laboured in public affairs, and petitions Urban V for a canonry of Lincoln with expectation of a prebend, though he has the church of Houton Wandeslai (Long Marston, co. York) in the diocese of York, and a prebend of St. Probus in that of Exeter, value together 24*l.* (Bliss, Papal Petitions, i. 389). He is called Portou in a similar petition (ib., 402). He must have died before 1365 as in that year his successor was appointed to the prebend of Probus. (Grandisson's Register, iii. 1498.) In 1366 (Bliss, Papal Petitions, i. 518) he had vacated the church of Heversham in Westmorland by death.

⁴ Romworth appears as Principal of Edmund Hall in 1399, and as fellow of Queen's first in 1403. He continues fellow of Queen's till 1406, being Camerarius for one year and Treasurer for another. The next name to his in the list of principals, that of Henry Bermingdon or Bermingham, does not appear till 1408; so Romford may have been principal and fellow at the same time.

⁵ Wood in his Latin edition of the History and Antiquities of the University,

1350 Fellow of Queen's. His literary reputation depends on a book on the Sentences of Peter Lombard.¹ Hereford translated for Wyclif the Old Testament as far as the twentieth verse of the third chapter of the book of Baruch.² He seems to have aimed at excessive literalness, which makes his version 'stiff, awkward, forced and obscure'.³ His adherence to Wyclif brought him into trouble.⁴ He was excommunicated at Oxford in 1382, and imprisoned by Pope Urban VI, but escaped, and survived to recant and become Chancellor, Treasurer and Prebendary of Hereford, Chancellor of St. Paul's, and a Carthusian monk at Coventry.⁵ He appears as Fellow between 1369 and

Oxford, 1674, vol. ii, p. 117, states this on the authority of Bale. In Poole's edition of Bale 'Ex collegio Orielis, Oxon.' appears to be given as the place where Aston's book of questions or lecture on the Sentences was to be found. It is still there, being the third document in MS. xv (Coxe) 'Questiones duodecim magistri Nicholai Aston Oxoniæ disputatæ', and occupies folios 202 to 213. There does not seem to be any work of Aston's in any other College library in Oxford. Wood (ubi sup.) credits him with four books of questions on the Sentences and one book of ordinary lectures. Aston appears in Bliss (Papal Petitions, i. 385, 421) as rector of Stone, Kent, and provided by Urban V to the deanery of Chichester.

¹ For Peter Lombard see Milman, History of Latin Christianity, vi. 438.

² The original manuscript of Hereford's translation is in the Bodleian library, where is also a copy. They both stop short at this verse. The copy adds in a later hand 'Explicit translacion Nicholaj Herford'.

³ So C. L. Kingsford in his article on Nicholas in D. N. B.

⁴ 13 July, 6 Ric. 2 (1382), the Chancellor and Proctors of the University of Oxford, assisted by the Regents and others, are appointed to make general inquisition concerning persons suspected of heresy, or who have received into their houses John Wyclif, Nicholas Herford, Philip Repyngdon, or John Aston, and expel them within seven days from the University, and also to take any book or treatise found to be written by Wyclif or Herford and send it to the Archbishop of Canterbury. (Calendar of Documents in Tower of London relating to the University of Oxford, p. 37; at the end of Statutes of the Colleges of Oxford, printed 1853.) For the proceedings against Hereford and the other Wickliffites see Wood, Annals (ed. Gutch), i. 502-11.

⁵ See the above-mentioned article in D. N. B. A Nicholas of Hereford was Chancellor of Hereford in 1377. After four others had held the office, a Nicholas of Hereford was again Chancellor in 1391 and 1394. Nicholas of Hereford was collated to the Treasurership of Hereford 20 March, 1397-8. A Nicholas Hereford resigned the prebend of Pratum Minus in the same cathedral in 1417, the same year in which his successor was appointed Treasurer (Le Neve, ed. Hardy, i. 492,

1375.¹ Trevisa was a Cornishman who came from Exeter to Queen's in 1369.² After ten years he was expelled with Whitfield and others, but seems to have paid for a chamber in College as late as 1394–5 and 1395–6.³ He became chaplain to Lord Berkeley and vicar of Berkeley, where he died in 1412.⁴ He was a diligent but inaccurate translator, and his writings are mainly interesting as specimens of early English prose.⁵ Alington and Scharpe both wrote against Wyclif.⁶ The former is also credited with some logical and some theological

489, 524.) It was probably, therefore, the year of his death. Nicholas Hereford was collated Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral 1 July, 1395, and resigned in 1396 (ib., 2359). Twyne seems to be the authority for his becoming a Carthusian at Coventry. See Tanner's *Bibliotheca*, p. 546 ; where also is a list of his writings, none of which seem to have survived.

¹ Herford is fourth of five fellows in the L. R. of John Treuysa from 5 May to 29 September, 1369 ; third (as Herforthe) of the same five in the L. R. of John Baynham of the diocese of Canterbury (chaplain) from Michaelmas, 1369, to 21 June, 1370 ; third (as Nic. Hereford) of seven in the L. R. of Adam de Skelton (chaplain) from 27 September, 1371, to 25 September, 1372 ; third of six in the L. R. of Robert Blakedon from 25 September, 1372, to 24 September, 1373 ; senior fellow in the next L. R. of the same bursar from 24 September, 1373, to 30 September, 1374 ; second fellow of six and bursar with Blakedon, Wytfeld, and Middelworth from 30 September, 1374, to 30 September, 1375. Wood (*Hist. and Antiq.*, Latin ed., ii. 117) says he was very popular as a tutor. He gives as works of his : one book of Scholastic Determinations, *Wiclevicæ Doctrinae censuram*, *De Apostasia fratrum a Christo*, one book *adversus Petrum Stokes, 'et alia'*. There does not seem to be anything of his in MS. in any Oxford College library. He is not mentioned by Bale nor by Leland.

² See Boase, pp. 11, 12. He was Fellow of Exeter from 1362 to 1365.

³ In the L. R. of Matthew Wiltshorp and John Scharp from the feast of St. Thomas, bishop, 1394, to the same feast, 1395, xj s. viij d. is received for the chamber of Mr. John Trevisa, and in the L. R. of Messrs. Roger Coryngham and John Marschall from the feast of the translation of St. Thomas, 1395, to the same date, 1396, xij s. iiij d. is received for the same.

⁴ So Boase, *ut sup.*

⁵ He translated Higden's *Polychronicon*, Bartholomew Granville's *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, Vegetius *De Re Militari*, Oecam's *De Potestate Ecclesiastica et Saeculari*, Archbishop Fitzralph's *Sermon Against the Mendicant Friars*, and other works. (Boase, p. 12.) The judgement on his work in the text is C. L. Kingsford's in his article on Trevisa in D. N. B.

⁶ Wood, *History and Antiq.* (Lat. ed.), ii. 117, says of Alyngton 'Cum Wicöffio autem ejusque sequacibus gravissimas exercuit inimicitias', and of Scharpe 'Sed

treatises,¹ the latter with some treatises on the works of Aristotle which earned for him, according to Wood, the title of *Doctor famosus*.² Ullerston was elected a Fellow while Carlisle was Provost,³ but his activities belong mainly to a later time.

et controversia, quæ illi magna fuit, cum Vicoclivianis aliquid ad splendorem nominis attulit'.

¹ Alington is credited by Bale (ed. Poole, pp. 364, 365) with a long list of works :—De adoratione ymaginum (in Merton, MS. lxviii (Coxe)), Suppositiones logicales (in New College, MS. cclxxxix (Coxe)), De mendicitate spontanea, De Christi humanitate, De constitutionibus Joannis, Lecturam quandam, De eleemosina, In vj principia, Super predicamenta Aristotelis. See also Tanner, Bibliotheca, p. 38.

² Bale (ed. Poole, pp. 250, 251) enumerates nineteen works of 'Joannes Sharpe, magister Oxoniensis'. He seems in one or other of them to have dealt with the Physics, the Ethics, the de Anima, and other works of Aristotle. His anti-Wycliffe books included De pluralitate beneficiorum, De potestate sacerdotii, and De adoratione ymaginum. The testimony of Wood to him (Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon., ii. 117) is :—'Philosophus ille et Theologus tam insignis habebatur, ut seculo tum suo, tum inde proximo *Doctor Famosus* nomine percreberit'. There are MSS. of some of his works in the libraries of Balliol, Merton, New, All Souls, and Magdalen Colleges. He may have been the John Scharp on whose behalf John de Bellocampo, knight, kinsman of the earl of Warwick, petitioned Pope Urban V for a benefice value 40*l.* in the gift of the prior and convent of Great Malvern (Bliss, Papal Petitions, i. 457).

³ He appears in the Long Rolls as third fellow 1391–2, 1392–3, and 1394–5, as second fellow in 1395–6 and 1396–7 (in which year he is treasurer). His name does not occur in the next Roll. In 1399–1400 and 1400–1 he is senior fellow. He is at the bottom of the list of four in 1401–2, and second in 1402–3, after which his name disappears from the list of fellows. A chamber for him is mentioned in the Roll of 1403–4, 'Item pro camera Magistri Ricardi Ullerston xvjs. viij d.' His name is also spelt Wlston, Vllerston, and Vlyrston. He was provided to a canonry of York by Pope Innocent VII in 1404, being then S.T.M., a student at Oxford, and vicar of Syllston in that diocese (Papal Letters, vi. 59), but it is doubtful whether he ever became canon, though Langbaine (Wood, Annals, i. 373, n. 7) says he did. Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 29 v.) says he was instituted to the prebend of Axford in the cathedral of Salisbury 25 March, 1416, and that his will was made 15 August, 1423, and proved at Lambeth (Reg. Chichl. I, f. 362 b) the following 12 September. He desired to be buried in the cathedral in front of the salutation of the angel on the south of the choir. Pope Boniface IX granted to him and Innocent VII confirmed to him an indult granting to him, during ten years while studying letters at an university, or being in the service of his prelate, or residing in the Roman court or on one of his benefices, the right to rent or let the fruits of his benefices and not to be bound to reside (Papal Letters, vi. 8). His life is in D. N. B.

In 1409 he drew up a memorial in favour of the reformation of the Church, and dedicated it to Robert Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury, who had been Chancellor of the University in 1403.¹ He also wrote a work on the Creed, and Commentaries on the Psalms and on the Song of Songs.²

I have not been able to trace the origin of the tradition which states that among the earliest members of the College was Edward Prince of Wales, known in history as the Black Prince. He was ten years and a half old at the date of the foundation of the College, and did not leave England till July 1345.³ In the short account of the College affixed to Loggan's picture occurs the following: *In hoc Coll: literis operam dedere (duo fulmina belli) Eduardus Walliae Princeps, Edwardi 3 Primogenitus: et Henricus V^{ts} (Victor sui et Galliae).*⁴

¹ Early MS. copies of this memorial exist in the libraries of Magdalen (MS. lxxxix, Coxe) and of Corpus Christi (MS. clxxxiii, Coxe) Colleges. There is a copy of the latter, said to be in William Fulman's handwriting, in Queen's College (MS. cciv, Coxe) among Bishop Barlow's MSS. Its title is 'Petitiones Ricardi quoad reformationem ecclesiæ militantis, auctore Richardo Ullerston Oxon. Theol. Doct. 1408 ad D. Robertum (Hallam) episcopum Sarisburiensem legatum cleri Anglicani ad concil. Pisanum 1409'. Hallam was bishop of Salisbury 1408 to 1417. He was at the Council of Pisa in 1409, and received a Cardinal's hat from John XXIII, whose crimes he afterwards denounced. He was a great reformer, died during the Council of Constance (1415-17) on the 4th September, 1417, and is buried in the cathedral there. See also Tanner, *Bibliotheca*, p. 740, where the sixteen articles of Ullerston's Petitions are set out. The will of Robert Hallum, bishop of Salisbury, made at Constance, is at Lambeth, p. 307, Chichele, i. (*Genealogist*, N. S., xxxiv. 225).

² Ullerston's book on the creed was reissued with commentaries by John Stanbridge in 1463. His *Exposition of the Song of Songs* (which is said to owe much to Nicolas de Lyra) is in the libraries of Merton (MS. exciii, Coxe) and Magdalen (MS. cxv, Coxe) Colleges. He is also credited with a 'De officio Militari' dedicated at the request of Archbishop Courtenay to Henry, prince of Wales.

³ There are no accounts of the College extant between 1340 and 1348. The College deeds belonging to this period are charters and title-deeds connected with the College property, so no argument against the tradition is to be drawn from the silence of the College archives.

⁴ See Plate XXXI, opposite ii. 64.

NOTE

BOOKS RETURNED (1878) TO THE COLLEGE.

The following are the names of the books and the identification of each by the beginning of the first line of the second leaf given in Mores, pp. 8, 9, as corrected from the actual document in the College archives.

	<i>secundo folio</i>
Unum librum Catholican.	unde colum
Sextum decretale cum omnibus doctoribus.	fervore caritatis
Unam biblam.	ceb ezecheli
Moralia divi Gregorii super Joob.	quo ordine
Doctorem subtilem.	figure
Concordanc.	abra
Crisostomum super Matheum.	lum spiritus
Augustinum de civitate Dei.	corum
Doctorem de Lira in parte super proverbia Salomonis.	in comparatione
Liram super salterium.	dominum sedentem
Polucranica Cestrensis.	navigabil'
Manipulum florum.	quisque
Librum super Genesim à diversis tractatoribus.	set bona facere
Originalia Augustini.	ac cibi
de eleccione predicti Will. Frank unum par decretorum.	autem agentes
Thomam super quartum sententiarum.	scilicet sol effectus
Ad amantem <i>or</i> amentem.	facere
Magistrum sententiarum.	ponis
Ricardus de sancto Victore de trinitate.	autem
Tabulam philosophie et theologie.	asiua
Sententia Augustini de libro retractacionum.	naut ut sit
Sanctum Thomam super primum sententiarum.	ipso factis
Repertorium Magistri Willielmi Duraunt.	3 in P
paruum librum rubium de prepossessionibus.	revocat

The Catholicon of John Balbi, a Genoese monk (Jannensis), is a grammar followed by a dictionary, a volume of great bulk, printed by Gutenberg in 1460 (Hallam, Literature of Europe, ch. i. 90). University College has a copy of it in MS. (Coxe, Coll. Univ. cxxix). The book seems to have been partly prepared within the College. In the L. R. of 1358-9 x s. iiiij d. is paid 'Cuidam Lumatori (illuminator) operanti in Catholico'; in 1361-2 ij s., and again xx d. 'Thome Doble pro reparacione Catholicon', and in the following year viij s. pro luminacione libri qui vocatur Catholicon.

The Decretals were formed under Pope Gregory IX into the orthodox body of Canon Law. The sixth book, which contained the latest decrees of the Popes, seems to have been most often commented on. In 1359-60 payment is made pro luminacione duorum librorum decretorum et concordancia.

In 1359–60 ij s. vj d. is paid in expensis Wittfeld pro Biblia Magistri Othonis de Northwodd (Treasurer and Archdeacon of Exeter, see Lib. Obit., p. x).

The *Moralia of Gregory I*, pope 590–604, called the Great, on Job, is a three-fold commentary on Job, explaining the book's historical, moral, and allegorical meaning. It was very popular. There are MSS. of it at University, Balliol, Merton, New, Corpus, Trinity, and St. John's Colleges.

There are several doctors to whom the title 'subtilis' has been given. This is probably Duns Scotus, otherwise called John Erigena. He was probably a Fellow of Merton (Brodrick, p. 36), and taught divinity at Oxford, Paris, and Cologne. His works are numerous. A book of his, *Doctor subtilis super primum (sc. sententiarum)*, was bought for v s. in 1388 (L. R. 1387–8), see n. 2, p. 78, from John Brown (probably a bookseller, as to whom see Madan, Early Oxford Press (O. H. S. xxix), p. 270), at the same time as 'octavus (dialogus) de pauperie saluatoris' for iiiij s. (*Dialogi de pauperie seruatoris saluatoris* were written by Richard Fitzralph, archbishop of Armagh (Armachanus), but Bale, ed. Poole, only mentions seven (p. 345)). Brown also on another occasion (L. R. 1398–9) sold to the College for xiij s. iiiij d. quidam liber gandavi abbreviatus. This was probably the *Tabula quodlibetorum super quatuor libros sententiarum* of Henry, archdeacon of Ghent (for whom see Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*). The *Quodlibets* and the *Tabula* were both popular in Oxford, and are found in several College libraries. The *Tabula* seems to have been an alphabetical analysis of the larger work. The 'Doctor subtilis' wanted binding in 1398–9 when xvij d. was paid 'pro ligacione doctoris subtilis in duobus voluminibus'.

The Concordanc. is probably the *Concordancia Magna* of p. 79. See n. 3 there.

St. John Chrysostom, bishop of Constantinople 398–404, wrote a commentary in the form of Homilies on St. Matthew's Gospel. Aquinas said he would rather possess these homilies than be the master of all Paris.

St. Augustine was bishop of Hippo 390–420. Of this, one of his most notable books, *Corpus* and *Trinity* have each a fourteenth-century MS.; Merton two, of which one by the gift of William Read, bishop of Chichester, who was also a benefactor to Queen's College library. See p. 76 and n. 3 there.

For Nicolas de lira see n. 6, p. 80. The book referred to there is not either of these, as xvij d. was paid for it in 1386–7. *Salterium* is of course the psalter.

This is the celebrated *Polychronicon* of Ranulph Higden, a monk of Chester. The name of the book and both names of the author occur in various forms, and he is sometimes called of Chichester. Like all chronicles it has been continued by various persons (among them by Trevisa). Many College libraries have MS. copies, Magdalen has five. The Queen's College copy is of the fifteenth century, and so cannot be this one.

The Author of *Manipulus Florum* is Thomas Palmeran or Palmerston, called de Hibernia. It was a collection of stories or quotations from the father arranged in alphabetical order. Merton, Lincoln, and Magdalen have MS. copies. Bale (ed. Poole, p. 440; cf. also p. 478) says it was begun by John Walleys or Gualensis and finished by Palmeran.

The book upon Genesis must have been something like MS. xv at Corpus, which is 'Liber Genesis, commentariis marginalibus e SS. Patribus collectis penitus illustratus', a thirteenth-century MS.

Originalia Augustini are probably extracts from the works of the bishop of Hippo, such as are given in the Index to Coxe's Catalogue under *Excerpta, Flores, Sententiae*, found in MS. in several College libraries.

The meaning of the item containing William Frank's name seems to be 'a set of decretals being a part of the said William Frank's selection of books from the College library'. His choice of this set of books seems to indicate that he was intending to proceed to a degree in Canon Law. See i. 39 and n. 1 there; and, for further explanation of the item, see Additional Notes.

Thomas is he of Aquino. We have him below on the first book.

If 'ad amantem' is the right reading, the book as designated may be possibly identified with 'Quidam tractatus qui incipit "Amor terrenus"' which occurs in a list of books handed over at Durham to brother William of Appelby, about 2 February, 1395. Unfortunately it does not seem to be one of those still preserved in the Cathedral Library. (Catalogues of the Library of Durham Cathedral, Surtees Society, p. 77.)

The master of the Sentences is of course Peter the Lombard, bishop of Paris 1159, for whom see Milman, History of Latin Christianity, vi. 438. The book had to be bound in 1398-9, when ix d. is paid pro cooperatura vnius libri Magistri sententiarum.

Richard of St. Victor on the Trinity. This and the next book occur twice in Mores's list, though not repeated in the original. Hugh and Richard, two monks of the Abbey of St. Victor at Paris, were, according to Milman (Latin Christianity, vi. 263), the great Mystics of the twelfth century. Richard was 'the more logical and the more devout'. As to the doctrine of the Trinity 'the disciples of the School of St. Victor held, as it were, the medium between sterile dialectics and fantastic mysticism'. (Hagenbach, History of Doctrines (translated by Smith), i. 458. See more on Hugh and Richard, ib., pp. 466, 467.)

The *Tabula philosophie et theologie* is one of a not uncommon class of books. Bale says (p. 340, ed. R. L. Poole) 'Ricardus Billyngham socius collegii Martonensis Oxonii tabulas philosophie ac logice laboriosissime composuit'.

St. Augustine's two books of *Retractationes*, written in 428, the year before his death, consist of a review of his own works, and frequently point out the errors into which he has fallen. *Sententiae et responsiones*, selections of questions and answers drawn out of his books, would be useful in the study of theology as then practised. A composite volume in Merton College Library (MS. xiii (Coxe)) largely consists of such excerpta from various works of Augustine; see esp. fol. 108.

Sanctum Thomam super primum sententiarum is probably the book mentioned p. 80, where see n. 3.

Dr. Poole has kindly identified for me the *Repertorium Magistri Willielmi Duraunt* with the *Repertorium aureum juris* attributed by Cave (*Historia Litteraria*, ed. 1748, ii. 331) to the famous William Durandus or Durantes (1232-96), bishop of Mende, author of the *Rationale divinorum officiorum*. Cave says that the *Repertorium* consists of extracts from a larger work, *Speculum judiciale*, the

authorship of which gave him the designation of Speculator. The College had also the Directorium Iuris of Petrus de Quesnell bought, it would seem, for three pounds in 1362–3.

The red book de pre- or propositionibus may have been a grammatical treatise, or one of the logical treatises de propositionibus ascribed to Wyclif by Bale (ed. Poole, pp. 273, 274).

Mr. C. L. Kingsford, in *The Stonor Letters and Papers*, edited by him for the Camden Society, 1919, pp. 12, 13, gives from a MS. (Ancient Deeds C. 1782) in the Record Office, a transcript of the Indenture described above (p. 109, n. 2), which contains the list of books dealt with in this note. This transcript varies in several passages from the College copy, or part, of the Indenture, of which use has been made in this book. On a representation from me Mr. Kingsford was so kind as to examine afresh the document in the Record Office, and is now satisfied that where his transcript differs from the College document, the reading of the latter is to be preferred. The Record Office manuscript is in very bad condition and in some places quite illegible. Dr. Poole's identification of the Repertorium Magistri Willelmi Duraunt is also to be preferred to Mr. Kingsford's conjecture that William Duraunt was Warden of Merton College. The College MS. 348 does not answer to the title of the 'Librum super Genesin a diversis tractatoribus'.

CHAPTER V

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

PROVOSTS

1404 Roger Whelpdale.	1460 John Peyrson.
1421 Walter Bell.	1483 Henry Bost.
1426 Rowland Byres.	1487 Thomas Langton.
1432 Thomas Eglesfield.	1496 Christopher Bainbrigg.
1440 William Spenser.	

AT the beginning of the fifteenth century Thomas Carlyle's long Provostship was drawing to a close. The building operations were still going on, a quarry at Headington was being worked by the College and stone brought from thence and from Taynton.¹ The working of the quarry at Headington had caused friction, and two fines had to be paid in the first year of the century at the manorial court there.² Nor was the settlement of frontiers in Oxford without difficulty, for the Chancellor and Mayor came to superintend a wall that was being built and wine was served to them on the occasion.³

¹ In the Long Roll of 1400–1 occurs ‘Item Roberto Warriour et sociis suis pro mundacione quarrure ante festum Michaelis x s. Item Langnor pro lapidibus de Hedyngton iij s. Item pro instrumentis ferreis factis a quarrioribus vj s. iiiij d. Item operariis in la quarror ij d.’ And in the same Roll ‘Item pro tribus cariagijs lapidum de taynton vj s. vj d.’ These are samples.

² In L. R. of John Scharpe and Robert Thornburgh from feast of translation of St. Thomas, 1400, to the same date, 1401, ‘pro duobus amerciamentis in curia de Hedyngton vj d.’

³ In L. R. of Roger Whelpdale and Henry Romworth from the feast of St. Thomas, 1403, to the same date, 1404, ‘in vino pro Cancellario et majore ut superintenderent murum ij s. iiij d. ob.’ The chancellor this year was Robert Alum or Halam, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, see p. 125 and n. 1 there. The mayor was John Merston (Wood, City of Oxford, ed. Clark, iii (O. H. S. xxxvii), p. 19).

Distinguished visitors were not infrequent. The Earl of Northumberland,¹ the treasurer of Chichester,² the Bishop of Lincoln,³ the Bishop of Carlisle,⁴ the Bishop of Norwich,⁵ Richard Courtenay, Canon of York,⁶ the Clerk of the Pipe,⁷ and the Abbot of

¹ In L. R. of 1400–1, ‘in vino et pane datis comiti Northumbrie vj d.’ Henry Percy, Hotspur’s father, was Earl of Northumberland at this time. In the following year took place the battle of Homildon Hill, where Hotspur defeated the Scotch, and in 1403 that of Shrewsbury, where Hotspur was killed.

² In the same L. R. xx s. is received for the camera ‘thesaurarii de Cicestria’. Philip Galeys is mentioned as Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral in 1396, and John Blounham in 1410. (Le Neve, i. 268.)

³ In the L. R. of Thomas Barton and John Scharpe from the festival of St. Thomas, 1401, to the same date, 1402, ‘vj^s iiij^d’ is allowed ‘pro cena episcopi Lincolniensis’, though Mores notes that the entry belongs to the next year; and in the L. R. of 1403–4, under the head of ‘supervenientes’, there is a charge of ‘iijs vjd in vino pro episcopo Lincolniensi’. Henry Beaufort, afterwards Cardinal, was bishop of Lincoln from 1398–1404, when he was translated to Winchester. He had been entertained earlier at the College. See n. 1, p. 118. Oxford was in the diocese of Lincoln, and though the bishop’s power over the University was shaken by archbishop Islip’s intervention on the election of Palmorva to be chancellor (Lyte’s History of the University, 169; see also p. 96 and n. 5 there), bishop Repyngton as late as 1413 gave notice of a visitation of the University (Lyte, l. c., 295).

⁴ In the L. R. of 1403–4, under the head of ‘supervenientes’, ‘x d.’ is charged ‘in vino pro episcopo Karliolensi’. William Strickland was bishop of Carlisle from 1400 to 1419.

⁵ In the L. R. of Henry Romford and William Waverton from the feast of St. Thomas, 1405, to the same date, 1406, mention is made of the ‘camera episcopi Norwicensis’. Henry de Spencer, le Spenser, or Despenser, was bishop of Norwich from 1370 to his death, 23 August, 1406.

⁶ He was chancellor of the University, 1407, 1411, and 1412. In the L. R. of 1405–6 mention is made of the ‘camera Corteney’, and in the following Roll of the ‘camera Magistri Ricardi Curtene’. Richard Courtenay, of the family of the Earls of Devon, was at this time prebendary of St. Paul’s, precentor of Chichester, prebendary of Lincoln, as well as prebendary of York. He had been dean of St. Asaph, and was afterwards archdeacon of Northampton, dean of Wells, and finally in 1413 bishop of Norwich. As chancellor he opposed unsuccessfully Archbishop Arundel’s attempt to visit the University. He was a great friend of Henry V, before and after his accession to the throne. He died in his presence at the siege of Harfleur of dysentery, 15 September, 1415. See Professor Tout’s Life of him in D. N. B.

⁷ The Clerk of the Pipe, according to Cowell (*Interpreter*, s.v.), was ‘an officer in the King’s Exchequer, who having all accounts and debts due to the King delivered and drawne out of the Remembrancer’s offices, chargeth them downe into the great Rolle’. In the Long Roll of 1405–6 vj d. is paid ‘In pane et

Dore¹ occur in the first decade of the century. There are from four to seven Fellows living about among tenements in the College,² Richard Ullerston being in Gutterhall,³ where also was the kitchen in which the feast was prepared for the Bishop of Lincoln.⁴

speciebus ad recepcionem clerici de pipa vjd. ob. Item pro vino pro eodem clericō v d.' He seems to have come to College on business, as in the same Roll vjs. viij d. is paid 'in expensis factis circa clericum de pipa pro allocucione habenda et circa negocium commune tangens Magistrum Sancte Katerine'. His name recurs again in the Long Roll of 1411–12, wherein xx d. is paid 'Clerico pipe pro labore suo inquirendo pro decimis de Sparsholt'. His name seems to be given in the same L. R. in which under 'Custus circa Suthampton' comes 'Clerico derby de pype pro multis laboribus suis xx d.'

¹ In the Long Roll of 1405–6, among the 'Custus circa superuenientes', occurs 'Item in vino pro abbate de Dovre v d.' The place is Dore in Herefordshire, where was an abbey of White or Cistercian monks, 'founded in the reign of Stephen, by Robert, son of Harold, Lord of Ewyas'. (Lewis, Top. Dict., s.v. Dore-Abbey.)

² These are Roland and John Thornburgh, William Dyer, Thomas Barton, John Marschall, John Scharpe, Richard Ullerston, Henry Romworth, Thomas Holme, Roger Quelpdale, William Waverton, John Newbyggyng, Henry Brytt, Richard Penymaster, Thomas Noreis. Dyer had been Treasurer in 1392–3, Marschall Camerarius in the same year and in 1395–6, and Treasurer in 1398–9 and 1399–1400. Barton, who had been Camerarius in 1398–9 and 1399–1400, was Treasurer in 1401–2, Scharpe, for whom see above, p. 124, n. 2, had been Camerarius in 1394–5 and was Treasurer in 1400–1 and 1402–3 and Camerarius in 1401–2, Roland Thornburgh was Camerarius in 1400–1, Whelpdale was Camerarius in 1402–3 and Treasurer in 1403–4, in which year he became Provost. Romworth, for whom see p. 121 and n. 4 there, who had before been Camerarius in 1396–7, was Camerarius again in 1403–4 and Treasurer in 1404–5. Waverton was Camerarius in 1405–6 and ordained at the same time as Provost Whelpdale. Penymaster was a taberdar from 1396 to 1406, and chaplain for most of that time. He was Camerarius in 1411–12 and Treasurer in 1413–14. He became vicar of Brough in 1421. John Newbyggyng had been, it would seem, a poor boy. He received xx d. in 1400 'ad licentiationem suam' preparatory to taking his B.A. degree, and ijs. in 1401 'in relevacionem paupertatis sue in gradu suscipiendo' for the fees he was unable to pay at his graduation owing to his poverty. He was taberdar and chaplain with Penymaster from 1402 to 1404, and was elected fellow in the last-named year, two years before Penymaster. He was Treasurer in 1411–12. He continued fellow till 1417, when he died.

³ For Ullerston see above, p. 124 and n. 3 there. For Gutterhall see Appendix C, p. 328, where it is called Goter Hall.

⁴ The kitchen in Goterhall is mentioned in the L. R. for 1388–9, where among the 'Reparaciones circa Goterhall et schopas' occurs 'Item pro una clave

Nor was Oxford free from pestilence: William Waverton or Warton (afterwards a Fellow) and Peter de la Mare get their commons paid for in 1401 at the time of one of these visitations.¹ 1414 is also stigmatised in the accounts of the College as a year of pestilence.² These pestilences were, according to Anthony Wood, partly due to 'the overflowing of waters, and the want of a quick passage for them from the ground', and partly to 'the lying of many Scholars in one room or dormitory in almost every Hall which occasioned nasty air and smells, and consequently diseases'.³ That the customs of the College were kept up during the century appears from a charge of two shillings and fourpence in 1453 'pro reparacione tube'.⁴

Roger Whelpdale, who succeeded Carlisle as Provost, was originally of Balliol⁵ and had not long been a Fellow of Queen's

ostij coquine goterhall et duobus stapulis iiij d.' For the bishop of Lincoln see n. 3, p. 131. The items of his entertainment are (1) in 1402-3:—'Item pro cena Episcopi Lincolniensis in carne et piscibus xj s. iiij d. in speciebus, amigdalais, ouis et vino acri xvij d. In pane et seruiciis (cerevisis) pro eodem viij s. iiij d. In carbonibus ij s. Item pro casio (cheese) Episcopi viij d.' (2) in 1403-4, 'In primis in vino pro Episcopo Lincolniensi ij s. vjd.'

¹ 'Pro communis Willielmi Warton et Petri de la Mare tempore pestilentie xvijd.' in L. R. 1400-1.

² In the Long Roll of 1407-8, among the 'Custus circa Suthamptonn', is 'Item liberatum illuc tempore Autumpni quando invaluit pestilencia pro communis trium sociorum ij h.' In the L. R. of Richard Penymaster and Roland Biris from the feast of St. Thomas, martyr, 1413, to the same date, 1414, 'tempore pestilencie' is several times used as a date for work done:—'pro diuersis serruris primo anno et t. p. Johanni Lohiar ij s. j d.'; 'Item Johanni Ricardby pro expensis suis bis ad Oxoniam in tempore pestilencie et labore suo in orto tunc iiiij s. iiij d.'; 'Item in expensis Magistri Thome Nores (or Norreys, a fellow) versus hampton et iterato t. p. ex permissione prepositi ix s. iiij d.' In 1441-2 again, in Spenser's provostship, xv s. viij d. is paid 'pro expensis prepositi magistrorum et puerorum tempore pestilencie'.

³ Wood, Annals, i. 596, 597.

⁴ In Long Roll of John Caldebecke and John Pierson from the feast of the translation of St. Thomas, 1452, to the same date, 1453, 'pro reparacione tube ij s. iiij d.'

⁵ So Wood, Colleges and Halls, p. 146, cf. p. 150, n. 82. He gave to Balliol College (MS. cex, Coxe) a composite thirteenth-century manuscript, which Coxe describes as 'ex legato M. Rogeri Qwelpdale quondam coll. Ball. socii et postea ep. Karliolensis'.

when (15 April, 1404) he was elected to the Provostship.¹ He was confirmed under commission from the Archbishop of York by Richard Courtney, a Canon of that Cathedral,² and not being yet a priest was ordained by the Archbishop (Arundel) of Canterbury on the title of his Provostship on the 20th of December in the same year.³ One of the Fellows, the William Waverton or Warton above mentioned, was ordained priest on his college title at the same time.⁴ Bale attributes to Whelpdale the authorship of various mathematical and theological works.⁵ Of one of these manuscript copies exist in the British Museum, in the Bodleian, and in the library of Worcester Cathedral; of another, a manuscript is in the library of Magdalene College, Cambridge.⁶

During Whelpdale's Provostship an attempt was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury to assume the office of Visitor of the College. The claim rested on a grant made to the Archbishops of Canterbury by King Richard II to visit all the Scholars of the University. The College pleaded the provisions of their Statutes giving the power of visitation to the Archbishop of York, and the decision was in their favour.⁷ The College was at some expense

¹ He was senior proctor in 1403, the year in which his name first appears in the accounts of the College. He was Camerarius in 1402–3 and Treasurer 1403–4.

² See above, n. 6, p. 131.

³ Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 29 v.) gives the reference for his ordination as Reg. Arundel 1, f. 333 a.

⁴ Mores, *ut sup.*, gives the reference for his ordination Reg. Arundel 1, f. 333 b. Waverton first appears as a fellow in 1403. He is Camerarius in 1405–6, and continues as a fellow in the following year. Then four Long Rolls are missing, and in 1411–12 his name no longer appears.

⁵ Bale (ed. Poole, p. 405) enumerates *Summulas Logicales*, *De Universalibus*, *De quanto et continuo*, *De aggregatis*, *De rogando deo, et alia nonnulla*.

⁶ All the above-mentioned works are said to have been in Balliol College library. There are none there now, nor in any other Oxford College library.

⁷ Under the year 1412 Wood (*Annals*, i. 554) has as follows:—‘About the same time hapned a controversy in the parliament now held, between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York concerning the right of visiting the Scholars of Queen's Hall in Oxford. Canterbury he asserted that it belonged to him and his Church, because he was the sole Visitor of all the Scholars in the University by the favourable concession of K. Rich. II. York he alledged that the Visitation of the said College belonged to him “in speciali &c.”, and so by divers proofs produced on York's side, the cause fell at length to him by the King's decision.’

in the matter.¹ Henry Bowet, who was then Archbishop of York, promptly exercised the power secured him ; and his Commissaries exercised the visitatorial power on his behalf for a period of four days.² It is curious, in connexion with this attempt of Archbishop Arundel, to find in the College accounts of 1411–12, in addition to the various expenses incurred, 3*s.* 4*d.* spent ‘in sagittis liberatis Brydd per Holme tempore visitationis ex precepto prepositi’; while the Archbishop caused to be corrected with rod and ferula those

An echo of the controversy is preserved down to the days of Queen Elizabeth in a transcript of an Act of Parliament of the 13th year of K. Henry IV (1411) appearing in the Register of Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, 1568 (Canterbury and York Soc., pp. 491–7). The Act rehearses in Latin the ordinances of Richard II and winds up as follows :—‘Et puis apres sur diverses matires moevey par entre le dit Ercevesque et lercevesque deurwik sur certaines privileges pretenses par le dit Ercevesque deuerwik pur le College appelle le Quenhalle en la Universitee doxenford le dit Ercevesque de Canterbirs en presence du Roy et des Seigneurs en le dit parlement prouist que se le dit Erceuesque Deuerwyk purroit sufficientment monstrer ascun privilege ou especialtee de record parount le dit Ercevesque de Canterbirs ne deust user nexercer sa visitacion du dicte College, il se vorroit ent abstinier sauuant a luy toutefitz la visitacion de les escolers demurrantez en le dit College solonc les Juggementes et decrees faitz et donnez par le dit Roy Richard et par nostre Seigneur le Roy Henry qorest come en le record ent fait pluis pleinement est declarez.’ Arundel seems to have been the mover in Henry IV’s reign, as in Richard’s.

¹ In the L. R. of Messrs. John Newbyggyng and Richard Penymayster from the feast of St. Thomas, 1411, to the same date, 1412, ‘xiij^s iiiij^d’ is paid ‘Legistis pro consilio suo tempore quo archiepiscopus Cantuariensis nitebatur visitare collegium’. The names of the legists are given, Mr. Ralph Greynhurst and Mr. John Selour. And there were in the same year ‘Expensa M. T. Holme (fellow) versus Londinium et ibi tempore placiti archiepiscopi per septem dies iiij s. xj d. ob.’ An entry of ‘v^s pro quadam prohibicione super statuta collegii’ in the same L. R. may probably have something to do with the same matter. The prohibition may be repeated in the patent roll of 5 June, 1 Henry V, calendared in University of Oxford Calendars of Public Records, p. 51. ‘All ecclesiastics, notaries public, &c., are commanded not to attempt anything to the prejudice of the privilege of the Archbishop of York, Visitor of the College called the Queenhalle, in Oxford, as contained in the statutes of the College.’ Was Holme’s business in London the buying of arrows?

² In the same L. R. occurs the charge :—‘In victualibus Commissariorum domini Archiepiscopi Eboracensis prima die visitacionis xj s. j d. qr. Item in vino pro eisdem eodem die ijs. iiiij d. Item in secundo die visitacionis in cibis pro eisdem xxj d. ob. Item in vino eodem die et tertio die xiiij d. Item in vino pro eisdem ultimo die dimissionis iiij d. Item uni coco paranti victualia pro eisdem viij.d.’

young men who were so insolent as to confront him when he came to visit the University and were ready to resist him with sword, bows and arrows.¹ It was probably in connexion with this dispute that a confirmation was in 1413 obtained from Pope John XXIII of the Statutes of the College, specifying that the jurisdiction over the College and its persons should be exercised by the judges named in the said Statutes and by no other, notwithstanding any suit which may be pending.² On 1 Aug. 1415 a pardon was granted to Mr. Roger Whelpdale, provost of the College of the Queen's Hall, and to the fellows and scholars of the same, and to the said Roger Whelpdale, warden or prior of Godshouse in the town of Southampton, and the brothers and the sisters of the same.³ This was the first of a series of such pardons which recur down to the reign of Henry VIII.⁴

Among the buildings whose erection was forwarded during Whelpdale's Provostship was the Chapel, which at length after seventy years was brought to completion.⁵ On his promotion

¹ This is in the same L. R. under the heading 'liberata seruientibus'. The Archbishop's severity is described by Wood, Annals, i. 550. Bryd or Brytt was a fellow. See above, n. 2, p. 132, and Appendix J, ii. 288.

² In Papal Letters, vi. 377, is a confirmation—dated Kal. Feb. 1413 by the pope: 'At the recent petition of the provost, fellows and scholars of the college commonly called "Queen's Hall" Oxford, containing that the late Robert de Eglesfeld, clerk of the late queen Philippa, founded and endowed for the increase of the theological faculty, with consent and licence of king Edward III, on his messuage situate within the walls of Oxford in the parish of St. Peter's in the East the said college, namely of masters, chaplains, theologians and other scholars to be promoted to the priesthood, gave the advowson of the said college or hall to the said queen and her successors, queens of England, and made divers statutes, ordaining amongst other things that the jurisdiction over the college and its persons should in certain cases be exercised by the archbishop of York, or, during voidance of the see, by the president of the chapter—of the said foundation and statutes. The said jurisdiction shall be exercised by the judges named in the said statutes, and by no other, notwithstanding any suit which may be pending.'

³ See Mores, p. 280, who gives the date 1 Aug. 3 H. 5 (1415).

⁴ See below, p. 145, n. 8.

⁵ In the L. R. of 1403–4, *xiiij lli. xvij s. v d.* is paid under the head of 'custus circa vsibilia et reparaciones intrinsecas', mainly for expenses connected with the chapel. In the L. R. of 1411–12, 'in *iiij centenariis tabellarum de estrych* (East reich, deals from the Baltic) *emptarum Londinii pro celatura* (the roof)

to the bishopric of Carlisle in 1420¹ he proceeded, under the authority of Bishop Richard Fleming of Lincoln, to consecrate it.² The Chapel itself was dedicated to All the Saints; an altar on the south side of the Chapel outside the choir was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and one on the north side to Saint Mary the Virgin.³ Whelpdale did not hold his bishopric long, dying in 1423. He had not forgotten the friends he made during his residence in Oxford: Bell, his successor in the Provostship, was named by him one of his executors; and Canonby and Derly, two of the Fellows, received between them a legacy of twenty shillings. To the College he made bequests of books and vestments, and ten pounds in money,⁴ besides establishing a fund of £36 16s. 4d., to be added to by subsequent benefactors.⁵

Whelpdale resigned the Provostship soon after his consecration and was succeeded by Walter Bell, who had been successively Poor Child, Chaplain, and Fellow of the College, and was at this

capelle vj*l* xiiij*s* iiijd', for which apparently Mr. Roger Coryngham (fellow from 1378 to 1398) paid. For other items connected with the building of the chapel see pp. 71, 72 and notes there.

¹ Whelpdale received the temporalities of the see 17 March, 1419-20, and died 4 February, 1422-3, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. (Le Neve, iii. 238.)

² 'Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln (of which diocese Oxford was in his time a member), did commissionate Rog. Whelpdale, Bishop of Carlisle, to consecrate the said chapel and altars therein &c. 17 Dec. 1420. According to which commission the said Bishop of Carlisle did consecrate them the 22d. of Jan. following. In witness of which there was an instrument drawn up by the hand of a public Notary, and left in the custody of the Provost and Fellows for a perpetual memory of that fact.' (Wood, Colleges and Halls, 159, 160.)

³ I believe I had good authority before me when I wrote down these statements, but I have not been able to find it again. An 'altare boreale corporis dicte capelle', i. e. of the chapel of Queen's hall, is mentioned in a notification calendared by Mores, p. 263, dated 18 Feb. 1393.

⁴ For Whelpdale's Benefactions see note at end of chapter.

⁵ Whelpdale's original donation for this fund, or eleemosynary chest, was ten pounds. He added afterwards £15 16s. 4d. for the soul of Sir Thomas Skelton, and eleven pounds for the soul of John Berflete. The executors of Thomas More, dean of St. Paul's, London (1407-21), gave also to the same chest eleven pounds for his soul. See note at end of chapter. These obits were kept in the College chapel on 3 February. (Liber Obituariorum, pp. 5, 56, 57.) More's in St. Paul's Cathedral on 23 December.

time Camerarius.¹ He was allowed 22*s. 4½d.* for his expenses in his admission and confirmation by the Archbishop of York.² He lived, according to the College Accounts, in the 'Camera superior (or alta) ad finem aule'.³ He appears to have resigned his office 2 December, 1426, and was succeeded on the 8th day of the same month by Roland Byres, who was then senior Fellow.⁴

Byris had gone through all the stages of College life between 1407, when he first appears among the servientes, and his election to the Provostship. He was Chaplain in 1411, junior Bursar in 1413, Fellow in 1415, and senior Bursar from 1415 to 1418 and again in 1420 and in 1425. He was son of John del Biris and Elena his wife, of Carlisle, and his mother lived till 1417.⁵ He

¹ In a tattered Long Roll marked 1407 Bell is the third of four poor boys for whose clothing xxv*s. iiiij d.* is paid in that year. He appears as taberdar in the L. R. 1413–14, and in the following year as chaplain for the first two quarters, and fellow for the last two. He was Camerarius in 1419–20 and 1420–1, and in the latter year was elected to the provostship.

² L. R. 1420–1 'pro expensis prepositi videlicet magistri Walteri Bell pro admissione sua et confirmacione ab archiepiscopo Eboracensi xxij*s. iiiij d. ob.* Item in dato ibidem officiariis *x s.*', and earlier in the same Roll, 'Item pro viginti virgis panni datis Roberto Ormeshed (a taberdar) pro labore suo versus Eboracum tempore admissionis prepositi xv*s. viij d.*' Henry Bowet was still archbishop of York.

³ As fellow he lived in 1419–20 in the 'camera superior ex parte australi magne porte'. In 1421–2 the 'camera superior ad finem aule' is said to be inhabited 'per prepositum'. His predecessor had lived in the 'camera super parluram cum parlura, studio, cum domo sub eodem'. See p. 84 and notes 3 and 4 there.

⁴ John Derley or Darley, who presented Byres for confirmation to the Archbishop of York, is described in the presentation as 'president' of the College, a term used at some of the Cambridge Colleges for the vice-master, but not otherwise employed in Oxford for the vice-gerent or provost-place. Darley executed a not altogether voluntary resignation of his place as fellow 12 April, 1431. See p. 158 and notes there.

⁵ The name 'serviens' was applied to all the members of the foundation between the 'pueri pauperes' and the fellows. In later times the name 'taberdarii' was given to those of them who were bachelors of arts, and 'masters on the foundation' to those who had incepted as M.A. His name is spelt Biris and Byres. 'Rolandus Byris (rectius del Birys) was son of John del Biris and Elena ux. of Carlisle, as it seems, which Elena survived her husband and was living 4 H. 5 (1416).' (Mores, Gough MS. Oxon. 16, fol. 111 v.) In the same

had been (1411) one of the chief opponents of Archbishop Arundel's Constitutions concerning heretics and heresies, perhaps a survival of the old Wycliffism of the College.¹ Byres's name is doubtfully associated with the coco-nut mounted in silver gilt which since his day has been the drinking cup of the Provost when he dines in Hall.² College business took him to Winchester to defend some land in dispute, and to London to talk with the Bishop of Carlisle 'in quadam materia tangente vtilitatem collegij'.³ It was during his Provostship that the building of the 'magna camera supra promptuarium cum paruis

MS. Mores asserts (fol. 109 v.) that Rowl. Byris was convicted of Wiclimus by archbishop Thomas Arundel, for which he quotes Reg. Arundel, pt. 2, f. 127; and Antiq. Oxon., i. 206, which is Wood (reference in next note); and (fol. 112 r.) that Byris was 'combustus'. The last reference I owe to Rev. H. E. Salter.

¹ Wood, Ann. (ed. Gutch), i. 553. Mores's reference in the preceding note is to the Latin edition. Neither in the Latin nor in the English is there anything about 'burning'.

² It was called Provost Bost's cup when I became a member of the College in 1860. Bost's coco-nut had, however, a cover, which the existing cup in its present form could hardly have had. There are in College two Catalogues of 'The names of such as out of their love & good affection vnto this coll. have from time to time given plate thereunto', one in Mores, p. 47, and another in Reg. H, p. 7, which seems to be in Langbane's handwriting and refers to another, perhaps Mores's, as seeming 'to be the writing of Dr. H. Airay'. In Mores 'Hen. Booste sometimes provost of this coll. gave a paire gilded bowle potenced' (pownded) 'without a cover . . . Rowland Byris sometimes provost of this coll. gave a gilded nut'. In Reg. H 'Henry Booste, Provost of Queens & Eton gave a pair gilded Bowle pownded without a cover. So far my author' (sc. H. Airay) 'Alibi invenio eum dedisse ultra, Salinum argenteum cum cooperturā: oleam argenteam, nucem cum cooperturā, cornu de legeyt cum cooperturā, cum aliis ornamentis diversis. Rowland Byres, Provost A.D. 1427 gave a gilded nut, nucleam deauratam'. The Latin quotations are taken inaccurately from the Liber Obituariorum, pp. 6, 34. The cup, however, has been much restored, and the present lip has on it the mint's year-mark of 1807, the time probably of its latest reconstruction. The chainwork and supporting lions are probably of the fifteenth century. See Moffat's Oxford Plate, p. 48.

³ In Long Roll of 1427-8, 'Item in expensis prepositi apud Wyntoniam pro dispensacione pro Sifrydlands, xvij d. ob.' These lands were in Enham. See Lib. Obit., pp. 81, 84. In Long Roll of 1430-1, 'Item pro expensis prepositi cum familia sua versus Londoniam et ulro circa communicaciones cum episcopo Carliolensi (Marmaduke Lumley) in quadam materia tangente vtilitatem collegij xvij s.'

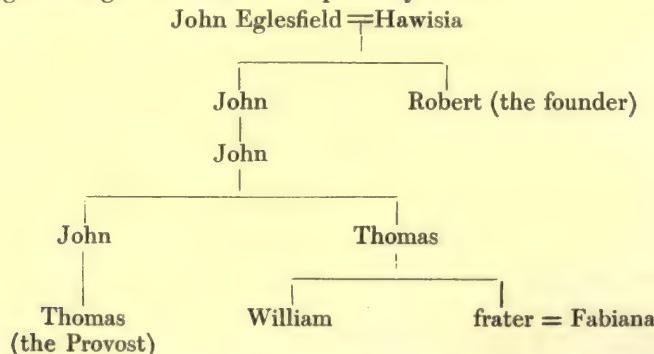
cameris annexis' took place. Towards this the Bishop of Durham¹ contributed x*l.*, and £75 16*s.* 8*d.* was borrowed from the great chest of the College.² In his time also there was a 'Biblia data a domino Glosestrie', for which a letter of thanks was sent.³ Byris died in 1432, and was succeeded by a namesake and relative of the founder of the College.⁴

¹ Thomas Langley was bishop of Durham from 1406 to 1437. He was made Cardinal by Pope John XXIII in 1411, and reconstructed the Galilee of Durham Cathedral, where he is buried. His benefaction is recorded in John Derley and John Spenser's L. R. of 1427-8, 'Receptum de dono domini episcopi Dunelmensis pro emptione lapidum et Cariagio ad novam edificationem Camerarum x*l.*'

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. John Derley and John Spenser from the feast of the translation of St. Thomas, 1428, till the same date, 1429, the cost of the new building is mixed up with items of repairs and other payments under the head of 'Custus circa reparaciones intrinsecas', and it is not always easy to see to what job particular items belong. The total expended under this head is lxxij*l.* xvij*s.* x*d.* Among the receipts in the same Roll under the head 'Recepta de magna cista pro mutuo ordinato', i.e. borrowed from the great chest for the loan agreed upon, appears 'In primis recepta de magna cista ad edificationem magne Camere supra promptuarium cum paruis cameris annexis lx*l.* x*s.*', which may be taken to be the share of the costs of internal repairs which was regarded as belonging to this building job. In the next year similarly the total 'Custus circa reparaciones intrinsecas' is xxix*l.* xvij*s.* ii*d.* ob., and the sum borrowed 'de magna cista ad edificationem magne camere super promptuarium cum paruis cameris annexis' is xv*l.* v*s.* viii*d.*

³ In the Long Roll of 1428-9 among the 'Custus circa forinsecorum' appear:— 'In primis pro cariagio vnius biblie date a domino glosestrie ij*s.* v*d.* . . . Item pro scriptura litera duci gloestrie ii*d.*' This was Humphrey, fourth son of Henry IV, born 1391, duke 1414-46.

⁴ The connexion of the founder with the Eglesfields mentioned in the account of Thomas Eglesfield given in the text is probably this:—



There is, however, no evidence as to the paternity of the last generation, but that John and Thomas brought Thomas and William to the College in 1416.

Thomas Eglesfield, though but recently elected Fellow, had been connected with the College since 1416. In that year two of the founder's family, John and Thomas Eglesfield, had visited the College and left there two lads, Thomas and William, of whom the former was the future Provost.¹ They were put to school with Mr. John Leylande or Leland, the namesake of the traveller whose Itinerary and other works, dating from Henry VIII's reign and published in the eighteenth century by Thomas Hearne, give us the fullest account of the England of the sixteenth century.² The elder Leland taught grammar in Peckwater's Inn in the reigns of Henry V and Henry VI.³ In

¹ In the L. R. of Messrs. Roland Biris and Walter Dober from the feast of St. Thomas, 1415, to the same date, 1416, among the 'supervenientes' are Johannes Eglesfeld and Thomas Eglesfeld. In that year iij s. vj d. is paid 'in vino ratione Johannis Eggelhof, Thome Egilsfelde, Willielmi Bewly et Seawsby cum diuersis cum eis'. In the same Roll, under the head of 'liberata seruientibus', ij s. viij d. is paid 'Magistro Johanni Leylande pro duobus terminis pro scologio Thome Egylsfelde et Willielmi videlicet natali domini (i.e. pro termino natalicio) pro Thoma, et quadragesime (i.e. pro quadragesimali termino i.e. termino Sancti Hilarii)'; v d. is also paid 'pro batellis eidem (i.e. Thomas) apud aulam Leylande', and a number of other charges for which see below, nn. 5 and 6, p. 142, and n. 1, p. 143. It would seem that William did not go to Leland till Thomas left him. At Christmas Thomas became pauper puer, but seems to have needed some further instruction from Leylonde later. There are lives of both the Lelands in D. N. B.

² The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary. Publish'd from the Original MS. in the Bodleian Library by Thomas Hearne, M.A., Oxford. Printed at the Theater for the Publisher. It came out in nine volumes, of which the first is dated MDCCX.

³ 'Scholam Grammatices in Hospitio Peckwater positam fuisse, e supra citato Rosso patet; apud quem sic legis: Peckwaters ynne pro Legistis; prius pro Grammaticis sub Leylando. Hospitium hoc situatum primo erat in Parochia S. Edwardi, qua concidente Ecclesia, Parociae Frideswydensi ascriptum est; postremo autem in quadranguli Pecwaterensis, ad Ædem Christi pertinentis, partem abivit. Hic autem Lelandus senior temporibus Henrici V. Sextique docebat, ut mox ante dictum habes; is vir erat in re Philologicâ ultra coætaneos omnes eruditus, & ut quidam dicit, *Flos Grammaticorum.*' (Wood, Latin Hist. et Antiq. ii. 3.) C. L. Kingsford in D. N. B. puts him in Vine Hall, which was next door to Peckwater's Inn, and sometimes held with it. See Wood's City of Oxford, ed. Clark, vol. i (O. H. S. xv), p. 172. He wrote some books on grammar for which see his life in D. N. B. John Ross, or Rous, is the author of the first mention of Henry V's residence and study in the College. See n. 4 on p. 117.

the Long Rolls he is called ‘Gallus magister’, his duty apparently having been to teach the boys the French which they were to talk as an alternative to Latin.¹ He died in 1428. ‘Ut rosa flos florum, sic Leland grammaticorum.’² The Eglesfields remained two terms under Leylonde’s care, and the College paid 2s. 8d. for their schooling and fivepence for the batells of Eglesfield at Leylonde’s hall.³ Then William disappears from the scene till 1459, when he visits the College, and he and his wife receive pairs of gloves.⁴ Thomas having received a toga and a tabard at the cost of twelve pence, becomes in 1416 one of the ‘pueri’ of the College.⁵ He does not, however, seem to be altogether removed from Leylonde’s care, as in 1418 ten shillings is paid Leylonde for Thomas’s schooling.⁶ He becomes a ‘serviens’ in that year,

¹ In the Long Roll of 1416–17 ij d. is paid ‘pro Gallo magistro’, in 1417–18 the same sum ‘pro Gallo magistro Leylande’, and in 1418–19 the same sum ‘pro Gallo eidem’ (i.e. for predictus Thomas Egglefeld). These payments are sandwiched in between payments for Calipodiis, which seem to be clogs, shoes with wooden soles, for Caligis, boots, Sirothecis, gloves, Sotularibus, shoes, all under the heading of ‘liberata seruientibus’. Leyland was paid as Thomas’s master, not as an officer of the College. For the regulation as to speaking French see p. 55 and n. 3 there.

² Wood (n. 3, p. 141) makes his quotation from ‘Anon. inter Collect. poeticas Rob. Talboti in lib. suo MS., cui tit. est Aurum ex stercore’. Tanner (Bibliotheca, 475) writes:—‘Propensus Isiacorum erga hominem amor eo successit, ut hoc encomiastico frequenter carmine illum collaudarent:

Ut rosa flos florum, sic Lelande Grammaticorum.’

³ See above, n. 1, p. 141.

⁴ In the L. R. of Messrs. Hugh Kirkland and Henry Bost from the feast of St. Thomas, 1458, to the same date, 1459, xij^d ob. is paid ‘pro cirothecis Willielmi Eglysfelde et uxoris eius, ac fratri sui et uxoris Fabiane’. See above, n. 4, p. 140.

⁵ The first reference to Thomas is in 1415–16 among the sums ‘Liberata seruientibus’, ‘Item pro communis Thome Egilsfelde per v septimanas apud pangburne anno altero iij s. iiiij d.’ Why he should have been at Pangbourne for five weeks in the previous year does not appear. It may have been owing to pestilence in Oxford in that as in the preceding year. See p. 133 and n. 2 there. The next is ‘Item pro factura toge et tabardi Thome Egylsfelde xij d.’ Then follows the payment to Leyland for him and William (see n. 1, p. 141). Then more payments for clothes and other things ‘pro encausto (ink) ob., pro batellis xij d.’, and so on. The accounts about this time are very detailed, and this selection could easily be multiplied. See Appendix B, pp. 320–5.

⁶ In the L. R. of 1417–18 Thomas Egylsfelde appears as one of two servientes, and ‘pro scolagio ejus magistro Johanni Leylonde solutum x^s’.

and so continues, at least till 1423 (the Long Rolls are wanting for 1424 and 1425).¹ His name does not reappear in the accounts as a member of the College till 1432, when he appears as a Fellow,² having been ordained priest by Archbishop Chicheley of Canterbury on the title of his Hall, 26 May, 1431.³ He appears but for one year as a Fellow, succeeding Byres as Provost on the 17th October, 1432.⁴ He seems to have been Proctor of the University in 1430. His Provostship was uneventful, and we need only note the continual pious care of the College as shown by the ‘emendatio vestimentorum fundatoris’.⁵ He seems to have resigned the provostship and to have been master of the College of Greystoke in Cumberland at the time of his death.⁶

¹ He appears among the servientes in the Long Roll of 1418–19 as Thomas Egylsfelde, in 1419–20 as Thomas Egylsfelde, in 1420–1 as Thomas Egilsfelde, in 1421–2 and in 1422–3 as Thomas Eglisfelde. There seem as many ways of spelling the name now as in the founder’s days. In 1421–2 he seems to have gone abroad unless the payment in the ‘Custus circa supervenientes’ of ijs. j d. ‘pro Thoma Eglisfeld veniente de ultra mare pro expensis suis in hospicio’ refers to another person of the same name.

² In the Long Roll of Thomas Rouhede and William Spenser from the feast of St. Thomas, 1431, to the same date, 1432, ‘Thomas Eglisfeld’ appears as the fourth of six fellows. ‘Item Magistro Thome Eglisfelde pro dividencij suis defalcando ijs. iij d. in negociis propriis xvij s. ix d. ob.’ He appears in that capacity neither in the preceding nor in the following Long Roll. He may have been non-resident.

³ Mores gives the reference to Reg. Chichl. arch. Cant. 2 : 407 b, for his ordination on that date on that title.

⁴ Mr. Thomas de Eglesfeld was elected on the death of Rowl. Bires, 17 October, 1432. (Wood, Hist. and Antiq., p. 146.) His confirmation occurs in the L. R. of 1432–3 ‘In expensis prepositi et Magistri W. Spenser vsque London et ibidem pro confirmacione sua xx s. viij d.’

⁵ In the Long Roll of 1436–7, under the head of ‘Custus Capelle’, are the entries:—‘Item pro emendacione vestimentorum fundatoris et aliorum ix s. j d. . . . Item pro bokeram de rubio pro capis fundatoris iij s.’

⁶ There was in 1860 a sepulchral brass in the choir of Greystoke church on which was inscribed ‘Hic jacent corpora magistri Thome Eglisfelde et Walteri Readman veritatis professoris quondam hujus Collegii prepositorum. Qui Walterus obiit iiiij^o die Novembris Anno Domini m^o ccccc^o ix^o. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus’. As Thomas was probably born about the beginning of the century he might easily have been at Greystoke for half the time between 1440 and the date of Readman’s death. (Victoria History of Cumberland, ii. 208.)

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William Spenser, who succeeded Eglesfield as Provost in 1440, first appears as a Fellow in 1431, Camerarius in 1432, Thesaurarius in 1433, and proceeded B.D. in 1436.¹ Among the archives of the College is a general pardon for William Spenser, provost, and the fellows and scholars of the Queen's Hall, Oxford, dated at Westminster 30 Jan. 25 H. 6 (1448).² He and his brother John³ (Chaplain 1417–23, Fellow 1425–33) were benefactors to the College. Their benefactions included a quitrent which, by exchange with Magdalen, brought to the College a cottage situated at the east end of the Chapel.⁴ Among the fellows during Spenser's Provostship was Henry Scayfe 'serviens' 1440, and chaplain ('Sccaff') 1441, proceeded M.A. 1442, Fellow 1443 to 1450 ('Scayffe') whose will⁵ was proved in the Chancellor's court 17 Apr. 1450.

John Pereson, son of Robert and Alice, who was Spenser's successor, first appears in connexion with the College in 1448 as Bachelor of Arts and 'serviens'.⁶ He had proceeded M.A. by the end of 1450, and was elected Fellow in 1451. He was Camerarius in 1452 and the two following years, and Thesaurarius

¹ The College, as usual, allowed him xx^s towards the expenses of his graduation in Divinity. The expenses of his confirmation as Provost amounted, L. R. 1439–40, to xxij^s iiijd.

² Mores, p. 16. For these pardons see p. 145, n. 8. Spenser's pardon has attached to it a good specimen of Henry VI's silver seal. See Wyon's Great Seals of England, p. 47. This example is not mentioned by Wyon either in the text or in the Appendix, p. 157. Spenser seems also to have received a pardon on the same day, as prior or warden of Godshouse in Southampton, for himself and the brothers and sisters of the same house (Mores, p. 281).

³ John Spenser was senior in College to William. He appears as serviens and chaplain as early as 1417, being then B.A. He becomes M.A. in 1421–2, and continues chaplain in the next year. There are then two Long Rolls missing, and in the next, for 1425–6, he appears as junior fellow. He is Camerarius in 1427–8 and the three following years, in the last of which his brother William first appears as fellow. John continues fellow till 1433, there are then two missing Long Rolls, and in 1435–6 his name no longer appears.

⁴ On William and John Spenser's benefactions to the College see Lib. Obit., pp. 61–4.

⁵ The will is set out in Anstey, Mun. Acad., ii. 592–5.

⁶ For 'serviens' see n. 5, p. 138. The names of Peyrson's parents are given in Lib. Obit., p. 16.

in 1455. He was confirmed as Provost by the Archbishop of York on the 3rd of August 1460, being then Fellow, on the resignation of Spenser,¹ and he himself resigned in 1482. He gave to the College lands in Toot Baldon and Denton.² An indenture made by Pereson soon after his resignation may be quoted as a sample of the nature and conditions of the gifts which gave a place in the 'liber obitalis' of the College to its benefactors.³ Pereson grants to Mr. Henry Bost the Provost and to the Fellows and scholars of the College—

a nut harnessed⁴ with silver and with a cover of silver and gilt worth 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, a cup of silver with a cover worth 4*l.*, a round gilt cup with a cover called 'coblete' (? goblet) worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, six new spoons worth 26*s.* 8*d.* He also provided for a solemn obit and anniversary of his parents and Mr. Richard his brother to be held annually on the day of St. Vitalis (Apr. 28) during his life, a payment to the provost of 2*s.*, to each fellow present at the exequies and mass 12*d.*, to each chaplain 8*d.*, to the master of the boys 6*d.*,⁵ to each of the boys and of the clerks of the chapel⁶ 4*d.*, to each poor servitor 3*d.*, and for the second course on the day of the epiphany⁷ 3*s.* 4*d.*; after his death he grants to the provost and scholars and their successors a new tenement in the parish of St. John Baptist in the town of Southampton which he had bought of Thomas Bach, the moneys arising therefrom to be disposed at the discretion of the provost for the anniversary of Pereson, his parents and brother Richard, so that the provost should receive annually 3*s.* 4*d.*, each of the fellows present 20*d.*, each of the chaplains 12*d.*, the master of the boys⁵ 8*d.*, each of the boys of the house and of the clerks of the chapel⁶ 6*d.*, and each poor servitor 4*d.*

The College muniments also contain a Pardon⁸ granted to

¹ Wood, Hist. and Antiq., p. 146.

² Of the value of 22*s.* See Lib. Obit., pp. 16, 72.

³ The original is printed in Liber Obituarus, pp. 72, 73.

⁴ 'harnessed' is mounted.

⁵ This is either the grammarian or the artist of the statutes. See p. 47 and n. 3 there.

⁶ They instructed the boys in chanting. See p. 47 and n. 2 there.

⁷ For these and like grants for improving the dinner in hall on festivals see Lib. Obit., pp. 52, 75, 80, 106, 111.

⁸ It is curious that this pardon of Pereson should be dated six years after his resignation of the provostship. He is called 'provost' in it, though in the grant

John Pereson, Provost of Queen's College, by King Henry VII on the 20th June in the third year of his reign (1488).

Among the Fellows during Pereson's Provostship was Nicholas Hyenson (Chaplain 1473, Fellow 1477), whose is the oldest of the brasses now in the College Chapel.¹ Among the entries in the Long Roll of 1479 is one 'pro paviacione sepulc. m̄ri Nichi. Hynson iijd'. The brass in question was formerly on the floor of the chapel at the entrance, and became much worn. Wood read the name doubtfully Swinerton, but there was no Fellow of that name, and Mores is certainly right in giving it to Hyenson, who died 20 October, 1479.²

to Bost dated 1483 he is called 'nuper prepositus'. Perhaps it was desired to make the pardon extend over the time of his provostship. Dr. J. F. Baldwin in *The King's Council in England during the Middle Ages*, p. 305, speaks of 'the general practice' among persons liable to prosecution of obtaining pardons for every conceivable offence. In 1449, for example, there were scores of these 'blanket' pardons that were worded to cover 'all trespasses, offences, contempts, violations of the statute of liveries, murders, rapes, rebellions, riots, felonies, conspiracies, maintenances, embraceries, and treasons'. After Jack Cade's rebellion the government, as an act of amnesty, promised pardons to all who should ask for them, and the number granted with the specification of every conceivable crime amounted to a veritable suspension of justice. Again, in 1459–60 there was another season of the most lavish grants of such pardons. As an extreme illustration, in 1460 a pardon was granted to a certain 'gentleman', of all 'treasons, offences, misprisions, contempts, impeachments against the statute of liveries, murders, rapes, rebellions, insurrections, felonies, conspiracies, chambertories, maintenances, embraceries, trespasses, negligences, extortions, ignorances, contempts, concealments, forfeitures, deceptions, and consequent outlawries; all gifts, alienations, and purchases of land without license and in mortmain, and all intrusions and entries into his inheritance without due suit'. Cal. Patent Rolls, 38 Henry VI, 540. The College archives (Mores, pp. 16, 19) contain no fewer than five such pardons granted by Henry V, Henry VI, Richard III, Henry VII, and Henry VIII to provosts Whelpdale, Spenser, Peyrson, Bost, and Rigg, and the College in each case; besides special pardons of the same sort to Whelpdale, Spenser, Bost, and Rigg as custos or prior, and the brothers and sisters or chaplains of the hospital of Godshouse (Mores, pp. 280, 281). See above, pp. 136, 144, and below, pp. 151, 164, and the notes there. Unlike Spenser's and Bost's, Peyrson's pardon has no seal. Perhaps it is only a copy which Pereson may have sent to the College, keeping the original by him for his own security.

¹ Its position in the old chapel is indicated in Burghers's *Ichnography*. See Plate XV, opposite p. 165. Burghers follows Wood's mistake and calls the brass Swinerton's.

² The inscription, now quite obliterated, was read by Wood (*Hist. and Antiq.*,

Henry Bost, who succeeded Pereson, and was confirmed by the Archbishop of York on the 25th of January 1482-3, was at the time Provost of Eton.¹ He had gone through all the grades of College promotion, Chaplain 1454, Fellow 1458, Camerarius 1459, 1460, Thesaurarius 1462, 1465 (if not for the intermediate years, of which the Long Rolls are missing), proceeded M.A. 1455, B.D. 1468, was senior Fellow in 1469, in which year he was 'beneficiatus'.² He was from 1477-83 Master of King's Hall, a Cambridge foundation of Edward III, afterwards surrendered to Henry VIII and incorporated into Trinity College.³ He died on the 7th of February 1502-3, and is buried in Eton College Chapel. An elaborate brass with his effigy, arms, and monumental inscription, formerly at the entrance of the Choir where the matrix still exists, is now on the wall in the Lupton Chapel. The arms, which have been the subject of some discussion, were probably sable, a fess or, between three harts' heads caboshed argent.⁴

Bost's election as Provost may have had some connexion with the difficulties with Eton as to the priory of Monk Sherborne. His epitaph credits him with having through his influence with the Queen obtained great benefits from the King, but Lyte suggests that the 'conjux' of the epitaph may have been Jane Shore, whose confessor Bost is said to have been.⁵

On the 16th of February, in the first year of King Edward IV

p. 163) :—‘Orate pro aia Mri Nicolai Swinerton quondam Socii istius Collegii qui obiit anno Dom. mcccclxxix. xx [die] Octobr., Cujus aie propicietur Deus. Amen. In a note he adds:—‘The brass whereon this inscription is written is much worn, so that I am not certain whether the party's name be Swinerton or not.’ Mores in his list of fellows (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 r.) writes ‘ob. 20 Oct. 1478 et in capella interiori sepultus est. epitaphium ejus videre est in Hist. et Antiq. Oxon. 2. 125. ibi vero pro *Hyenson* perperam legitur *Swinerton*’. There was never any fellow of the College called Swinerton. See Additional Note, p. 357.

¹ Bost was elected Provost of Eton 3 March, 1477-8 (W. Barclay Squire in Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries for 2 February, 1899).

² So Mores, Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 r.

³ C. H. Cooper, Memorials of Cambridge, ii. 211.

⁴ See paper quoted in n. 1 above. The brass as now restored in Eton College chapel bears bulls' heads instead of harts'.

⁵ History of Eton College, ed. 1875, p. 83, ‘Illi auspicis elemosyna conjugis uncti Edwardi Quarti larga pluebat opem’.

(1461-2), letters patent were issued granting the alien priory of Sherburne to the hospital of St. Julian.¹ It had been previously granted to Eton by Henry VI on the 2nd of September in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, and Eton did not surrender it without a struggle.² The grant of Henry VI, it was alleged, had been allowed by Parliament and confirmed by a bull of pope Nicholas VIII. King Edward IV was not seised thereof, and the hospital was very well off.³ The contention on behalf of the hospital was, that King Edward IV was seised of the priory, and wished to endow the hospital, where his grandfather Richard late Earl of Cambridge was buried, and so gave the same to John Pereson, then master of the hospital, which at that time had but small possessions and was bound at the time of the gift to find a priest to say masses for the souls of the King and his relatives for ever.⁴

¹ These letters patent are printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi. 675, and vol. vi. 1014.

² The College has in the archives (Mores, p. 328) a 'Copy of the charter of K. Hen. 6 whereby the King reciting quod collegium regale beate Marie de Etona juxta Windesore fundaverat et dotaverat et quod 25 Sept. 25 regn. (1446) preposito et collegio prefatis concesserat prioratum alienigenarum de Shirburn cum omnibus et singulis ecclesiis rectoriis etc. predictas donationes ratas habens easdem auctoritate parlamenti approbat—datum apud Radyng 26 Mart. 31 regn. (1453) per petit. in parl.'

³ In the College archives (Mores, p. 333) are 'Considerations proving the title of the provost of Eton to the priory of Shirburn. That it was given by H. 6 by authority of parliament to the provost and college of Eton. That the said grant was ratified by a bull of pope Nicholas VIII. That K. Edward was not seised thereof as by the title of my lord of Salisbury (sc. Provost Langton) is surmised. Wherefore the grant made by him may not be available to defeat the grant made by K. H. 6. Also the said provost of Eton saith that the foresaid K. E. 4 perceiving his grante made to the said provost of the quhene college was not in the lawe effectual, and also perceiving the said provost and college of Eton to be greatly endamaged and the number stablyshed upon their foundation to be diminished and also the place called Goddshouse to be sufficiently endowed to observe the establishment upon their foundation restored to the said provost and college the said priory.'

⁴ In the College archives (Mores, p. 333) are 'Considerations concerning the title of Tho. bishop of Sarum master of the hospital of St. Julian to the priory of Shirburn. That King E. 4 being lawfully seised thereof and considering that the body of Richard late erle of Cambridge ayel to the said king was buried in the

The feeling at Sherburne itself seems to have been in favour of the hospital. The persons appointed to take over the priory on behalf of Eton had ejected the prior and monks, and had carried off all the jewels, reliques, ornaments, charters, &c. They had also allowed ‘horses and cartes dayly to goo uppon the sepultures of cristen people in gret nombre buried in the chirch there, whereof moo than xxx sumtyme were worshipfull Barons, Knyghtes and Squyers’, and had put a stop to the prayers for the founder Henry de Port and his family.¹ It was the fourteenth year of the King’s reign before the Act was passed which finally settled the matter. Curiously enough the name of the hospital does not occur in it. The grant to Eton is described as made ‘by letters patent of Parliament of Henry VI late in dede not in right King of England holden at Rad[yn]g in the twenty-first year of his usurped reign’; the crimes of the Provost and College of Eton are rehearsed as above, ‘and they who now have or shall have the said priory (other than it shall happen to be prior there) shall find one honest priest who shall be there resident on the feast of St. John Baptist 1475, and shall dayly forever say within the Church of the said priory Matyns, Mass, Evensong & all manner other divine service, praying said hospital and no memorial nor thing before given for any prayer or service for him there to be done gave the same to John Pereson then master &c. That at the time of the said gift the said hospital had but small possessions, and was but poorly endowed and greatlye for lacke decayed. That at the time of the said gift the said hospital was charged and bound to find continually a preste . . . Thomas, bishop of Sarum, is Langton who succeeded Bost as provost, and seems to have been called master of the hospital of which the College was warden. Richard, earl of Cambridge, was executed in August, 1415, for conspiring with Lord Scrope of Masham and Sir Thomas Grey against the life of King Henry V, then on the point of sailing from Southampton with the force that won the battle of Agincourt. Shakspere describes their arrest and judgement in Henry V, Act II, Scene 2. Ayel is ‘grandfather’. Cambridge’s son was Richard, duke of York, the father of Edward IV. John Pereson is the provost of Queen’s, 1460–83.

¹ See Lyte’s History of Eton College, pp. 73, 74. Henry de Port, the founder of the priory of West Shirburn or Monk Sherborne, was son of Hugh, who came over with William the Conqueror and received seventy lordships, of which fifty-five were in Hampshire. Henry was baron of the exchequer under King Henry I. The priory was a cell of the monastery of St. Vigor at Cerisy in Normandy. Henry’s charter is in Dugdale, Mon. Angl., vi. 1013.

especially for the lady Queen Elizabeth, Edward Prince of Wales and al the royal progeny'. They had also to keep a 'yerely obite with a solempne dirige 1 Jan., with 5 masses to be said 2 Jan., with 5 tapers brennyng in the said church during the time of saying the said dirige and masses, and immediately after the said masses finished there shall be distributed xxiijs. iiijd. to the poor there, being as well for the soules of Rich. late duke of York, father to the said King, the said sovereign lady the Queen, the prince of Wales and all the royal progeny, as for the souls of the said Henry Port, the benefactors, their ancestors and children, and all other buried in the said priory'. Who the persons were who held the said priory was not doubtful after the grant by the King to the master of the hospital of St. Julian.¹ It would seem that, in Henry VIII's or Edward VI's time, the College had dropped not only the masses for souls but also the provision of the honest priest and the distribution to the poor; and in Philip and Mary's days a bill in chancery was promoted by the parishioners of Pamber against the College. The matter was prolonged into the reign of Elizabeth, and it was eventually ordered that the priest should be provided and the distribution made.² The poor persons sharing the 23*s.* 4*d.* have traditionally been twelve in number, eleven of them receiving 2*s.* apiece and the twelfth, who was regarded as taking Judas Iscariot's place among the twelve, 1*s.* 4*d.*³

At his death Bost left land at Windsor Underoure to Eton charged with the salary of a chaplain to say masses at least three times a week for himself and his relations in the chapel of St. Katherine in Eton Church, and this bequest was the subject in 1506 of an indenture between the two Colleges of which he had

¹ The College has (*Mores*, pp. 328–30) a copy of the Act in question. It is also set out in Shadwell's *Enactments in Parliament*, vol. iv (O. H. S. Ixi), pp. 293–8. The copy printed by Mr. Shadwell from the *Rotuli Parliamentorum* is not verbally identical with the College's. For the letters patent of Edward IV granting the priory to the hospital of St. Julian see above, n. 1, p. 148.

² The documents are in the College archives (*Mores*, pp. 343–7).

³ The Rev. Henry Llewelyn Browne, sometime vicar of Monk Sherborne, told me of this tradition.

been Provost, under which failure of duty on the part of Eton was to involve forfeiture of the lands to Queen's.¹

A pardon to Bost and the College was granted by Richard III at Westminster on the 28th February in the first year of his reign (1484).²

It was during Bost's Provostship, on the 28th of April, in the second year of King Richard III, that Hugh Morland and Joan his wife, who had been wife of William Charden, secured to the College certain properties in Westminster (now in large part covered by the St. James's Park station of the Metropolitan District Railway) under the will of William Charden, to the intent that the College should keep Charden's obit on the 10th of December in each year, commemorating also Hugh and Joan Morland and John Charden, William's son. A sermon was also to be preached in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who were made parties to the indenture, were 'to see that the provisions thereof were carried out'.³

Bost resigned the Provostship, and Thomas Langton, Bishop of Salisbury, was confirmed in the Provostship by Archbishop Rotherham of York, 6 December, 1487.⁴ He had been Bishop

¹ See Lyte, History of Eton College, pp. 94, 95. The College has in the archives (Mores, p. 334) 'Indentura facta inter magistrum Rogerum Lupton prepositum collegii de Etona et idem collegium ex una parte et magistrum Christopherum Baynbrigge prepositum collegii Regine et idem collegium in altera parte, per quam collegium de Etona se obligant ad observandum ordinaciones de uno capellano in perpetuum sustentando in collegio de Etona predicto juxta voluntatem Henrici Bost nuper prepositi collegii de Etona et si defecerint foris-facient preposito et scolaribus collegii Regine prout in eadem videre est—data 10 Sept. 1506'.

² See above, n. 1, p. 146. In the College archives is (Mores, p. 19) 'Pardonacio pro magistro Henrico Bost preposito aule regine et scolaribus ejusdem, data apud Westmonasterium 28 Feb. 1 Ric. 3 (1484)'. Annexed to it is a good specimen of Richard III's great seal. See Wyon's Great Seals of England, Plate XVI. Bost seems also to have received on the same day a pardon as warden of the hospital of St. Julian called Godshouse in the town of Southampton for himself and the chaplains and brothers of the same hospital. (Mores, p. 281.)

³ The tripartite indenture is printed at length in Lib. Obit., pp. 106-8.

⁴ 'Thomas Langton episcopus Sarum confirmatus erat Prepositus Collegii

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of St. David's, and was promoted to the see of Winchester in 1493. He was elected Archbishop of Canterbury 22 January, 1500–1, but died on the 27th of the same month before the translation could be effected.¹ The College has never yet seen one of its members Archbishop of Canterbury, though three of them, Bainbrigg, Lamplugh, and Thomson, have been Archbishops of York. Langton was a native of Appleby, and is said to have entered Queen's College as a lad and to have been transferred to Clare Hall, Cambridge, in consequence of a visitation of the plague at Oxford.² He was elected Fellow of Pembroke Hall in 1461, and gave the Hall in 1497 the celebrated Anathema cup.³ That Langton's election was due to the

Reginæ per Archiepiscopum Eboracensem 6 Dec. 1487 per resignationem Henrici Bost. Ita in Registro Rotheram Archiepiscopi Eboracensis.' (Wood, Hist. and Antiq., p. 147, n. (66).)

¹ 'Thomas Langton was provided to' the see of St. David's 'by papal bull dated 4 July, 1483, but to which he had already been elected; king Edward V granted to him 21 May, 1483, as bishop elect, the custody of the temporalities of the see, and Richard III confirmed his nephew's grant 6 July following. On 23 Aug. he obtained a licence to be consecrated. He was translated to Salisbury by papal bull dated 8 Feb. 148^½.' (Le Neve, i. 299.) 'He made his profession of obedience at Knole 25 April, and had the temporalities restored to him 4 May. In 1493 he was translated to Winchester' (ib., ii. 604) 'by papal provision: he received the spiritualities 24 June, 1493, and the temporalities on the 27th of the same month; the custody of the temporalities had however been granted to him 12 Jan. and again 15 Feb. He was elected to Canterbury 22 Jan. 1500–1; but died on the 27th before the translation could be perfected, and was interred in his own cathedral. His will is dated 25 Jan. 1500–1, and was proved 20 May, 1501.' (ib., iii. 16.) He had fitted up as a chantry for himself Bishop de Lucy's south-east chapel in Winchester cathedral, with very rich and beautiful woodwork and a most elaborate vault. His 'rebus are on it; the musical note termed a long inserted into a ton for Langton; a vine and a ton for his see Winton; and a hen sitting on a ton for his prior Hunton. The dragon issuing from a ton is also a rebus for Winton, and is explained from the Vulgate: "Ne intuearis vinum quando flavescit; cum splenduerit in vitro color ejus: ingreditur blande, sed in novissimo mordebit ut coluber, et sicut regulus venena diffundet." Prov. xxiii. 31, 32.' (R. J. King in Murray's Handbook to the Cathedrals, Winchester, p. 23.)

² So Wood (Athenæ, ed. Bliss, ii. 688). It is curious that he should eventually have died of the plague. (R. J. King, Winchester Cathedral, p. 54.)

³ 'A cup of silver gilt, weighing forty ounces.' 'It has a very ancient appearance, and the mint mark shows that it was made in 1441, 1461, or 1481. In the interior of the stem is the following inscription: Qui alienaverit anathema sit.

importance of securing assistance in high quarters for College business then pending is evidenced by the fact that in 1491 £4 was paid 'pro copia resumptionis Edwardi 4^{ti}', and xvid. 'pro scrutiniiis in resumptionibus', and there were 'alia expensa in hoc negotio usque Collegium de Etona'.¹ The Parliament, according to Wood, made an Act to resume all manors, lands, tenements, &c. (some excepted) granted by the King to any person since the beginning of his reign; among which the Universities and Colleges are remembered as part.² There had been a similar alarm in 1450.³ Monk Sherborne priory would fall under this description. The Bishop of Salisbury, who now succeeded Bost, not only in the Provostship but also as master, prior or warden of God's House,⁴ would be a potent influence in the settlement of outstanding questions. His position as Provost was also in all probability the reason of the education at the College of Robert Langton, his nephew, who was afterwards to become one of the most generous of the benefactors of the College. Robert incepted as Doctor of Civil Law in the year of Bishop Langton's death, but the period of his activity as a benefactor belongs to Pancre's Provostship and to the next chapter.⁵ The Bishop had himself constructed four chambers on the east side of the College, and given to the Chapel a suit of vestments for priest, deacon, and subdeacon, with four copies of the same suit

Thomas Langton, Winton. Eps. Aulæ Pembrochianæ olim socius dedit hanc tassiam coopertam eidem Aulæ. 1497.' (C. H. Cooper's Memorials of Cambridge, p. 67.)

¹ In the Long Roll of John Wherton (Wharton) and Roland Raysbeke from the feast of St. Thomas, 1490, to the same date, 1491.

² Wood, Annals, i. 629. The Act which is printed by L. L. Shadwell in his Enactments in Parliament, vol. i (O. H. S. lviii), pp. 67-73, is dated A. D. 1473, and restores to the King from the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 1473 all property of which he was seised or possessed on the 4th of March in the first year of his reign, or of which his father was seised on the 29th of December in the thirty-ninth year of Henry the Sixth.

³ Wood, Annals, i. 597.

⁴ In a document (Mores, p. 334) in which the hospital of St. Julian agrees to restore the manor of Whitechurch to Bost and Eton College, Langton is called 'Thomas episcopus Sarum custos hospitii Sancti Juliani'. See also above, p. 148, n. 4.

⁵ See below, pp. 165, 169, and notes there.

with other gifts.¹ His obit was kept on the 27th day of January, on the same day as that of his nephew Christopher Bainbrigge, and the Archbishop gave for masses for his own soul and that of his uncle and the souls of their relatives, the manor of Baldon St. Laurence with many other gifts.² Langton seems also to have sent to Queen's from his 'domestica schola' at Winchester a chorister called Richard Pace, who, after some service as the bishop's amanuensis and attendance on Cardinal Bainbridge at Rome, became under Wolsey and Henry VIII a notable diplomatist and Dean of St. Paul's. He exerted himself in the attempt to bring to justice the murderer of Bainbridge, and died in 1536 worn out in body and mind by his diplomatic labours.³ The College has in the library a rare little quarto containing some opuscula of Pace dedicated to his venerated lord and patron the Cardinal.⁴

¹ See Lib. Obit., pp. 53–5. The four rooms according to Wood (see extract in p. 166, n. 4 below) were 'on the east side of the College, joining to those which Muskhamb built' (see p. 101 and n. 4 there); he or his nephew (see below, p. 167, n. 1 there) also built (*Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, ii. 689) 'the little room (which is now a large bay-window to the provost's dining-room in Queen's College) with curious vaulting under it, which vault is now no other than a portico to the college chapel. Over the said bay-window is carved in stone a musical note called a Long on a Tun, which is the rebus for his surname: and out of the bung-hole of the Tun springs a Vine-tree which without doubt was put for Vinton or Vinchestre, he being then bishop of that place'. The rebus is visible in Loggan's view (Plate XXXI, opp. ii. 64) in the place indicated by Wood. See also Plate XVI, opp. i. 166.

² 27 January chances also to be the festival of St. Julian, bishop and confessor, the patron of the hospital of Godshouse at Southampton. Baldon St. Laurence, now Toot Baldon, is about five miles from Oxford on a hill between the Henley and Stadhampton roads. It is separated from Nuneham Courtney by Marsh Baldon, and has Garsington to the north of it, on a hill the other side of the Stadhampton road. The brook separating the parishes runs south of the road parallel to it.

³ Pace's life is in D. N. B., and in Wood, *Athenæ* (ed. Bliss), i. 64–9. See also Allen's *Letters of Erasmus*, i. 445, n.

⁴ The title-page within an architectural border is 'In hoc codice hec opuscula continentur. Plutarchi Quomodo poterit quis ab inimicis aliquid cōmodi reportare. Eiusdem De modo audiendi. Ex Luciano Demonactis philosophi vita. Apollonii theanei Epistola consolatoria ad Valerium imperatorem. Richardo Paceo Anglico Interpretē'. The colophon is 'Impressum Rome per Jacobum Mazochisi Romane

CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIGG, 15TH PROVOST 155

There is no evidence that Christopher Bainbrigg, who was elected Provost on Bishop Langton's resignation, had ever been a Fellow of the College, nor did his tenure of the Provostship affect his ecclesiastical preferment. His election was confirmed 22 June, 1496.¹ He was Archdeacon of Surrey on the 4th August, 1500, when he with five Fellows signed the University Statute 'de ambiendo procuratoris officio', and he was successively Dean of York and of Windsor, Bishop of Durham, and Archbishop of York.² He has the reputation of having been a good governor of the College, and he was certainly a liberal benefactor.³ He also, according to Wood, took a successful part in maintaining the Liberties and Privileges of the University then, as constantly,

Academie Bibliopolam'. There is no date. It has been ascribed to 1515. The dedication is 'Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino Christophoro Titu. S. Praxedis. S. R. E. Presbytero Cardi. Angliae Dño & patrono suo obseruandissimo Ri. paceus. S. P. D.' (who, however, would then have been dead). Small 4^o.

¹ The College has in the archives (Mores, p. 57) 'Confirmacio elecionis magistri Christophori Baynbrigge utriusque juris doctoris in preposituram vacantem per resignacionem Thome Wintoniensis episcopi—data 22 Jun. 1496'. It was during Bainbrigge's Provostship that a long-standing dispute was settled between Godshouse and the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton as to the property of the two bodies in the marsh lands and commons in and about what is now the site of the railway-station and docks. The particulars of the land in dispute and of the award (28 October, 1504) of Mr. Justice Kingsmill and Mr. Richard Broke are set out in Rev. J. S. Davies's History of Southampton, pp. 52-4.

² The five fellows who signed with 'Banbryg' were John Wharton, Edward Rygg (afterwards Provost), Thomas Crakanthorpe, John Aslaby, and Thomas Cause. The Statute is printed in the Commissioners' Edition of Eglesfield's Statutes, p. 38. The date there given is August 3; 4 August is given by Mores in his Excerpta from the College Long Rolls, Gough MS. Oxon. 12, under that year. He still held the archdeaconry in 1501, when he was one of the executors of bishop Langton's will. (Le Neve, iii. 30.) He was elected to the deanery of York 9 December, 1503, confirmed by the archbishop on the 18th, and admitted on the 21st. He resigned it 13 December, 1507, on promotion to the see of Durham. (ib., p. 125.) He was installed dean of Windsor, 1505. His successor was installed in 1507. (ib., p. 373.) He had the temporalities of the see of Durham restored to him 17 November, 1507, and was promoted to the archbishopric of York by papal bull of provision dated 20 September, 1508. (ib., p. 293.) The temporalities thereof were restored to him 12th December following. (ib., iii. 112.) Le Neve adds in a note, 'He was master of the Rolls in 1504'.

³ 'A very good Governor of, and Benefactor to, the College.' (Wood, Hist. and Antiq., ed. Gutch, p. 147.) His will is in Lib. Obit., pp. 54, 55.

assailed by the town.¹ He died at Rome 14 July, 1514, where he was Cardinal and Ambassador from Henry VIII, and had taken part in the election of Pope Leo X, having been poisoned by an Italian priest, one of his chaplains, in his ‘pottage’, at the instigation of the contemporary Bishop of Worcester, an Italian who had been accused by Bainbridge of treachery to Henry.² His magnificent tomb, on which reposes a full-length effigy of the Cardinal in his episcopal dress, is the chief ornament of the church of St. Thomas of the English which now serves as chapel for the English College at Rome.³ His and Langton’s memory were preserved in the church of St. Michael Bongate, a suburb of Appleby, where a chantry in their honour continued till the Reformation.⁴ This was made by Baynebrigge’s will a first charge upon the revenues

¹ ‘Controversies hapning again (An. Dom. 1513) between the University and Town, the assistance of divers considerable persons for the defending and maintaining our Liberties and Privileges (which were still looked upon as broken and imperfect) was earnestly desired. At length, with their help, the University was relieved, especially by the care of Bainbridge Archb. of York.’ (Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, ii. 5.)

² ‘In March, 1511, he was made Cardinal of St. Praxedis, for the service he did in persuading K. Hen. 8 to take part with the pope in the wars between him and Lewis 12 King of France.’ (Wood, Athenæ, ed. Gutch, ii. 702.) Wood gives the name of the assassin as Rinaldo de Modena, and his motive as ‘malice and displeasure conceived for a blow his master gave him’. The Italian bishop of Worcester was Silvester de Giglis, archpresbyter of Lucca, installed 6 April, 1499, died at Rome 16 April, 1521.

³ See Plate XIV, opposite p. 156. The inscription on it is given by Le Neve (iii. 112, n. 15):—‘D. O. M. Christophoro Archiep. Eboracen. S. Praxed. Presb. Cardinali Angliæ a Julio II. Pont. Max. ob egregiam operam S. R. E. præstitam dum sui regis legatus esset assumpto, quam mox et domi et foris castris pontificis præfect. tutatus est. Obiit Prid. Id. Jul. A. Sal. MDXIII.’

⁴ In the first Long Roll subsequent to Bainbrigg’s death which has come down to us, that of William Knott and William Batyson from the feast of St. Thomas, 1516, to the same date, 1517, which is very full of references to ‘exequie’, v.l. vjs. viij d. is paid ‘capellano celebranti pro animabus dominorum episcoporum Thome Langton et Christofori Baynbrigge in ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Bongate prope Appleby comitatu Westmorlandie’. In the Long Roll of 1547–8 D^s Lorde is paid for ‘cant. ap^d Bongate’, and Mores notes on this:—‘This is the last time he is called “continuo ministrans in ecclesia divi Michaelis de Bongate” so that the chantry there was dissolved about this time.’ (MS. Gough Oxon. 12, under that year.) See also Lib. Obit., p. 55.

THE MONUMENT OF CARDINAL BAINBRIDGE



PLATE XIV

of the estate he made over to the College.¹ The residue was to be 'distributed yerely forever for fynding a solemn anniversary or obyte yerely forever upon 27 Januarey with placebo and dirige within y^e quene coll. of Oxenford for the s^d soules & for the exhibition of the scolers for the tyme beinge within the same college'.²

A century of College life, which in other respects cannot be considered as remarkable, is distinguished above other centuries for the number and importance of the benefactions accruing to the College during its course. Besides King Edward IV, whose grant of the priory of Sherborne,³ and William Chardeyne of Westminster, tailor, whose will⁴ has already been mentioned, and the Provosts, of whom several left tokens of their goodwill behind them, among the benefactors of the century are Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, next brother of the more celebrated Cardinal, who set up a chest at a cost of £100 whence poor scholars might borrow on security, desiring that the borrower should pray for his soul, his wife's, &c.;⁵ Robert Wrangwys, Fellow 1467 to 1482, who left property in Penrith, £40 and two silver cups;⁶ John Wharton, Fellow 1483 to 1494, who gave

¹ See his will in Lib. Obit., pp. 54, 55. He left the College the manor of 'Baldyngton Seynt laurence' now called Toot Baldon, see above, n. 2, p. 154.

² Ib., p. 55. A Pontifical, a book containing the services in which the co-operation of a bishop is necessary, which once belonged to Cardinal Bainbridge, has been printed from a MS. in the University Library at Cambridge, for the Surtees Society, by Dr. Henderson, afterwards Dean of Carlisle, and forms the sixty-first volume of the Society's Publications. Its connexion with Bainbridge comes out in the form of profession in the consecration of an abbot in which, in the margin, canonical obedience is promised to Christopher, Archbishop of York, and to John, Bishop of Negropont (Archdeacon Hatton of Nottingham), one of his suffragans. In the Appendix to Dr. Henderson's volume are some extracts from York Registers, including some Ordination Lists, which do not, however, obviously include any members of Queen's College.

³ See above, pp. 147-50.

⁴ See above, p. 151.

⁵ Wood, History and Antiquities, p. 143. His information is apparently derived from Beaufort's will in Reg. Chicheley, part I, page 397. 2. He seems also to have set up a similar chest in Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

⁶ For Wrangwys and his benefaction see Lib. Obit., pp. 103, 104.

money to buy quitrents issuing out of the Saracen's Head in High Street and of a tenement in Grandpont;¹ Richard Chamberlayne, who left lands in Brill, with the obligation on the College of providing five loaves worth $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ and a flagon of ale every 2nd of November in memory of the benefactor and of his three wives;² and Rowland Richardson, Fellow 1467 to 1473, who left lands at Dideot and Appleford in Berkshire.³

In 1482 began the celebration of the memorial service to John Crosby, formerly Treasurer of Lincoln Cathedral, who gave thirty pounds 'ad commodum et utilitatem istius Collegii'. He also gave ten pounds to be distributed yearly on his obit, the twenty-first of March, to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College. This celebration, involving a 'missa cum cantu', was to be observed for twenty years under a penalty for default of forty pounds to be paid to the Dean or Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral aforesaid.⁴

Between 1403 and 1503 sixty-five Fellows seem to have been admitted. Of these eight—Byris, Bell, William Spenser, Eglysfelde, Pereson, Bost, Rigg, and Pantre—became Provosts. John Derley held the Principalship of Edmund Hall with his Fellowship, 1421 to 1431, and after he had resigned, or been expelled his Fellowship, continued to hold the Principalship till 1434;⁵ Eglesfield was Vice-Chancellor in 1430, Twynge alias

¹ John Wharton or Wherton was fellow from 1486 to 1500 if not longer. He was Treasurer from 1486 to 1491, and subscribed the statute 'de ambiendo procuratoris officio' as senior fellow 4 August, 1500. For his benefaction see Lib. Obit., p. 94.

² For Richard Chamberleyn's benefaction see Lib. Obit., p. 103.

³ For Richardson, who is called only Rolandus or Rowlandus in the Long Rolls, and had been chaplain in 1466–7 before he became fellow, and was afterwards vicar of Brough-under-Staynesmore, and his benefaction see Lib. Obit., pp. 87, 88.

⁴ For Crosby and his obit see Lib. Obit., pp. 64, 112.

⁵ 'John Derley, Darley, or Derling, B.D. and Fellow of Queen's College, was Principal an. 1414. He resigned his Fellowship 12 April, 1431. Mr. William Bryton succeeded about 1434.' (Wood, History and Antiquities, ed. Gutch, p. 664.) In the College archives (Mores, p. 56) is 'Instrumentum publicum notum faciens quod 12 April, 1431, in quadam bassa camera venerabilis et circumspecti viri Rolandi Biris prepositi aule Regine magister Johannes Darley in

Bonyfaunt in 1455 and 1458,¹ Mulcaster² in 1463, Caldbeck³ in 1464, 1465, and 1466, Wrangwayes⁴ in 1482, and Coldale⁵ for five years from 1488 to 1492. No Queen's man held the office after Coldale till Henry Airay, who held it in 1606.⁶ The Proctors from the College during the century were Whelpdale in 1403, Adam Skelton⁷ (?) in 1406, Eglesfield in

sacra theologia baccalaureus et socius aule ejusdem jus suum et potestatem socii sponte resignavit.' He was Treasurer in 1421–2, and received xx s. from the College in 1430–1 on proceeding to the degree of B.D. He was bequeathed xx s. by Bishop Whelpdale. See note at end of chapter.

¹ Thomas Bonyfaunt's alias only occurs in the list of Vice-Chancellors, not in the College records. He was elected fellow in 1448, proceeded D.D. in 1454, when the College granted him xxij s. iiiij d. towards his fees, was Camerarius in 1450, and Treasurer in 1451. He disappears from the list of Fellows after 1460. His name also appears as Bonefawnt, Boneffant, Bonyfawnt, Bonyfant, Bonifaunt. These appear to be mediaeval efforts to spell Bonenfant, Goodchild. A namesake, Nicolas Bonifaunt, appears as 'serviens' in 1462, is fellow and Camerarius in 1465 and 1466. Richard Bonifaunt is fellow from 1468 to 1474, and again from 1478 to 1481, and a Richard Bonyfaunt junior is 'serviens' in 1479, being then M.A., and fellow from 1480 to 1494. The older Richard is Treasurer in 1472–3, and the younger in 1482. The mentions of them only add Bonifant to the variations in the spelling of the name.

² John Mulcaster first appears as 'serviens' in the Long Roll of 1440–1. He disappears from the accounts from then till 1448, when he appears as third of five fellows. He is senior fellow by 1451, proceeds B.D. in 1456, receiving in that year 20 s. towards his fees, and D.D. in 1459, when he receives 'ex curialitate' on proceeding to that degree ij li. xij s. iiiij d., and disappears after 1462 (the Long Rolls for the next two years are missing).

³ For Caldbeck see below, p. 160 and n. 3 there.

⁴ For Wrangwayes see above, p. 157 and n. 6 there.

⁵ John Coldale first appears in the Long Roll 1468–9 as (Coldayl) 'serviens' and chaplain, being already M.A., and in the same capacities in the three following years (Couldayll, Coldale). He is elected fellow in 1473, is Camerarius in 1474 and 1475, and Treasurer in 1481. He is D.D. in 1482, and disappears after 1488. A Matthew Coldale, B.A., is 'serviens' and chaplain in 1436.

⁶ For Airay's vice-chancellorship see below, p. 234.

⁷ Adam Skelton was accountable for the Long Roll from the 27th September, 1371 to the 25th September, 1372. In that year xvij d. are paid for the expenses of a journey by him to Southampton, and vj d. ob. for another journey to Staunton (prob. Stanton St. John) in the company of a stonemason and others, probably for stone for the buildings of the College. In the same year he received xxxvij s. 'pro seruicio suo de anno precedenti', xxix s. xij d. ob. 'pro arreragiis domus ut patet pede compotus sui', and $\overline{d}j$ marc. (half a mark) 'ex consiliis et rewarda sociorum pro seruicio suo loco brian circa communes' (William Brian was a College

1430, Robert Lathys¹ in 1483, and Thomas Crackenthorpe in 1496.²

Apart from the Provosts and the benefactors perhaps the most notable among the Fellows was John Caldbeck, who, after being thrice Vice-Chancellor, became Vicar of Wellington in Somersetshire.³ He left to the College at his death in 1498 servant of some importance, perhaps 'pincerna'). Skelton may have acted for him in his absence. Another visit of his to Southampton occurs in 1372-3, and a third in the following year. His last appearance in the Long Rolls is in 1378-9, when he receives a sum of *vij li.* He is habitually called 'dominus' and was probably a chaplain. His name was inserted in the list of fellows in the Entrance Book under date 1371, but on reflection an erasing line has been subsequently drawn through it. He would have been rather old to be Proctor in 1406.

¹ Lathys's name first occurs as B.A. and 'serviens' in the Long Roll of Nicolas Hyenson and John Alan from the feast of St. Thomas, 1477 to the same date in 1478. He is M.A. and chaplain by 1480-1, and continues chaplain in 1481-2. Four Long Rolls are here missing, and in 1486-7 he is third fellow of seven and so in 1487-8. In 1488-9 he is senior fellow, and (the next roll being missing) has disappeared in 1490-1. Mores adds (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 r.) that he 'became D.D. and in his will proved 10 July, 1504 (Reg. Holgrave qu. 14), bequeaths his body to be buried in St. Mary's church in Oxford before the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr, of whose fraternity he was "confrater". He had a brother, William Lathys, D.D., parson of the church of St. Olave, Southwark. (Blamyr, f. 63 b.)

² Thomas Crackenthorpe only appears as fellow in the L. R. of Roland Raysbeke and Richard Watson from the feast of St. Thomas, 1493 to the same date in 1494. His name there, and his signature to the statute 'de ambiendo procuratoris officio', signed by Banbrygg as Provost and the five fellows of 1500, is spelt Crakanthorpe. He has ceased to be fellow by 1502-3. In that year Mr. George Crakanthrop is 'serviens' and chaplain.

³ Caldbeke first appears in the Long Rolls as junior fellow in 1450. In the following year he is Camerarius, and in 1452 and in 1453 Treasurer. In 1454 as Kaldbek he is licensed 7 January (1453-4) to preach in the dioceses of London, Lincoln, Salisbury, and Worcester (as to which Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 29 v.) quotes from the Register of Archbishop Kemp of Canterbury, folio 248 a). He is Treasurer again in 1456 and in 1457, receives xx s. from the College on proceeding B.D. in 1458, and xl s. on proceeding D.D. in 1465 (Caldbek). His name does not appear as a fellow after 1468. For more about Caldbeck, including his will, see F. T. Elworthy, Some Notes on the History of Wellington, 1892, reprinted from the transactions of the Somerset Archaeological Society. Mr. Elworthy thought that a needle and thread carved in stone in the church of Langford Budville, a small village about two miles from Wellington, may be a memorial of Caldbeck, and a memory of the College ceremony on New Year's Day.

'Radulphi Cartam de vita Jesu Christi' and the epistles of Saint Jerome.¹ The name of Nicholas Mylys, Fellow 1493, and before 1507 Vicar of St. Bridget's Church in London, who incepted in Theology 10 June, 1515, occurs in Holinshed in connexion with the hanging of a man for murdering him 16 May, 1530.²

NOTE

BISHOP WHELPDALE'S BENEFACTIONS.

Whelpdale's will is in *Testamenta Eboracensia*, iii (Surtees Society), pp. 65–8. The bequests to the College are 'Habeat Aula Reginæ omnes meos libros adductos ab Oxonia, ordinatos pro studio qui sunt apud Rosam et x li. pro reparatione vestimentarii alias vestibuli. Habeat etiam collegium Aulæ Reginæ in Oxonia vestimentum pro sacerdote, diacono et subdiacono et capam de velwett; et Vincentium in Speculo Historiali existentem London. . . . Volo quod magister Johannes Canonby et magister Johannes Derley habeant inter se xl s. . . . Volo quod lectus meus jam de novo steynet (stained) cum toto apparatu cameræ liberetur capellæ collegii Reginæ pro diebus magnis et potissime pro tempore Paschali pro sepulcro Dominico, altari et lateribus capellæ.' The will was dated 'in our inn at London on the day of the Conversion of Saint Paul (25 January), 1422', and was proved at Lambeth on the 8th May following, administration being granted to Walter Bell and Alexander Cokke executors. Le Neve (iii. 249) says that Cokk held the archdeaconry of Carlisle in 1427 and 1432. Dr. Prescott kindly informs me that in 1430 he got a dispensation to hold the archdeaconry, and is also mentioned in the same year in the will of William Barrow, bishop of Carlisle. He visited the College in 1423 with John Wightman the third executor who did not administer, and in that year under the head of Custus circa supervenientes xii d. is paid 'pro vino Magistro Johanni Wyghtman domino Alexandro Cok'. Rosa is Rose castle, the bishop of Carlisle's episcopal residence. The *Speculum Historiale* is the fourth part of the *Speculum Majus*, a huge cyclopædia by Vincent of Beauvais (*Bellovacensis*), a Dominican friar, who flourished in the first

¹ Mores (ut sup., n. 3, p. 160) quotes for his will Reg. Horne qu. 22, and states that both the books were printed, not MSS., and that Caldbek desired that his body should be buried in the church of St. Mary at Wellington.

² Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 r.) gives Holinshed 2: 914 as the reference. For Mylys's will and benefactions to the College see below, pp. 202, 203. Unless a payment in 1487 of xx^d for the expenses of 'Nic. Malys usque Eton' refers to Mylys, his name does not occur in the Long Rolls till 1493, in which year he was elected fellow. In the following year he is seventh fellow out of nine, and has ceased to be a fellow in 1503, the next year for which the Long Roll is extant. His exequies first occur in the L. R. for 1533–4.

half of the thirteenth century. The other three parts were : 1. *Speculum naturale* ; 2. *Speculum morale*, not by Vincentius, probably added to complete the work after his death. It is largely borrowed from Thomas Aquinas. 3. *Speculum doctrinale* (scientific). The whole work was printed in 1473 at Strasburg in ten large folio volumes. There are manuscripts of the fourth part at Exeter, Lincoln, and Magdalen colleges, and of a *Tabula* or *Alphabetical analysis* at Merton and Lincoln. The record in the College accounts of Whelpdale's benefactions begins in L. R. 1419-20 with 'de dominis Karleolensi ac preposito (? Bell) pro muro construendo iuxta capellam xxvj s. viij d.'; which strangely in the next year appears as a debt of 'xxvj s. viij d. ut patet per quandam obligacionem ut dicit dominus Karleolensis quam non habemus'. No more appears in the Rolls about this, and it is probably settled by the xli. for the vestry. It may have reference to an entry which occurs among the 'dona' in the Long Roll of 1411-12. 'Item de preposito (who was then Whelpdale) ratione manerii de Ayno ad vsum Collegii ex dono xxvj s. viij d.' I have obtained no light on this entry from any quarter. In 1422-3 the bequests begin to come in, and in the 'custus capelle' occur 'Item pro cariagio unius lecti cum suis pertinenciis dati ad capellam per dominum carlioliensem ij s. Item pro cariagio ij librorum quos idem dominus carliolensis legavit ad catenandum in libraria nostra xij d.' Finally in 1427-8 in the custus forinseci comes 'Item preposito pro Cariagio librorum nobis collatorum per Episcopum Whelpedale'. The foundation of Whelpdale's chest was apparently not a matter of bequest but of contribution during his life. The Liber Obituariorum has under 3 February 'Obitus magistri Rogeri Whelpdale prepositi huius collegii & Karleolensis episcopi fundatoris ciste elimosinarie ad cuius fundacionem dedit x li. ad emendacionem vestibuli omnes libros suos ornamenta pro capella de blodio (red colour) cum lecto eiusdem coloris cum uno vestimento de veluet rubeo pro sacerdote diacono et subdiacono & una capa qui eciam dedit nobis pro anima domini Johannis (or perhaps rather Thomæ) Skelton militis ad predictam cistam xv li. xvjs. iiiij d. Item idem dedit ad eandem cistam pro anima Johannis Berflete xj li. obitus eciam domini Thome More decani londinensis pro cuius anima habemus de executoribus eiusdem ad cistam predictam xj li.' See as to this entry Lib. Obit., pp. 56 and 57. According to Mr. Raine's reading of Whelpdale's will the friend in whom he was interested was Sir Thomas Skelton, 'Volo etiam quod distribuantur inter scolares Oxonienses et præcipue sacerdotes et potissime scolares meos si qui ibi fuerint indigentes xx li. Orent pro me, domino Thoma Skelton, Johanne Glaston, Johanne Barflette, et quibus nos tenemur,' and again he orders his property 'in Ston', in Darent, in Uvedale and Beron and in Kyngston to be sold, 'et de pretio solvantur coexecutoribus meis bonaë memoriae domini Thomæ Skelton militis cc. li. pro presbitero inveniendo pro dicto domino Thoma et magistro Johanne Glaston', and the balance for 'scolares intendentes Theologię'. John Canonby was fellow from 1416 to 1426. For John Derley see p. 158 and n. 5 there. The Christian name of Skelton in the Liber Obituariorum is very illegible. It has been added in the margin *secunda manu*, and the reading is in any case conjectural. A Sir Thomas de Skelton who was at that time head of the Armathwaite family of the name was M.P. for Cumberland in 11 E. 3 (1337).

CHAPTER VI

THE RENAISSANCE AND THE REFORMATION

PROVOSTS

1508 Edward Rigg.	1561 Thomas Francis.
1515 John Pantre.	1563 Lancelot Shaw.
1541 William Denys.	1565 Alan Scot.
1559 Hugh Hodgson.	1575 Bartholomew Bousfield.

THE Renaissance was late in seriously affecting the course of Oxford life and study, and the Reformation followed close on its heels.

Rigg,¹ who followed Bainbrigg as Provost, first appears as a Fellow in the Long Roll of 1487, but, as the Rolls of the four years next preceding are missing, this may not have been the year of his election. He was Camerarius in 1487 and the two following years (the Long Roll for 1490 is also missing), and Thesaurarius in 1493. He signs with Provost Bainbrigge and four other colleagues the statute 'de ambiendo procuratoris officio' on the 4th of August, 1500,² and by 1503 is Senior Fellow. He held the rectory of Blechynton, which he resigned early in 1507, receiving an annual pension of five marks from Edward Hylton, who was his successor in the rectory.³ He also received 31 October, 1508, for his life an annuity of 10*l.* from Christopher Baynbrigge, Warden, and the Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of St. Julian.⁴

¹ His name, though a simple one, is spelt in the College Books Rige, Rig, Rygg, Ryg, Rygge; posterity has generally spelt it Rigg.

² See p. 155 and n. 2 there.

³ In the College archives (*Mores*, p. 57) is '29 Apr. 1507 magister Edvardus Hilton artium magister institutus ad rectoriam de Blechynton dioecesis Lincolnensis vacatam per resignacionem magistri Edvardi Rygge ad presentationem Johannis Power armigeri'; he was to pay Mr. Rygge an annual pension of 'v marcas de proventibus istius ecclesie'.

⁴ In the College archives (*Mores*, p. 57) is 'Carta Christophori Baynbrigge

He was Rector of St. Mildred, Bread Street, in London, a preferment which he resigned in 1514, being again succeeded here by Hylton,¹ and was a benefactor to the College. He gave property in Marsh Baldon and Stanton St. John which he had obtained from the same Hylton to the value of three pounds a year.² He gave thirty pounds to buy certain tenements in the town of Southampton,³ a suit of vestments of crimson velvet with three copes belonging to it to the value of forty pounds; and bound the College to give annually to the wardens of the church of Kirkby Thore in Westmorland three shillings and four pence for the observance of his anniversary. His obit was on the 27th of May.⁴ The unexpended balance of his benefaction, after providing for the keeping of Ascension Day as another gaudy in recreation of the company, was to be 'distributed to the exhibition & fyndyng of scolars which for the tyme shall be within the seyd quene College'.⁵

A pardon for Edward Rigg, Provost of Queen Hall, and for the scholars of the same was granted by King Henry VIII and enrolled in the memoranda of the Exchequer among the records of Easter term of the first year of the King (1510).⁶

custodis et fratrum et sororum hospitii Sancti Juliani concedentium Edvardo Rigge clero annuitatem x*l.* durante vita—vlt. Oct. 24 H. 7' (1508).

¹ Edw. Rygge, S.T.B., resigned the rectory of St. Mildred, Bread Street, London, in 1514–15, having apparently been appointed on the death, in May, 1504, of William Bew. Edw. Hilton, S.T.B., was appointed 16 March, 1514–15, and vacated it by exchange in 1522. The living he received in exchange was St. Mary, Charlton, in the diocese of Lincoln (Charlton-on-Otmoor). St. Mildred was in the gift of the Prior and Convent of St. Mary, Overy, in Southwark. (Hennessy's *Novum Repertorium*, pp. 339, cxl.)

² His will is in Lib. Obit., pp. 74, 75.

³ He is called custos hospitii Sancti Juliani in a Pardonacio granted to him and the brothers and sisters of the same, teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, 5 June, 1 H. 8 (1509). (Mores, p. 281.)

⁴ See his obit, Lib. Obit., p. 20.

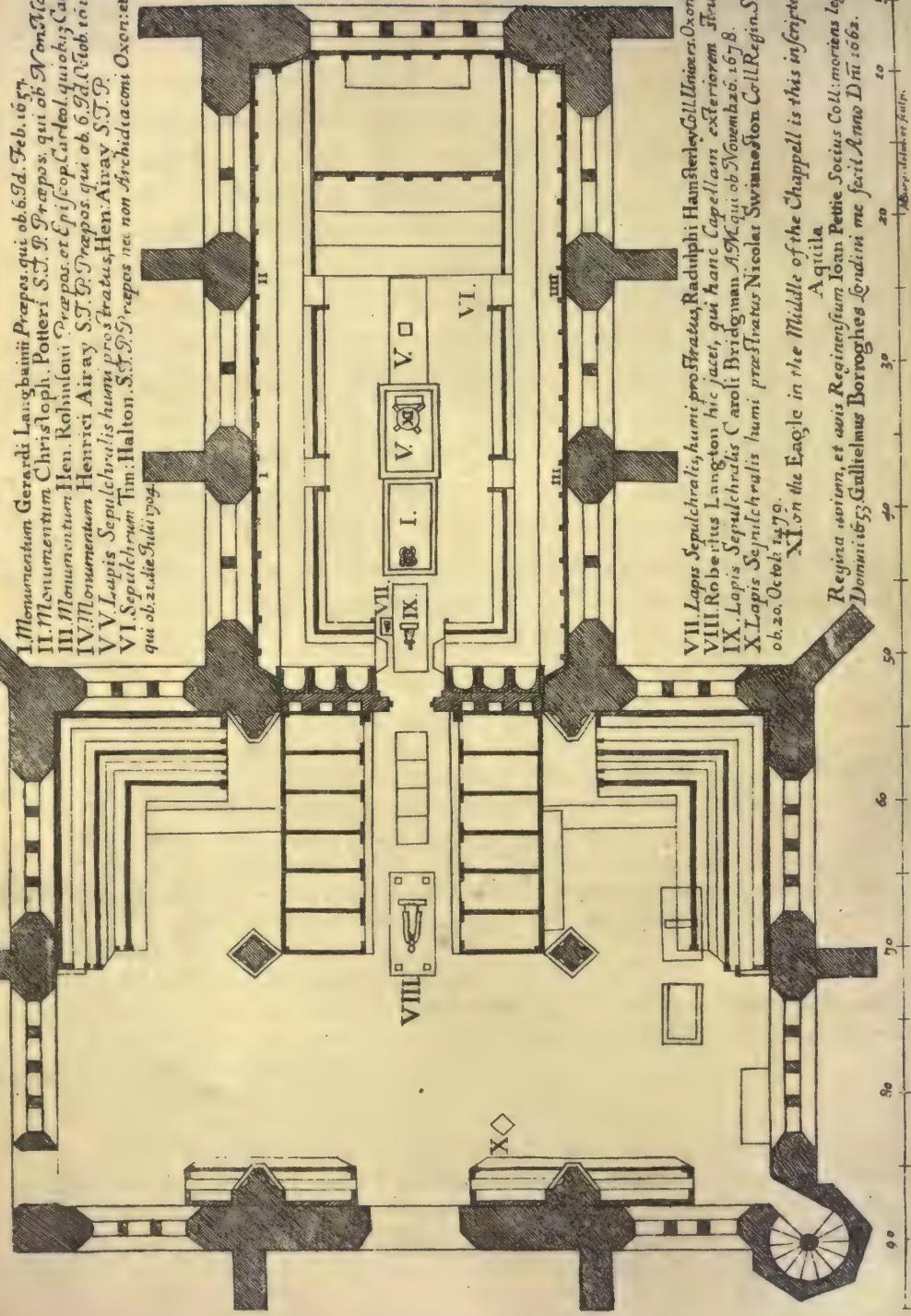
⁵ See his will, Lib. Obit., p. 75.

⁶ See n. 8, p. 145. In the College archives (Mores, p. 19) is 'Pardonacio pro Edvardo Rigg preposito aule Regine et scolaribus ejusdem ab Henrico 8 rege concessa et irrotulata in memorandis seaccarii inter recorda de termino pasche 1 H. 8 (1509) ex parte rememoratoris regis'. This is distinct from his pardon as

PLATE XV

Archographia Capellæ antiquæ Regenensis ad Honorem Dei, Beatae Virginis et Sanctorum Consecratae, Omiu[m]m

I. Monumentum Gerardii Langbainii Praepos. qui ob. 6 Id. Feb. 1657.
II. Monumentum Christop[er]i Potteri S.T.P. Praepos. qui ob. 26 Mart. 1645.
III. Monumentum Henr. Robinsoni Praepos. et Episcop[us] Carduel. quicquid Caligul. 1656.
IV. Monumentum Henrici Airay S.T.P. Praepos. qui ob. 6 Id. Octob. 1616.
V. Lapis Sepulchralis humi prostratus Henr. Airay S.T.P.
VI. Sepulchrum Tim. Halton S.T.P. Praepos nec non Archidiacomi Oxoniensis.



VII. Lapis Sepulchralis humi prostratus Radulphi Hamsterley Coll. Univers. Oxon. Magistr.

VIII. Robertus Langton hic iacet, qui hanc Cappellam extororem fecit.

IX. Lapis Sepulchralis Caroli Bridgeman A.M. qui ob. Novemb. 1678.

X. Lapis Sepulchralis humi praefatus Nicolaris Swaine. Non Coll. Regen. Soci qui ob. 20 Octob. 1679.

XI. On the Eagle in the Middle of the Chappell is this inscription.

Aquila

Regina apium, et avis Regenfordinum Ioan. Petrie Socius Coll. moriens legavit anno Domini 1653. Galliellus Borroughes Londini me fecit anno Dni 1653.

He seems to have resigned the provostship towards the end of 1514.¹

For the whole of Rigg's Provostship and the beginning of Pantry's our usual source of information entirely fails. There are no Long Rolls extant between 1504 and 1516 inclusively. When they are resumed we find a good deal of activity going on. Robert Langton, the nephew of the Bishop, was in correspondence with the College with reference to the enlargement of the Chapel.² In 1517 9*s.* 11 *$\frac{1}{2}$ d.* is paid as the expenses of John Loyshe, the Senior Fellow, for a visit to London to hold colloquy with him on the subject;³ and in May 1519 the Provost himself goes to

warden of St. Julian's Hospital, above, n. 3, p. 164. This pardon seems to have had its seal cut off.

¹ His successor was confirmed as provost 10 Jan. 1514–15. See below, p. 170 and n. 2 there.

² For Robert Langton see p. 153.

³ In 1516–17 ix*s.* x*j d.* ob. is paid as 'expensæ magistri Loyshe versus Londoniam ad colloquendum cum Doctore Langton pro pecuniis ad edificationem capellæ'. Loyshe was admitted fellow during the period for which the Long Rolls are deficient. He is called Loshe in the Long Roll for 1516–17, by which time he was senior fellow, was Treasurer (Loysche) in 1518–19, appears as Loishe in 1521–2, and as Loshe in 1524–5, in which year the College grants him 5*s.* 4*d.* towards his fees for his degree of D.D. He appears with the other fellows of the College in two documents, one dated 12 January, 18 H. 8 (1527) (Mores, p. 254), and the other 6 July, 23 H. 8 (1531), apparently as feoffee of William Fetyplace, the College benefactor, but he has ceased to be a fellow by the feast of St. Thomas (7 July) in the latter year. Meanwhile an Edward Loysche or Losche, who was a 'serviens' in 1521–2, has become a fellow by 1524–5, and continues to appear as such in 1531–2 (Lowish), 1533–4 (Loyshe), 1534–5 (Loysche), by which time he is senior fellow, 1535–6 (Loyche), 1536–7 (Loyshe), 1537–8 (Loyshe), 1538–9 (Loshe), 1539–40 (Loyshe), 1540–1 (Loysche), after which he disappears. Edward was nominated by Henry VIII to be the first holder of the second stall in the newly founded chapter of Carlisle, 12 May, 1542; but resigned it according to Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 v.) on appointment to the rectory of Marrum in the diocese of Lincoln. Mr. Salter informs me that Marrum is Mareham-le-Fen in Lincolnshire. In 1526 the rector is Mag. Willelmus Brown, and on 17 August, 1576, Peter Tailour, aged 60, was rector of Mareham-le-Fen, 'who understands Latin and is well versed in sacred learning'. He was succeeded by Thomas Cory, instituted 12 July, 1579 (Lincoln Episcopal Records, 1571–84, Cant. and York Soc., pp. 192, 225). There will have been room for Loyshe between Brown and Tailour. The patron of Mareham was the bishop of Carlisle, who in 1558 gave the next

London on the same errand.¹ The library too was beautified about this time, and the Provost's chambers.² As to these last, the evidence of Langton's share in the work is supplied by the coat of arms now over the door of the passage leading from the Provost's garden into the street,³ which in Wood's time was on the outside of the great bay window supported by pillars which adjoined the dining-room over the Provost's parlour. It had, it would seem, in Wood's time two tuns, one with a musical note set on it (for Langton), and one with a vine tree growing out of it (for Winton); the latter is still quite visible, and there are traces also of the roe and the bear which acted as supporters and made it the 'canting' symbol of the piety of Robert Langton towards his uncle the Bishop of Winchester.⁴ Wood, misled by

presentation to John Corry and Robert Thursby, which grant was confirmed in 1559 by the dean and chapter of Carlisle (*ib.*, p. 243).

¹ In the Long Roll of John Loysche and John Cuthbertson from the feast of St. Thomas, 1518, to the same day, 1519, v s. x d. is charged as 'expensa prepositi usque Londinium mense Maii pro pecuniis edificii capelle'. In 1516-17 lvi s. viii d. is paid 'pro celatura librarie et extractionis veteris meremii (timber) è capella', xiid. 'pro dolacione lignorum ad faciendum le scaffold circa capellam', and xiijs. vd. 'pro vectura la robbell a fundamentis capelle'. In Loysche's and Cuthbertson's Roll (1518-19) xxiii s. v d. is paid 'pro batellis edificantium capellam', iii s. ix d. 'laboranti circa murum ad finem capelle', and xxi s. iiiij d. 'tegulatoribus super capellam'. The items for the intervening year are lost in the missing Long Roll.

² The 'celatura librarie' is mentioned in the previous note, and in the 1519 Long Roll come 'pro factura fenestre camere prepositi iij h.', 'pro reparatione fenestrarum camere prepositi et imaginibus et vitro colorato ad easdem xix s. x d.', 'alie expense circa cameram prepositi', 'pictori in libraria xxvj s. viij d.'

³ It may be seen in its original position in Loggan's picture of the College (Plate XXXI, opposite ii. 64), and in its present state (Plate XVI, opposite i. 166).

⁴ This window appears to have been of an exceptional character. It cost £5 to make in 1519, and figures and coloured glass for it and some other of the Provost's windows cost in the same year 19s. 10d., and there were other expenses as well. Wood's reference to it (*History and Antiquities*, p. 151) is as follows:—'Tho. Langton Bishop of Winchester built four other chambers (see above, p. 153, and n. 1, p. 154) on the east side of the College, joining to those, if I mistake not, which Muskham built (i. e. the great Gate, p. 327). He also built the dining-room over the Provost's parlour, or at least the great bay window joining to it, supported by pillars; for on it without side (on the outside of it) is cut in stone a musical note called a Long, set on a tun, and a vine

PLATE XVI



THE CANTING ARMS OF ROBERT LANGTON

the vine, thinks that it was the Provost who built the bay window, but the date of the charge for it seems to fix its erection to the year after the ante-chapel was built.¹

The library at this time stood at the south-western corner of the College buildings. Echeloned with it, more to the north and east, stood the Provost's chambers, which with the Refectory or Hall formed the western side of the main quadrangle, the chapel being in the south-east corner. There was a good space between the north-western corner of the original chapel and the south-eastern corner of the Provost's building, and when a cottage west of the chapel had been removed there was an open space bounded on the west by the library and on the north by the south wall of the Provost's house.² The new ante-chapel built by Robert Langton extended westward of the chapel and was twice as wide as the chapel.³ Its northern wing filled up the whole of the space between the chapel and the Provost's building; and access to the library quadrangle was thenceforward gained by a passage under a chamber built by Langton in connexion with his improvement of the Provost's lodgings. It was under the great bay window of this chamber and over the 'vault' which led into the library quadrangle that Langton placed the coat of arms above described. Under the vault was the north entrance into the ante-chapel.

The ante-chapel was a magnificent addition to the original chapel, much more than doubling its size. It had two four-light windows on the north and south sides, and two of three lights on the east and west. Some idea of the stained glass with which Langton enriched his building may be gathered from the two pairs of windows at the west end of the present chapel, which were filled by Joshua Price in 1717 with what they then cared to preserve of Robert Langton's work. Two popes, an archbishop and three bishops, pictures of Saints Margaret, Christopher, and

tree growing out of another tun', to which Gutch adds the note 'supported by a Roe and Beare, which makes it the work rather of Robert Langton'.

¹ See above, n. 2, p. 166.

² See Loggan's view of the College, Plate XXXI, opposite ii. 64.

³ See Burghers's Ichnography of the Chapel, Plate XV, opposite i. 165.

Edward, St. John of Beverley, St. Robert and St. Anne, St. Aldhelm, St. Osmund and St. Lawrence, with a Crucifixion of our Lord upon a lily leaf with the figures of the Annunciation on either side, with coats of arms at the bottoms of the windows, the date 1518 under the figures of the ecclesiastics, and *Dieu soit loué* in one of the windows, must have formed a small portion only of what Langton set up, and even this is much repaired and restored.¹

The tilers, who in 1519 were paid 21*s.* 4*d.* for their work 'super capellam',² remind us of the interesting discovery made in the long vacation of 1903, when a beautiful set of tiles were found serving as a border round the edge of the chapel to the more ordinary set which covered the rest of the floor. These special tiles are thought to be of Italian manufacture, and it has been conjectured that the Italians may have been brought to England by Wolsey for some of his architectural works.³ Cardinal Wolsey's arms were among those brought from Langton's building and placed in the eighteenth century in one of the windows of the present chapel.⁴ In the same window appear also Langton's own arms, thus described by Wood: Party per pale gules and azure, the letter Tau argent and a plummet or in pale, between an esclop and a catherine wheel of the fourth. On a chief of the last a cross patonçe of the first between two torteauxes, of which the first is

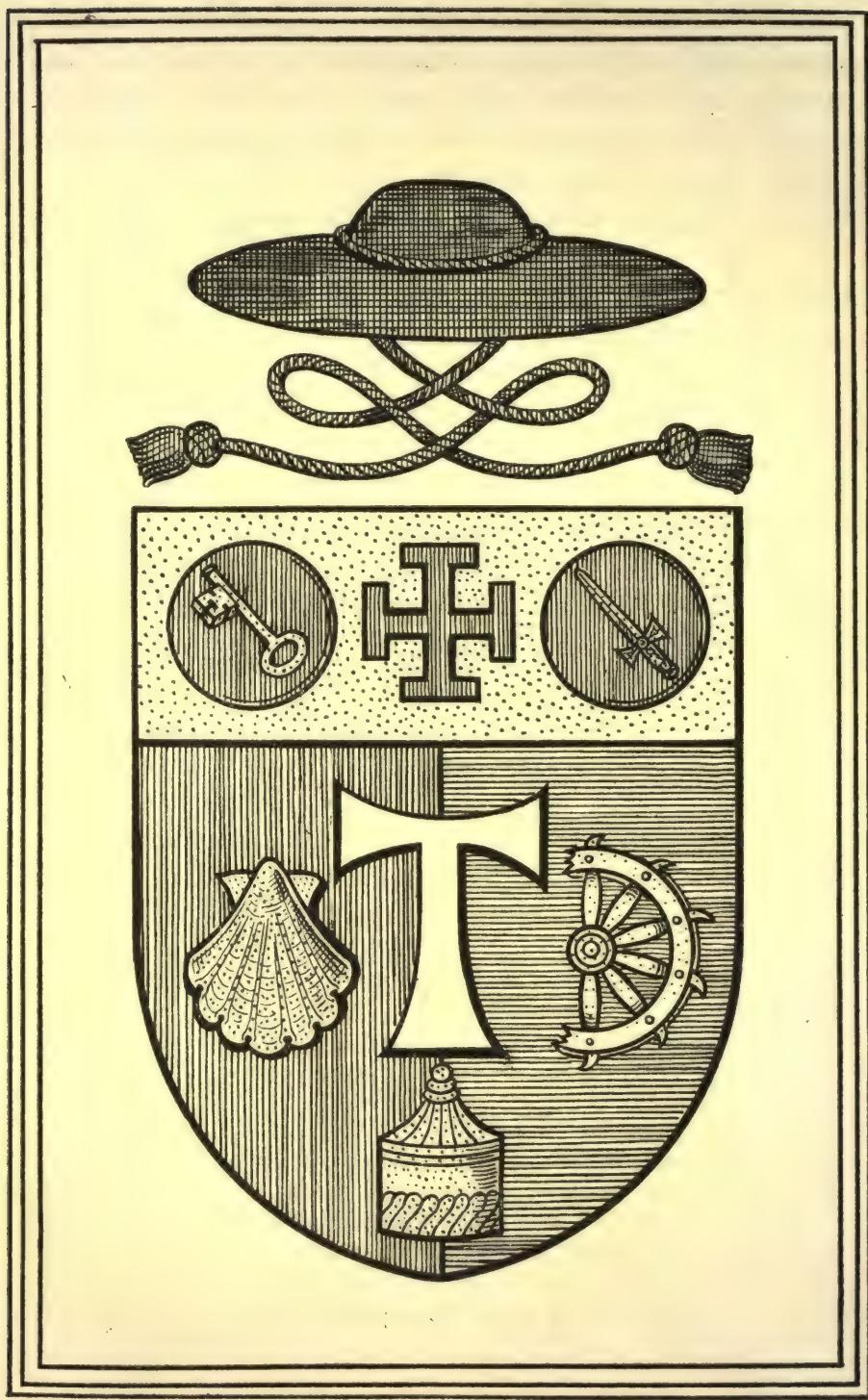
¹ See Appendix G, ii. 252.

² See above, n. 1, p. 166.

³ Langton's windows, dated 1518, give Wolsey's arms, his cardinal's hat which he got in September, 1515, and the arms of the see of York as he modified them. The introduction of Wolsey's arms seems to indicate some connexion between Wolsey and Langton's ante-chapel in which the window was originally placed. In 1518 Wolsey was busy with foreign politics. His building activities at Magdalen ended with his compulsory resignation of the senior bursarship there in 1500. Though he could hardly have been on building work in Oxford at the same time as Langton he might have been interested in other people's building works there. Pace, who had been with Cardinal Bainbridge at Rome, was secretary to Wolsey in 1515, and Wolsey succeeded Bainbridge as Archbishop of York in 1514. He was at this time at work on Hampton Court Palace, which he began building in 1515, and handed over to Henry VIII in 1526.

⁴ See Appendix G, ii. 248.

PLATE XVII



THE 'CONFUSED COAT' OF ROBERT LANGTON

charged with a key and the other with a dagger in bend, both or.¹ Mr. Everard Green (Somerset Herald) has been kind enough to suggest that these arms indicate the holy places visited by Langton on his pilgrimages. The Tau cross would represent St. Antony of Egypt; the escarpment, St. James of Compostella; the wheel (really a demi-wheel), St. Catherine, who was buried on Mount Sinai; the cross, really a cross-potent, would refer to Jerusalem; the torteauxes with their emblems, St. Peter and St. Paul (a sword, not a dagger), buried at Rome. What Wood calls a plummet Mr. Green thinks may be the vase of precious ointment of St. Mary Magdalene, whose grave is at Tarascon.² Langton is otherwise known to have visited Compostella, and a quarto is said to have been published in London in 1522 called the Pilgrimage of Mr. Robert Langton, clerk, to St. James of Compostell, of which, however, no copy is known.³ A drawing of the 'confused arms', as Wood rightly calls them, is to be found in a MS. (L. 10, folio 7) at the College of Arms, from which the drawing in Plate XVII, p. 169, has been prepared, with the addition of Langton's cap as a protonotary apostolic, which is found in the window but not in the College of Arms MS.⁴

The value of Robert Langton's contribution to the building of the ante-chapel is given in the Calendar of the College as three hundred pounds, and he is also credited with a hundred shillings given for the ceiling over the high altar, and twenty pounds for the gilding of the rood-loft (solarium) of Saint Cross in Southampton and of the altars in the nave of the church.⁵

The chapel, as we have seen, had 'organa'.⁶ The occasional

¹ Wood (*Hist. and Antiq.*, p. 165) calls it Langton's 'confused coat'. He mistakes the protonotary's cap over it for a cardinal's hat.

² See Plate XVII, opposite p. 169.

³ 'Langton is said to have given an account of his wanderings in "The Pilgrimage of Mr. Robert Langton, Clerk, to St. James of Compostell . . ." London, 1522, 4to, but no copy seems to be extant.' (W. A. J. Archbold in *D. N. B.*, s.v.)

⁴ The drawing was prepared by T. E. Lefroy, afterwards Major in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who fell in France 5 December, 1917.

⁵ See *Liber Obituariorum*, pp. 22, 76, 77.

⁶ See p. 75 and n. 6 there.

cost of repairs to them appears in the College accounts during this and the preceding century. In 1519 dominus William Richmunde receives 3*s.* 3*½d.* for playing. 2*s.* 6*d.* is paid in the same year for wine for Mrs. English, who is the sister of Dr. Langton, and for Michael Warcup and his wife.¹

Pantre, the confirmation of whose election as Provost is dated 10 January, 1514–15, first appears as a Fellow in a document dated 19 July, 1501, and is Camerarius in 1503, to which year belongs the only Long Roll surviving between 1494 and 1517.² He was ordained Deacon to the title of the nuns of Litylmore, in the diocese of Lincoln, by Edward, Bishop of Callipolis, in the cathedral of St. Swithun, Winchester, 27 March, 1501.³ On the 27th April, 1511, he was given by Bishop William Smith of Lincoln licence to preach in his diocese with forty days' indulgence to all who should be present at his preachings.⁴ He

¹ In L. R. 1518–19, ‘pro batellis domini Willielmi Richmunde qui lusit super organa iij*s.* iij*d.* ob.’, ‘pro vino dato uxori magistri Englyshe sororis doctoris Langton, et Michaeli Warcup et uxori ijs*vjd.*’. The party had probably come to see Langton’s ante-chapel. In the College archives (Mores, p. 57) is an ‘Indenture between Master Robert Blenkinsopp and master John Clifton executors of the will of Master Robert Langton deceased of the one part and Thomas English of the county of Oxford gent. and Isabella his wife of the other part touching the payment of £100 bequeathed to the said Isabella by the said Robert—26 July 18 Hen. 8 (1526)’.

² The Treasurer in this year is Edward Hilton, provost Rigg’s friend, for whom see p. 163, n. 3, and p. 164, notes 1 and 2. The College has in the archives (Mores, p. 57) ‘Confirmacio eleccionis magistri Johannis Pantre sacre theologie baccalaurei in preposituram vacatam per resignacionem magistri Edvardi Rigge—data 10 Jan. 1514’. A Thomas Pantrey was superior bedell of arts 1507. (Reg. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Clark, ii, pt. i, p. 258.) In the list of Provosts in the College Entrance Book John is said to have been vicar of Aldermaston, 16 Hen. VIII (1524), and vicar of Sparsholt. He resigned the latter in 1534, receiving on his resignation a yearly pension for life of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* The document securing him this is in the College archives (Mores, pp. 184, 185).

³ In the College archives (Mores, p. 57) is:—‘27 Mart. 1501. Joannes Pantree, subdiaconus Karliolensis dioecesis virtute litterarum dimissoriarum ordinatus diaconus ad titulum monialium de Litylmore dioecesis Lincolniensis per Edwardum Callipolensem episcopum in ecclesia cathedrali Sancti Swithuni Wintonensis tum temporis generales ordines celebrantem.’

⁴ In the College archives (Mores, p. 57) is:—‘Willielmus episcopus Lincolniensis concedit magistro Johanni Pantre artium magistro licenciam predicandi

was inducted in November 1512 into the church of Southmorton, in the diocese of Salisbury, and in the following month licensed by Bishop Edmond Audley of Salisbury to preach in his diocese with fifty days of mercy to his hearers.¹ He was admitted to incept in theology 15 May, 1515,² and presented by the College in 1519 to the living of Sulhamsted Banaster, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Richard Fetherstonhaugh (who became Fellow in that year).³ In 1527 he received a licence to preach in the diocese of Salisbury,⁴ and in 1534 a similar licence for the arch-deaconries of Berks. and Wilts.⁵ In 1535 he was in the enjoyment of a pension of £5 a year, payable to him for his life from the priory of Bridlington, as in that year he makes an agreement with one John Good to collect the said pension and agrees to

per totam dioecesim Lincolnensem et omnibus qui hujusmodi predicationibus intererint xl dies indulgentiae.

¹ In the College archives (Mores, p. 57) are :—‘ 12 Nov. 1512. Mandatum ad inducendum magistrum Johannem Pantre artium magistrum in corporalem possessionem ecclesie de Sowthmorton dioecesis Sarum,—(magistro Edvardo Hilton in sacra theologia baccalaureo specialiter directum),’ and ‘ 9 Dec. 1512. Edmundus episcopus Sarum concedit magistro Johanni Pantre in sacr. . . . rectori ecclesie de Southmoreton dicte dioecesis licenciam predicandi infra eandem dioecesim, et 50 dies misericordie audientibus.’

² ‘John Pantrey, M.A., supplicated for B.D. 27 June, 1509, admitted 12 May, 1512, supplicated for D.D. 9 June, 1515—Provost of Queen’s, but resigned in 1534.’ (Reg. Univ. Oxon. (ed. Boase), O. H. S. i, p. 66.) In the same volume, p. 295, he appears as one of the Masters of the Augustinian Schools in 1507, and on p. 297 as one of the bursars of the chests of Ruthbery, Burnell, and Winton, for which see Anstey (Munim. Acad., pp. 102, 104, 158).

³ In the College archives (Mores, p. 57) is :—‘ 20 Dec. 1519. Magister Johannes Pantre in sacra theologia baccalaureus institutus ad ecclesiam de Sulhamsted Banaster vacatus per resignacionem magistri Ricardi Fetherstonhaugh ad presentacionem prepositi aule Regine et custodis domus Sancti Juliani et scholarium ejusdem aule et capellani fratrum et sororum ejusdem domus.’ Fetherstonhaugh only occurs as fellow in two Long Rolls, that of 1518–19 in which he is called Fetherstonhaulfe, and that of 1521–2 in which he is called Fetherstonhalf. The two intervening and the two succeeding Long Rolls are missing.

⁴ In the College archives (Mores, p. 58) is :—‘ 7 Jan. 1527. Licencia predicandi infra dioecesim Sarum magistro Johanni Pantre in sacra theologia baccalaureo concessa.’

⁵ In the College archives (Mores, p. 58) is :—‘ 14 Apr. 1534. Similiter in archidiaconatibus Berks et Wilts.’

pay Good 40*s.* for his trouble, reserving to himself the remainder less *x^s*, the King's tenth.¹ He died 7 January, 1540–1. He gave to the College possessions in Denton to the value of four pounds, which he obtained from Sir John Broune, Knight, and Thomas Everard of London.²

In connexion with Provost Thomas Eglesfield, mention has been made of other members of the founder's family with whom the College had entered into friendly relations. In 1517 a John Eglesfield had a dispensation for 17*s. 4d.* due from him for commons.³

Two years later it is evident that the plague had a firm hold on Oxford, when the College spent money 'diversis pro laboribus tempore scolasticorum existentium apud Baldington'.⁴ Nor was this the only occasion. The Long Roll for 1525 is imperfect, but Antony Wood tells us that on the last day of January in that year the Bachelors of the Halls of St. Alban, Jesu, Edmund, and Queen's College were, owing to divers persons dying of the plague in their neighbourhood, dispensed with for performing their determinations in the public schools in the Lent following.⁵ The plague had perhaps led to a second migration to Baldon.

In the Long Roll of 1535–6, 20*s. 4d.* is charged for the expenses in the kitchen for the Visitors of our lord the King, viz.

¹ In the College archives (Mores, p. 58) is:—'28 Apr. 27 H. 8 (1535) indenture between John Pantre clerk and John Good, whereby the said Pantre grants to the said Good the sum of xl*s* yerely part of an annual pension of v*li* payable to the said Pantre yerely during his life from the priory of Bridlington in satisfaction of the trouble of the said Good in collecting the said pension and the said Good covenants to pay yerely to the said Pantre the remainder except the King's tenth part, i. e. x*s.*'

² See his obit in Lib. Obit., pp. 1, 52. The year of his death is set against the obit in the manuscript, and is also vouched for by Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 16, fol. 116, and Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 r.). His will is on p. 52 of Lib. Obit., and gives details of the possessions in Denton which he bequeathed.

³ 'In communis Johannis Eglesfeld consanguinei fundatoris per dispensacionem xvij*s* iiiij*d.*' (In the L. R. of William Knott and William Batyson from the feast of St. Thomas (7 July), 1516, to the same date in 1517.)

⁴ The amount was v*li*. (L. R. of John Loysche and John Cuthbertson from feast of Thomas (7 July), 1518, to the same, 1519.)

⁵ Annals, ed. Gutch, ii. 26.

doctors Tragonwel and Layton, besides another sum of 40*s.* on their account and other expenses.¹ It was in consequence of this visitation, as we learn from Wood, that a lecture in Latin was founded in the College,² and accordingly we find in the Accounts beginning in the following year a payment ‘lect. gramm. in Aula’.³ The members of the Colleges which were not ‘able in lands and revenues to have such Lectures’ were enjoined ‘that they and every of them should frequently and dayly have recourse to the Lectures that were settled’ in the richer Colleges. These at this time were Magdalen, New College, All Souls, Corpus, Merton, and Queen’s.⁴

Among those who must have been in the College during Pantry’s Provostship was Thomas Robertson, who passed to Magdalen, where he was successively Demy, Schoolmaster, and Fellow. He contributed to Lily’s Grammar the ‘Quae Genus’ and other verses, became Archdeacon of Leicester and Dean of Durham, but adhering to the older faith lost favour in the days of Elizabeth and died in obscurity.⁵

¹ ‘Pro expensis visitatorum domini regis, videlicet doctorum Tragonwell et Layton in coquina xx s. iiiij d., item iisdem xl s., et aliis expensis.’ (L. R. of Robert Tyffing and William Denys from feast of St. Thomas (7 July), 1535, to the same, 1536.)

² ‘In Merton and Queen’s they settled also a Latin lecture, and assigned a sufficient stipend for either.’ Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, ii. 61.

³ In the L. R. of Messrs. Robert Tyffyng and William Denys from the feast of the translation of St. Thomas, 1536, to the same date, 1537, ‘Mr. Dawson and Mr. Hodshon (Hodgson) lectores grammaticae in aula, et ad orandum pro anima doctoris Mylls.’ Tyffyn (see below, pp. 175, 176) was fellow from 1534 to 1542, Denys and Hugh Hodgson were afterwards provosts, Christopher Dawson was fellow from 1534 to 1549.

⁴ Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, ii. 61. The lectures then established were—in Magdalen College ‘a Lecture of the Greek tongue’, in New College ‘one of Greek and another of the Latin’, in All Souls ‘the same’. At Corpus, Fox, the founder, had ‘already settled’ one in Latin and one in Greek, and at Magdalen ‘they found established one Lecture of Divinity, two of Philosophy, and one of the Latin tongue well kept and diligently frequented’.

⁵ For Robertson see Bloxam, iii. 81–7. Both Wood, Athenæ, ed. Bliss, i. 320, and Sisson, History of Wakefield, p. 83, make him to have been of Queen’s before being elected Demy of Magdalen. His life is in D. N. B.

William Denyse, who succeeded Pantre on his death, not (as Wood¹ says) on his resignation, first appears as a Fellow in 1534. He had proceeded B.A. 12 October, 1530, M.A. 28 June, 1533. He was Camerarius in 1536 and 1537, and Thesaurarius in 1538 and 1539.² He proceeded B.D. 15 May, 1541,³ became Rector of Charlton-on-Otmoor 1543, and of Bletchingdon 1545, and was appointed Canon of Windsor 12 April, 1554, on the promotion of Owen Oglethorp to the deanery.⁴ He died 24 March, 1558–9, and his will was proved on the following 18th of October.⁵ He has been confounded with William Devenysh, Fellow of Merton 1528, who was presented to a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral 4 November, 1544, and deprived for being married in 1554, but the latter proceeded B.A. 19 February, 1526–7, M.A. 15 July, 1530, B.D. 2 July, 1537.⁶ Provost Langbaine supposed him to be the same as William Denyson, presented to the living of Myldenall, in Wiltshire, 24 August, 1547, by John Walker, Anthony Smythson and

¹ Hist. and Antiq., ed. Gutch, p. 148. He confounds him with the Merton man.

² In the heading of the two Long Rolls in which he appears as treasurer his name is spelt Denyson, but in the body of them Denys. In the two following rolls it is spelt Denyse. Boase (Reg. Univ. Oxf. i (O. H. S. i), p. 161) gives 1533 as the date of his M.A. He confounds him, as Wood does, with William Devenyshe, the fellow of Merton, whose degrees are given l. c., p. 143.

³ Boase, as in the preceding note.

⁴ I have taken the dates of his appointments to his livings from Foster, Al. Ox., s. v. As to Bletchingdon he agrees with the presentation in the College archives (Mores, p. 58). Le Neve (iii. 394) says:—‘William Dennys was appointed canon of Windsor by patent 12 Apr. 1554, on promotion of Oglethorp to the deanery.’

⁵ Wood (Hist. and Antiq., ed. Gutch, p. 148) is the authority for the date of his death, and Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 v.) for the date on which his will was proved.

⁶ The account of Devenysh in Brodrick (Memorials of Merton (O. H. S. iv), p. 254) repeats the confusion originated by Wood. Le Neve (i. 57) says:—‘William Devenish was presented to a canonry at Canterbury 4 Nov. 1544, and instituted on the 26th of the same month. Deprived in 1554.’ Foster, Al. Ox., s. v. William Dennys, says he was ‘turned out for being married’, and under William Devenish, that this happened ‘temp. Queen Mary’. He, like other writers, confounds the two persons.

William Coppege, to whom the next presentation had been given by Katherine, queen of England, 20 December, 1545.¹

The Provost seems to be called indifferently Denys or Denyson in a large collection of papers touching a visitation held in the College in 1542.² It appears that Robert Tyffyn (Fellow 1534–41) had ‘for diverse grievous causes’ been expelled by the Provost and had thereupon laid divers accusations before the Visitor, Archbishop Edward Lee of York, against the Provost, and Thomas Peyrson and Ralph Rudd, two of his brother Fellows. The Archbishop appointed Dr. Owen Oglethorp, President of Magdalen, Dr. George Cooke, Master of Balliol, Dr. John London, Dr. John Story, Robert Morwent, President of Corpus, Matthew Smyth, Principal of Brasenose, and Humfrey Ogle, Bachelor of Laws, to visit the College as his commissioners, and bade the Provost and Fellows appear before them in the common Hall of the College. Denys formally protested against the Commission, but handed in answers to the articles exhibited against him by Tyffyn.³ His scruples may have been got over by some suggestion which resulted in the presentation of a petition, which is extant, from the Provost and six Fellows asking the Visitor to appoint a Commission to inquire into the causes of some ‘great unquietnesses and trouble which had been within the College by means of one or two seditious persons’.⁴ The commissioners sat

¹ The two documents are in the archives of the College (*Mores*, p. 58). Langbaine’s opinion is written on the back of Queen Katherine’s grant.

² He is called William Denys in a Memorandum Roll, no. 4 of 33 Hen. VIII (1521–2), preserved formerly among the Memoranda Rolls of the Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer at Carlton Ride. ‘De Willielmo Denys, Praeposito Collegii Reginæ Oxoniæ, occasionato ad reddendum Domino Regi nunc compotum de medietate exituum et proficuorum duorum messuagiorum et triginta acrarum terræ arabilis in Denton, in comitatu Oxon.’ (Calendars of Public Records added to the Statutes of the Colleges of Oxford, published 1853, p. 94.) On page 101 of the same Calendar there is a similar document, ‘De Praeposito, Sociis et Scholaribus Collegii Reginæ in Oxonia, occasionatis ad ostendendum quo titulo ingressi sunt et tenent terras in Denton in comitatu Oxon.’, of 32 Eliz. (1590), but of course Denys’s name is not there. The assuring of these properties to the College probably involved fees to the royal officials. The documents in connexion with the visitation are in the College archives, and calendared in *Mores*, pp. 20–6.

³ See *Mores*, pp. 20, 21.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 20.

at intervals from 24 April to 26 July, ‘absence and private business was the cause’, according to Denys, ‘why they did continue so long’, and decided entirely against Tyffyn. They found that ‘the provost did justly and according to statute expell the same Tyffin’, ‘and that Tyffyn could not prove so much as one of his pretended articles’. They found in the ‘attestations of witnesses examined for Mr. Tyff. rooted malice, subornation, contrariety, manifest perjury with other corruption’.¹ Tyffyn appealed to the King, on the advice of Mr. Ogle (perhaps one of the Archbishop’s commissioners), and commissioners were appointed to examine into the matter, 3 August, 1543.² Time went on, and the commissioners being ‘so much occupied about other affairs and commissions of the King’, the cause continued undiscussed to the great impoverishment of the College. Denyson accordingly applied to the Queen, ‘being the only patroness and foundress there’, and applied to Lord Wriothesley, then Lord Chancellor, that the Commission granted upon Tyffyn’s suit might be recalled and a new Commission granted, directed to the Queen’s most honourable council, and to such others as the Chancellor might appoint.³ In consequence of this petition, a Commission issued from the King directed to Sir Thomas Arundell, Chancellor to the Queen, Walter Bucler, Secretary to the Queen, Dr. Walter Wryghte, Archdeacon of Oxford, Dr. Leonard Huchynson, Master of University College, Dr. John Warner, ‘Master’ of All Souls College, and John Walker, King’s Chaplain, authorizing them to visit the College.⁴ In the result, Ralph Rudd and three of his adherents were expelled from the College, but the judgement of the commissioners is not known to exist.⁵

¹ Mores, p. 21, ‘Copy of a letter from Dr. Denys to the Archbishop of York.’

² Ib., p. 22, ‘Henricus Octavus Dei gratia etc. delectis sibi Johanni Tregonwell, Johanni Olyver, Johanni Cocks, Willielmo Brettayne, Antonio Ballaces, Thome Barrett, Ricardo Lyell, et Johanni Crooke legum doctoribus . . .’

³ Ib., p. 23, ‘Copy of the petition of William Denys prepositus to the right honourable Thomas Wriothesley, Knight, Lord Wriothesley and Lord Chancellor of England.’

⁴ Ib., p. 24.

⁵ This appears from the ‘Answer made by Wm Denyson, clerk, provost of

Its effect on Rudd appears in a subsequent answer made by Denyson at the beginning of Queen Mary's reign 'to the pretended and untrue byll exhibited to the lords of the Queen's majesty's counsel' by Rudd and others Fellows of the College, Edward Haryson and Edward Knipe. The accusation against him was of espousing the cause of Lady Jane Grey.¹ The result does not appear in the College archives, but as Knipe continued as a Fellow to 1557, and Haryson to 1555, and Denyson continued Provost till 1559, we may infer that the matter was not regarded by the Privy Council as very serious.²

Among the reflections against Rudd submitted by the Provost as throwing suspicion on the trustworthiness of his evidence, he is accused of having since his expulsion 'been ready to stir sedition in the College, remaining nigh to the same, making himself a principal of a hall called Edmund Hall, wherein neither learning nor lesson is frequented, contrary to the laws of the realm for his non-residence from his two benefices, associated with

the Queen's College' referred to in the next paragraph, in which it is stated that Ralph Rudd, one of the exhibitors of the bill, for his seditious behaviour was expelled the college with three of his adherents by virtue of the King's commission addressed to Sir Thomas Arundell and others 36 Hen. VIII (1544–5). (Mores, p. 25.) Rudd first appears as fellow in 1534–5, and so continues till 1544–5, by which time he is second fellow of ten. In the L. R. of that year he is described as 'expulsus tempore visitationis hoc anno habitæ virtute commissionis regiæ'.

¹ The answer is in the College archives, and set out at length. (Mores, pp. 24–6.)

² Harryson appears as a 'serviens' of the College as early as 1548; he becomes lecturer in logic 1550, and is elected fellow in February, 1552. He does not appear in the Long Rolls after 1555. Knipe first appears in the College accounts as lecturer in logic, being B.A. and 'serviens' in 1544, he continues in that capacity till 1547, as Knipe, having proceeded M.A. in 1545. He was made lecturer in grammar in 1547, having been elected fellow in that year, is one of the Charden chaplains in 1550–1 and till 1558 at all events (there is a Long Roll missing here). He is Camerarius in 1554–5 and the two following years. After 1557 his name is not found in the Long Rolls. Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 v.) says that Harrison became vicar of West Shirbourne in 37 Hen. VIII (1545–6), i. e. before he was fellow; compare the case of Fetherstonhaugh p. 171.

another beneficed man whose name is Tho. Rucwodde, whose learning and living is known to be very evill'.¹

Rudd was the fourth Fellow of Queen's to become in succession Principal of the Hall.² Of the ten Principals previous to him, nine had almost certainly been Queen's men.³ The Hall at this time was in the king's hands.⁴ It had previously belonged to the abbey of Osney, and after the dissolution of religious houses was, 22 November, 1546, granted by Henry VIII to John Bellowe of Great Grimsby, and Robert Bygotte of Wharram. In the grant to Burnell, however, where the grant by the King is referred to, the Hall is described as 'nuper in tenura magistrorum et sociorum collegii Regis, nuper ecclesiæ cathedralis Christi et beatæ Mariæ Virginis in Oxon modo dissolutæ'.⁵ The cathedral described is that of Oxford, formed at Oseney in 1542, after the dissolution of the Abbey, which was itself surrendered to the King on 20 May, 1545, on the same day as the surrender of King Henry the Eighth's College, which for fourteen years took the place which Wolsey's Cardinal College had held from 1525 to the Cardinal's fall in 1529.⁶ By Bellowe and Bygotte it

¹ Mores, p. 25. There is said by Foster (Al. Ox., s.v. Rookewode) to be an 'inventory at Oxford 13 June 1581' in which he is described as Thomas 'Ruckwoode, clerk and student of St. Edmund Hall'. For Rudd's benefices see below, n. 4, p. 179.

² His three predecessors were William Robertson 1530 (fellow 1525), Ottewell Toppyng 1537 (fellow 1532), and Thomas Peyrson 1540 (fellow 1535).

³ Thomas Cawse 1501 (fellow at some date between 1494 and 1503), William Patynson 1502 (fellow between 1503 and 1517), Christopher Fallowfield 1505 (fellow between 1503 and 1517), John Cuthbertson 1520 (fellow 1519), Myles Brathwayte 1518 (apparently not a fellow but certainly from his name a Queen's man). The other principal of the six was John Pyttys, M.A., of Magdalen College, admitted 14 February, 1507. Brathwaite was admitted B.A. 18 May, 1523, M.A. 4 December, 1527. At that time the University Register does not specify the house from which graduates come. (Boase, Reg. Univ. Oxf. i (O. H. S. i), p. 129.)

⁴ Rudde, according to Wood (Hist. and Antiq., ed. Gutch, p. 664), became principal about 1546, the year following his expulsion from his fellowship. How long he held the office does not appear. In 1569, when the College appointed Nicholas Cooke, the Hall had 'been void of Scholars several years before'.

⁵ See Mores, pp. 90, 91.

⁶ 'King Henry the Eighth his College' was founded 18 July, 1532, and

was transferred, 12 December, 1546, to William Burnell, who, 2 February, 1552–3, transferred it for £20 to William Dennyson, who made it over to the College, 28 July, 1557, in whose possession it has ever since remained.¹ The nomination of the Principal of the Hall was secured to the College by a grant of the Convocation of the University, dated 1 March, 1558–9, the visitation of the Hall being reserved to the Chancellor or his Commissary.² But previously to this, January 28, 1558, in a Convocation, among other things, ‘Placuit eidem venerabili Convocationi concedere Collegii Reginae Praefecto autoritatem sub sigillo Universitatis nominandi et eligendi Praefectum Aulae Sti Edmundi approbandum per Commissarium tunc ibidem existentem sub conditionibus per minorem Congregationem imponendis’.³

When the College got rid of Rudd does not appear, but in 1569, when they appointed Nicholas Cooke, the Hall had been, according to Antony Wood, void of Scholars several years before.⁴ Wood omits the principalship of John Lancaster (Le Neve calls

lasted till 1545. Christ Church was founded in 1546. See Wood, Hist. and Antiq., pp. 428–31.

¹ For the earlier history of the Hall see Wood, Hist. and Antiq., ed. Gutch, pp. 660–2. The documents subsequent to the dissolution are in the College archives. (Mores, pp. 90, 91.)

² This grant is in the College archives. (Mores, p. 91.)

³ ‘In Registro veteri I ab Aº Di 1535 ad Aº Di 1563 fol. 180 v. habentur hæc verba. Jan. 28º 1558. Celebrata est convocatio M̄rorū Regentium et non Regentiū in qua tria proponebantur.

‘¹⁰ Supplicatur. vt Illustris Comes Arundeliæ nuper electus in cancellarium non teneatur vllum iuramentum præstare in sua admissione.

‘²⁰ Placuit eidem (etc. as in the text).

‘³⁰ Quidam Jacobus Atwood —.’ (Reg. H, p. 826.)

⁴ According to Foster (Al. Ox., s.v.) Rudde became rector of Enham, Hants, 1543 (the rectory was tenable with a fellowship), and vicar of Cropredy, Oxon., 1549. The reference for Wood’s statement is Hist. and Antiq., p. 664. Cooke had been a ‘serviens’ of the College since 1560, when he proceeded B.A. In 1562 he proceeded M.A., and became lecturer in Greek, which he continued to be as fellow (elected 1563). He continued fellow till 1568, when he was treasurer. He was vicar of Sparsholt, and died 17 August, 1603. His brass is in Sparsholt church.

him Thomas), a Queen's man, and Treasurer of Salisbury, who was admitted 26 February, 1564, and vacated it probably on becoming Archbishop of Armagh in 1568.¹

There is some evidence, besides the number of the principals whom it had educated, that the College had an earlier connexion with the Hall. Wood states, without giving his authority, that Ottewell Topping (Fellow of Queen's 1532-8, Principal 1537) gave in securities for the rent to Queen's College, because they had some years before become tenants of this Hall.² The College Register corroborates Wood, as in its narrative of the admission of Thomas Peyrson, who succeeded Topping in 1540, after the presentation Peyrson 'introduxit Edvardum Garnat et Johannem Disby ut tenerentur praesidi dicto (i. e. the Provost of Queen's mentioned earlier as an elector) et sociis ejusdem in xxvjs viij^d annuatim solvendum pro reditu dictae aulæ'.³

After being Principal for about a year, Cooke was succeeded by Nicholas Pullen, he in 1572 by Philip Johnson, and he in 1576 by Henry Robinson, of whom we shall hear more further on.⁴

¹ 'Mr. Johannes Lancaster admissus in Principalem ad presentationem prepositi &c. 26 Feb. 1564. Vide Registrum Universitatis in actis istius anni.' (Reg. H, p. 810.) See also Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxf. ii. 1 (O. H. S. x), p. 286.

² Hist. and Antiq., p. 664.

³ 'Anno Domini 1540. Septembris 21^o die. fol. 128. Venit Magister Thomas Peyrson socius Collegii Reginæ asserens se esse electum a præside eius Collegii et sociis omnibus penes quos talis residet potestas in Principalem Aulæ Edmundi sitæ juxta id Collegij (idem Collegium) ac petiit admitti ad eandem Principalitatem juxta formam et ordinem statutorum Uniuersitatis. Cuius petitioni ego Richardus Smith Vicecommissarius acquiescens eandem admisi iuxta tenorem statutorum. Quo facto introduxit Edvardum Garnat' (etc. as in the text) (Reg. H, p. 811).

⁴ Cooke was admitted Principal 22 May, 1569, Pullen on the following 7th of March, Johnson 24 September, 1572, Robinson 9 May, 1576. Pullen was a 'serviens' of the College in 1553, in which year he proceeded B.A.; he proceeded M.A. in 1556, in which year he was elected fellow and made lecturer in grammar. He does not appear as a fellow after 1559. His name is spelt Pullan, Pullane, Pullen, and Pulleyn. Johnson was elected taberdar 5 April, 1566, in which year he proceeded B.A. He was elected fellow in 1568, and in that year proceeded M.A. 'because he cannot keep his fellowship without that degree' (Boase, Reg. Univ. Oxf. (O. H. S. i), p. 260). He was Camerarius in 1570-1, and Treasurer for two years 1571-3. He was lecturer in grammar and master of the boys

Under the year 1550 Wood says the libraries of Exeter, Queen's, and Lincoln were with others purged, 'but what their losses were I know not'; they were probably service books, theology, and mediaeval philosophy.¹

In a sermon preached at Court, 1552, Bernard Gilpin complains that the two wells of learning, Oxford and Cambridge, are dried up, students decayed, of which scarce an hundred left of a thousand; and if in seven years more they should decay so fast, there would be almost none at all: so that the Devil would make a triumph, whilst there were none learned to whom to commit the flock.²

Gilpin, one of the glories of the College and 'Apostle of the North', was a native of Kentmere in Westmorland. He proceeded B.A. 24 February, 1539–40, M.A. 21 March, 1541–2, B.D. July, 1549. He appears in the College Accounts as a fellow from 1550 to 1553.³ He was great-nephew of Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, who gave him the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, where he educated his biographer, Carleton, Bishop of Chichester, and other promising youths.⁴ He refused the bishopric of Carlisle in 1559 and the Provostship of the College in 1560, and died of an accident in the market-place at Durham, 4 March, 1583.⁵

In 1552 Richard Marshall, deputy of Owen Oglethorpe, President of Magdalen and then Vice-Chancellor, took a census before and after his election to his fellowship, and does not appear as a fellow after 1573. For Henry Robinson see next chapter, p. 209.

¹ Annals, ed. Gutch, ii, p. 107.

² ib., p. 113.

³ 'Gylpin' was lecturer in grammar 1551–3, and during the same period received payments for duties performed under the provisions of William Charden's will (see above, p. 151, and Lib. Obit., pp. 106–8). His name also occurs in the Long Rolls as Gylpinge. See Wood (Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 129), who says he was also 'one of the first masters to supply Ch. Ch. when first founded for a dean, canons and students by K. Hen. 8'. There is a portrait in oils of him in the College by the bequest of Captain Norcliffe Gilpin.

⁴ Tunstall also sent him to travel (Wood, *ut sup.*), and in 1556 made him archdeacon of Durham, in which office he continued till 1560. (Le Neve, iii. 304.)

⁵ For his refusal of the bishopric of Carlisle see Le Neve, iii. 241; for the refusal of the provostship see below, p. 188 and n. 1 there. He was knocked down by an ox in the market-place at Durham. His life is in D. N. B.

of the Colleges and Halls and made the total of resident members 1,015.¹ At Queen's there were then but 33 in all, ten Masters including the Provost, two Bachelors, and 21 undergraduates.² At Edmund Hall there were nine including the Principal, who was then Ralph Rudde, Magister Rockwoode, described above as Rudde's associate, and the 'promus', whose name is not given.³ The general correctness of the census is guaranteed by the correspondence of the names of the Masters at Queen's with the list of the Fellows in that year's Long Roll. The names amount in all to 1,123; Queen's appears as one of the smaller Colleges, Magdalen having 138 names, Christ Church 131, New College 100, Brasenose 70, All Sowles 61, Corpus 54, while of the Halls Newe Ynne has 49, Harte Hall 45, Brode Yates 41,⁴ Alburne Hall 38, and Magdalene Hall 35.

An interesting event for the College in 1555–6 was the founding of Trinity College, to which Queen's contributed four Fellows, Richardson, Symson, Rudd, and Scott.⁵ They had all

¹ This census is printed by Boase (*Reg. Univ. Oxf. i* (O. H. S. i), pp. xxi–xxv) from the Register of the Chancellor's Court, 1545 to 1661 (MS. GG.). It is headed 'Anno Domini 1552 11^o Augusti ego Ricardus Marshall Audoeni Oglethorpi vicecancellarii deputatus, tam collegiorum omnium quam aularum personas omnes in hoc registrum censui nominatim transcribendas, partim ut Academia scholarium numerum recenserem, partim vero ut ii qui prius iusiurandum ad observanda statuta privilegia et consuetudines et libertates universitatis huius Oxon non susceperant (ad quod personæ omnes privilegiatae tenentur) iam susciperent'. At the end he adds 'Summa omnium, diductis principalibus qui sunt collegiorum socii, sunt numero 1015'. But his addition is wrong.

² *Magistri*: M. Provost, Cook, Coppeng, Knype, Prett, Gylpyn, Tomson, Salkeld, Harryson, Punshon. *Domini*: Addyson, Wharton. (*Subgraduati*): Morlande, Richardson, Rogers, Symson, Rudde, Pullan, Welles, Sledall, Skott, Redman, Atkynson, Burdytt, Floter, Bradshaw, Bowne, Thomas Cooke, Alane Cooke, Nicolas Cooke, Browne, Dykes, Lancaster.

³ The other members are Powell, two Inkpennes, two Puscalls, and Mason.

⁴ Brodeyates or Broadgates Hall, after some vicissitudes, was merged in Pembroke College in the days of James I.

⁵ Sympson's name is omitted in the account of the Admission of the first President, Fellows, and Scholars on p. 321 of Thomas Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*; but George Sympson occurs as sixth fellow, between John Richardson and George Rudde, in the Account of the first President, Fellows, and Scholars on p. 399 of the same book. Richardson was afterwards rector of St. Saviour's,

been on the foundation and were Bachelors of Arts. They were subgraduates at the time of the census of 1552. This George Rudd is to be distinguished from Ralph, who in 1552 was Principal of St. Edmund Hall.¹ George and Sympson were soon in danger of losing their fellowships 'for transgressing the clause de muris noctu non scandendis', but forgiven by the founder at the desire of the 'ladye Elizabeth her grace' and Lady Pope.² They became readers in the College, and Rudd in 1563 Fellow of Corpus and Reader of Greek in that College.³

An entry in the Long Roll of 1556–7 'expensae variae tempore visitationis papae' probably refers to the Commission issued by Cardinal Pole to reform the University.⁴ Of the Fellows of that year three—Copege, Knype, and Pratt—do not appear in the next existing Long Roll, which is that of 1558–9. We cannot, however, be sure that their withdrawal was owing to religious difficulties.⁵ Two years before the Accounts had contained

York. Sympson was ejected for Popery about 1561 and Scott for refusing the Oath of Supremacy. Rudde continued fellow till 1563.

¹ See above, p. 179.

² The date of the offence was August, 1556. Elizabeth was then a prisoner at Hatfield under Pope's guardianship. The narrative is told in full in Warton's Life of Pope, pp. 83–6, and a later account 'Ad futuram rei memoriam' is printed from the College Register in Appendix, Number XV, pp. 334, 335.

³ Sympson was 'lector philosophicus' at the time of his nocturnal escapade. (Warton's Life of Pope, p. 334.) President Blakiston informs me that Rudde signs a College Order, December, 1560, as 'philosophy Reader', Sympson having by then ceased to be fellow. '1563. Jul. 9. Geo. Rudd Westmorl. Admissus Soc. et Lect. Gr. Ling.' (Fowler's History of Corpus Christi College (O. H. S. xxv), p. 389.) President Fowler also kindly informed me that 'Westmorland was not a county whence fellows of Corpus might be elected, but prelectors might come from any county or country'. Thomas Scott was proctor in 1560.

⁴ This was the third Long Roll in succession of William Copege and Edward Knype. It ran from 7 July, 1556, to 7 July, 1557. For this visitation see Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, ii, pp. 130–4. The visitors caused the body of Peter Martyr's wife to be disinterred in Christ Church. She was reburied in Elizabeth's reign, and the reliques of St. Frideswide buried with her. 'Hic jacet religio cum superstitione.'

⁵ William Cowpaige, Cowpage, Copeidge, Copage, Copeige, Coopege, or Copege first appears as a fellow in the Long Roll of Hugh Hodgson and John Faucett, from 20 July, 1547, to the same date in 1548, and continues till the Long Roll of 1556–7, his third year as Treasurer with Edward Knype as Camerarius.

a charge of 9*s.* for binding a portiphorium, two processinals, a missal, a gradal, an antiphonarium, and a hymnarium.¹ Copege had in 1554–5 the salary as chaplain of the Charden chantry, and after being omitted from the list of Fellows in 1558–9 reappears for one year in 1559–60. He was Vicar of Chaddleworth in the diocese of Salisbury from 1577.²

Wood does not mention any Queen's man among the list of Oxford men eminent during Mary's reign for Logical and Philosophical Disputations.³ Rogers was in 1556–7 lecturer in logic, and Ward, who does not seem to have been ever a fellow, was lecturer in philosophy from 1547 to 1557 at the least.⁴

He held the salary for saying the mass for Nicholas Myles from July, 1550, to July, 1552, and the salary on the Charden foundation in 1554–5. He reappears (as Copedge) in the L. R. of 1559–60, and is said by Mores to have been admitted, 27 March, 1577, to the vicarage of Chaddleworth in the diocese of Salisbury on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Westminster. For this preferment Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 v.) cites the Register of Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury, f. 403 b. Edward Knipe appears as 'serviens', B.A., and lecturer in logic as early as 1543–4. He proceeded M.A. two years later. He was elected fellow in 1547–8, continuing lecturer in logic, becoming lecturer in grammar in the following year. He was one of four Charden chaplains from 1550 to 1553, and was associated in the bursarship as we have seen with Copege in his last three years as fellow. Richard Pratt appears as 'serviens' in the L. R. for 1545–6, and is elected fellow in 1547. He is one of the Charden chaplains in 1550–1 and the two following years, and does not appear in the Long Rolls after 1557.

¹ In Copege and Knype's first Long Roll (see the preceding note) is the entry 'pro ligacione et coopertura vnius portiphorii, ij processionalium, unius missalis, unius gradalis, unius antiphonarii et unius hymnarii ix^s'. For portiforium see n. 3, p. 74. For missale n. 1 ib. For gradale n. 8, p. 73. For antiphonarium n. 7 ib. The Processional contained the rubrics, texts, and music which were used in processions. In manuscript processionals there are no pictures, but the printed ones show symbolically the position proper to each individual officiating in the services. (Wordsworth and Littlehales, Old Service Books of the English Church, pp. 165–7.) The Hymnarium is a hymn book with or without musical notation. A list of hymns is given in Wordsworth and Littlehales, l. c., pp. 120, 121.

² See n. 5, p. 183.

³ Annals, ed. Gutch, ii, pp. 136, 137.

⁴ John Rogers is 'serviens' in the L. R. of 1552–3 and in the two which next follow. He becomes a fellow, as Roger, in 1556–7, in which year he is lecturer in logic; is Camerarius, as Roger, in 1558–9 and 1559–60; and Treasurer, as Rogers, in 1560–1 and 1562–3 (the intervening L. R. is missing); and continues senior

Hodgson, who succeeded to the provostship on Denyson's death, appears in 1537 while still a B.A. as lecturer in logic, and as M.A. in the same year as lecturer on grammar in the hall, with the further duty of praying for the soul of Dr. Mylls or Mylys.¹ These latter duties are continued to him in the following year.² He is still lecturer in grammar in 1539, but Denyson has the duties of the Mylls chantry. He is elected fellow in 1539, but continues lecturer in the hall and resumes the duties to Dr. Mylls, and so till July 1541.³ For the next year he continues lecturer in grammar, the chantry duties being undertaken by a colleague, Lancaster; in 1542–3 he has the duty of celebrating weekly for the souls of William and Joan Charden, and the next year is again lecturer in grammar and Camerarius.⁴ In 1544–5 and the following year he is Thesaurarius and has the Charden chantry, and in the former of the two is lecturer in grammar.⁵ He became Senior Fellow in 1545, and after 1548 does not appear in the list of Fellows. This

fellow till 1565, in which year he preaches the Charden sermon at Westminster. The next two Long Rolls are missing, and Rogers's name is not found in them later. Wood (*Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, i. 455) is not sure whether he should be identified with the 'John Rogers of Oxon.' who wrote and published in 1579 certain Treatises against the 'heretics naming themselves the Family of Love'. Mr. Warde appears as lecturer in philosophy among the 'servientes' in the L. R. of John Faucett and John Lowghe from 20 July, 1546, to the same day in 1547, and in the three following Long Rolls. Mention of him seems to have been omitted in 1551–2, and the L. R. for 1553–4 is missing. His name is again omitted in 1555–6, but is otherwise repeated, sometimes as Ward, till 1556–7. The L. R. for 1557–8 is missing, and his name does not occur later.

¹ In Robert Tyffyng and William Denys's Long Roll for that year. His name is spelt here Hodshon. For Mylys see p. 202, n. 4.

² In the L. R. of William Denyson and Christopher Dawson from the feast of Thomas (observe the omission of Saint), 7 July, 1537 to 1538 (apparently 4 July as the next account begins on the 5th, see n. 3 on p. 51, the last which is dated on Becket's day, the name is spelt Hodchon).

³ His name in the Rolls of these years appears as Hodschon, Hodghon, Hodgon.

⁴ In these years the Rolls give his name as Hodgshon and Hodgon. In his year as Camerarius his name is given at the head of the Roll as Hodgschon, and eventually in his place as a fellow correctly as Hodgson.

⁵ The spelling again goes astray, and he appears as Hodgschon, Hodgeson, Hodgon, Hodghon, and (once) Hodgson.

may have been due to religious scruples, as his short term of the Provostship from 1559 to 1561 is said to have been terminated owing to these, after which Wood thinks he went into voluntary exile.¹ In 1559–60 the Long Roll has an item ‘pro destruendo altaria iiiij s. viij d.’²

On Hodgson’s resignation in 1561 Thomas Francis was, it would seem by royal influence, intruded into the Provostship.³ He had none of the statutable qualifications. He was a Doctor of Medicine of Christ Church, a native of Chester, and Regius Professor of Medicine, to which office he had been appointed in 1554, though he is called Medicinae Publicus Professor as early as 1552.⁴ The College, which on more than one occasion successfully resisted attempts to impose members on the foundation, was deeply moved. A letter to Cecil from Francis, James Calfhill, who was afterwards Margaret Professor of Divinity, and two others, who seem to have been commissioned to inaugurate Francis as head, is extant among the State Papers.⁵ It describes their

¹ Wood, Hist. and Antiq., p. 148. He also mentions Hodgson (Annals, ii. 142) as ‘either deprived of, or left his place’ in 1561. The oath of supremacy seems to have been the difficulty.

² In the Long Roll of Alan Scott and John Roger from 7 July, 1559, to 7 July, 1560.

³ Francis was physician in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, and ‘much respected by her’. (Wood, Fasti, i. 144.) In the State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth, vol. xlvi, p. 292, and xliv, p. 304, are two letters to Cecil from Eliseus Bornelius from the prison in Wood Street, in the former of which the writer exposes the ignorance of Dr. Francis in Latin and Astronomy, and in the latter states that he always treated Francis as president of the College of Physicians with respect.

⁴ See his life in D. N. B. He began his studies at Christ Church in arts and theology, but 7 August, 1550, ‘in medicorum scholam commigravit eiusque facultatis alumnus est effectus’. (Boase, Reg. Univ. Oxf. (O. H. S. i), p. 299.) . . . 1552, Thomas Francis, M.A., ‘et medicinæ publicus professor’, after seven years’ study in that faculty, supplicated for licence to practise. (Clark, Reg. Univ. Oxf. ii, pt. 1 (O. H. S. x), p. 123.) He became regius professor of medicine in 1554, and resigned that office to become provost of Queen’s.

⁵ Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1547–80, p. 175. The reference to the original is:—
State Papers. Domestic. Eliz. Vol. 17. Page 57.

‘Scholars of Oxford to Cecill. 11 May 1561. Oxford.

‘Nisi Archiepiscopum Eboracensem, cuius consilio, et autoritate nitebamur, Lendino discessisse intelligeremus (ornatissime Vir), plus uerecundiæ haberemus,

treatment at the hands of the Fellows of the College and leaves the matter to Cecil. A similar letter was addressed to Grindal, who was at this time Bishop of London.¹ Francis had soon had

quam ut dignitatem tuam literis nostris interpellaremus. Cæterum cum et ejus ope destituti simus ; et omnibus intellectum sit, honorem tuum, Virtutis, et pietatis præcipuum semper fautorem extitis : effugere nos omnem reprehensionem speramus, si in ea re prudentiam imploramus tuam, quæ et Academiae tranquillitati est grauissima ; et, eximijs his tuis uirtutibus aptissima. Sciat igitur prudentia tua, cum literas a serenissima nostra Regina, et Archiepiscopo Eboracensi nuper acceperimus, in hanc sententiam scriptas, ut Doctorem franciscum Reginæ Collegii Præsidem inauguraremus : nos omni fide et diligentia elaborasse, ut serenissimæ Reginæ mandatum studiose perficeretur. Cæterum sic omnes nostros conatus, quorundam petulantia, et temeritate fuisse impeditos, ut summo cum labore, et difficultate hominem in suo loco, et sede collocaverimus. Nam cum illuc perueniremus, et magnus hominum concursus ad exitum huius rei spectandum fieret : tam indigne, et superbe a Collegii socijs tractabamur, ut nihil proprius abesse, quam tumultum, uim, et impetum putaremus, quorum uoces, uultus, status, incessus, motus, acclamations a modestia, et uerecundia tantopere abhorrebat, ut non tam imprudentis adolescentiæ indicia : quam turbulentorum ciuium uestigia in illis intueremur. Mirabamur tam effrænatam illis audaciam inesse, ut neq; doctorum hominum, qui eo confluxerant, ore atq; vultu : neq; nostro conspectu, qui magistratus personam gerebamus : neq; literis reuerendi patris, cuius iure et potestate stricti tenebantur : neq; serenissimæ Reginæ Maiestatis autoritate, cuius uel ipsum nomen boni ciues, et tranquilli debent reuereri, quicquam mouerentur. Huius tam intollerabilis impudentiæ, nullam aliam causam esse arbitramur, quam quod eorum morbus tamdiu inueterare suspicamur, ut iam, ne remedia quidem ferre possint salutaria. Si hoc illorum factum ad nos tantummodo spectaret : neq; tam morosi, neq; tam seueri essemus, ut ineuntis, et feruescentis adolescentiæ temeritati non libenter ignosceremus. Cæterum cum ex priuata causa, iam publica fieri cœpta sit : et cum nihil aliud quæri uideatur, quam Archiepiscopi autoritatem minui : Reginæ Maiestatem contemni : pietatis cursum impediri : opem, et prudentiam tuam implorandam duximus, ad amentes et furiosos hominum motus refrænandos ; ne illorum impunitate, et exemplo, aliorum importuna audacia, ad similia, aut maiora etiam attentanda incitetur. Sed hæc omnia tu pro tua prudentia uideris. Nos autem nostras esse partes, et officia putauimus, ut non solum nosmet in agendo fideles : sed etiam in declarando quid actum sit, diligentes præberemus. Valeat tua dignitas. Oxoniæ quinto Idus Maij. 1561.

[‘]Honoris tui studiosissimi

[‘]Tho. Franciscus.

[‘]Ja. Calfhillus.

[‘]Ro. Loherus.

[‘]Th: Keins.’

¹ The letter to Grindall is almost word for word the same. It is addressed Episc. Lond., calls him ‘Reñ. Pater’ instead of ‘ornatissime Vir’, which was

enough of it. The letter to Cecil is dated on the Ides (15th) of May, and on the 17th of December he writes to Bernard Gilpin that he has ‘a resolution to relinquish this place which I now hold in Queen’s College in Oxford’, and asks Gilpin either to let him recommend him for the place or to nominate some one else.¹ Gilpin declined, and in 1563 Lancelot Shaw, who had been Fellow from 1535 to 1544, and was now Vicar of Brough, was duly elected.² He had been Camerarius from July 1539 to July 1541, and Thesaurarius from 1541 to 1543. Francis continued to be a member of the College, was respondent in Physic at the disputations held when Queen Elizabeth visited Oxford in 1566, was president of the College of Physicians in London in 1568, physician to Queen Elizabeth, and died in 1574.³

more suitable for Cecil, and varies the latinity in a few passages without altering the sense.

¹ The letter to Gilpin is in William Gilpin’s Life of Bernard, pp. 131, 132. ‘After my hearty commendations: meaning to leave the place which I occupy in the Queen’s-college at Oxford, and being desirous to prefer some honest, learned, godly, and eligible person to that office, I thought good yet once again to offer the provostship thereof unto you: which if it please you to accept, I shall be glad upon the sight of your letters, written to that end, to move the fellows, whom I know do mean you marvelously well. But and if you purpose not to encumber yourself with so small a portion in unquietness (so may I justly call it) I shall wait your advice upon whom I may confer the same, whom you think most meet and eligible thereunto: and I shall be ready to follow your advice, upon the receiving of your letters, wherewith I pray you speedily to certify me. By yours to command, Thomas Francis. At Oxford the 17th of December 1561.’ Francis’s former letter is not extant. Collingwood (*Memoirs of Bernard Gilpin*, p. 126) seems to think that Francis’s unpopularity in college was owing to his protestantism.

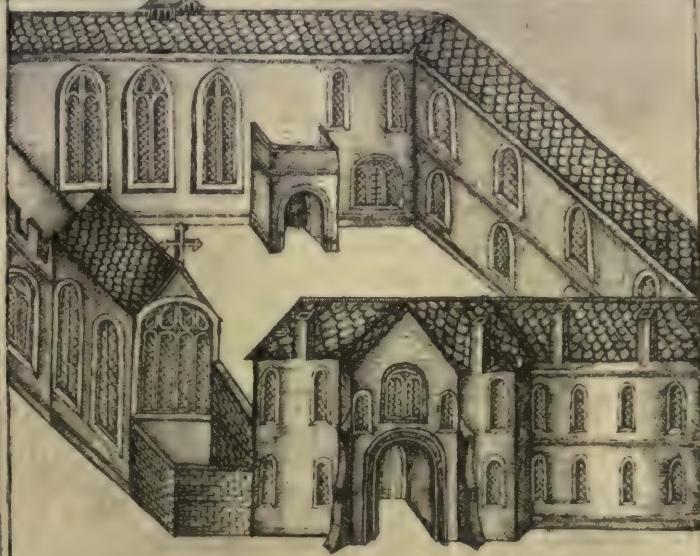
² His name varies between Shawe and Schaw. He is Camerarius 1539–40 and 1540–1, and Treasurer 1541–2 and 1542–3. His name is spelt Shaw in the Long Roll of 1543–4, the last in which his name appears. He became Vicar of Brough 37 Hen. VIII (1545–6) according to Mores (*Gough MS. Oxon. 15*, fol. 30 v.).

³ A note, apparently by Langbaine, in the List of Provosts in the Entrance Book opposite Francis’s name runs: ‘In Regro domestico computorum seu rationum Collegii pag. 633 sic occurrit Debita pro Battellis Magna Vacatio 1562 Præpositus Dr Francis 9^d ob Unde conjicio eum tunc temporis cessisse præpositura scil. 4^{to} Elizabethæ’ (1561–2). ‘The 5 of Sept.', 1566, ‘being Thursday were celebrated after dinner Disputations in Physic in St Mary’s Church. . . . In Physic Dr Thom. Franceys of Queen’s Coll. was Respondent.’ (Wood, *Annals*,

PLATE XVIII

COLLEGIVM REGINALE.

10



Huius itidem similis Pastor Robertus Egliffeld
Reginae munus donat & ipse sur.
Nam Reginalem cum magnis sumptibus aedem
Fundassat, voiat hanc (Clara Philippa) tuam
Fæmina quo misis nutrit, non dura nouerit.
Pergeret, & studijs Mater adesse pia.

Cœpit sub Edwardo tertio per dñm Robertum
Eglyffeld. Sacellum dñs Philippæ uxoris eiusdem
Edwardi anno domini . 1390.

THE COLLEGE IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH

There is an interesting list of plate belonging to the College in Dr. Francis's time : 5 chalices & j at Childrey,¹ 3 silver crewetts, j pax all gilt, 2 salts all gilt with covers, j gilt spoon with an eagle upon the ende, xx other spoons, iij other spoons with Christ and xij apostles upon thende, one standing cup gilt with a cover, ij nuts with ij covers, iiiij masers, j bugle horn with a cover, iij nuts with one cover, j standing cup or bowl all gilt, j flat peice with a cover, viij masers with silver bonds with iij covers of wood silvered, xxvij silver spoons whereof vj be gilt, iij salts of silver with iij covers whereof one with a cover is at Gods house in Hampton,² a messe³ of goblets with a cover parcel gilt. The list is signed by Francis as Provost, and by John Rogers, Thomas Denton, Cuthbert Vaux, William Atkinson, and Richard Talentyre, who were Fellows.⁴

ii. 161.) 'Fellow of College of Physicians 1560, president 1568, his will dated 8 April 1574, proved Canterbury Prerogative Court 9 Nov. following.' (Foster, Al. Ox., s. v.)

¹ The chalice at Childrey was probably in connexion with the chantry founded by William and Elizabeth Feteplace in the church there, for which see p. 204 and n. 2 there. See also Lib. Obit., pp. 110, 111.

² That is Southampton. The chapel there has always been regarded as a chapel of the College.

³ A messe of goblets was probably a set of four. Mess in this sense is more often used of persons than of things, but in the title of *Janua Linguarum Quadrilinguis* (1617) the book is described as 'A Messe of Tongues: Latine, English, French, and Spanish'. (N. E. D., s. v.) The authorship of the book is ascribed to Jean Barbier in Tregaskis's Catalogue, No. 805, 15 July, 1918, in which a copy is offered for sale for six guineas.

⁴ The original is in the College archives (Mores, p. 26). For Rogers see above, n. 4, p. 184. Thomas Denton was a 'serviens' in 1556-7, and in the following year became lecturer in logic. He became a fellow in 1559-60, and continued lecturer in logic for that year. He was Camerarius in 1560-1 and 1562-3, the intervening L. R. is missing, and was Treasurer in 1563-4. By 1567-8, which is the next Long Roll, he has ceased to be fellow. See more of him below, p. 193. Cuthbert Vaux first appears as Vause, 'serviens' in 1556-7, and as Vawse in the same capacity in the following year. In the next year as Vause he is a fellow, and so as Vaux and Vaxe till 1564-5, after which his name is no more found. He is Camerarius in 1563-4. There is something about him in p. 193 below. William Atkinson (Atkynson) has the same history as Vaux from 1556-7 to 1563-4, when his name disappears, a year before Vaux's. He was lecturer in grammar as 'serviens' in 1559-60, and as fellow in 1560-1. His name also occurs below, p. 193. Richard Talentyre appears as 'serviens' in 1558-9; he

The violent plague mentioned by Wood as breaking forth in 1563 appears in the Long Roll for 1563–4, where is an item of 3*s.* 4*d.* paid ‘laborantibus ex peste’.¹

After two years of office Shaw was removed. On the 12th of October, 1565, a Commission was granted by Thomas Young, Archbishop of York, to Dr. John Kennal, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, Dr. Robert Louther, Walter Jones, Bachelor of Laws, Richard Frankeland, Esq., and Thomas Kaye, Master of Arts, directing them to inquire into complaints addressed to him on behalf of several of the Fellows of the College by Nicholas Cooke,² against Shaw the Provost for bad administration, waste of the College property, foul living, and resistance to the inculcation of good letters.³ On the 16th of November the Commissioners met

becomes fellow and lecturer in grammar in 1562–3; he is also Treasurer in 1563–4. By 1567–8, the date of the next extant Long Roll, he is senior fellow, but has disappeared before 1569–70, the date of the next extant Long Roll. See more of him below, p. 193. He must not be confounded with William Talentyre, perhaps a brother, for whom see below, p. 194, n. 2.

¹ ‘This year (1563) a violent Plague broke forth, being the dregs of last year’s mischief, dispersing those that were remaining in the University to the damage of learning tho’ now at a low ebb.’ (Wood, Annals, ii. 151.) The item is from Denton and Vauxe’s L. R. from 7 July, 1563, to the same date in 1564.

² A Thomas Cooke had been senior fellow and died in 1559–60, in which year Nicholas Cooke’s name first occurs in the Long Roll as ‘serviens’. He continues as such (Cook) till 1562–3, when he has taken his M.A. and been appointed lecturer in Greek. He appears to have been a chaplain at Magdalen College in 1559, and is credited by Dr. Macray (Magdalen College Register, iii. 5) with having sent some books to the College for bringing which and fastening them in the chapel a ‘peregrinus’ was in 1577 paid 5*s.* 8*d.* He becomes fellow (Cooke) in the following year, continuing lecturer in Greek. In 1564–5 Mr. Nicolas Cooke is Camerarius, and in 1567–8 (there are no intermediate extant Long Rolls) Treasurer. In 1568, according to Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 v.), he becomes Vicar of Sparsholt, and in the next year Principal of Edmund Hall. He died August, 1603, and was buried in Sparsholt church, where there is his brass. He seems to have been also rector of Newnham, Hants, 1567. But there was another Nicholas Cooke about the same time who was rector of Slapton, Northants, and buried there 1 May, 1607.

³ The documents are all in the College archives (Mores, pp. 27–31). It is called the Visitacio of 1565. The Archbishop’s Commission is:—‘Thomas archiepiscopus Eboracensis dilectis Johanni Kennal legum doctori vicecancellario Oxoniensi, Roberto Louther legum doctori, Waltero Jones in legibus baccalaureo,

in the College Chapel and after several days' investigation Shaw resigned. The special charges against him which were regarded as established were that he had dilapidated and badly administered the goods and hereditaments of the said College, that he had converted to his own use some of the farms of the College and had granted long leases to other persons gratis, whereas large sums of money ought to have come to the College for such leasings. He had converted to his own use debts to the College, and had done other things which required his removal. Among these he was accused of having riotously spent fourteen days at Hampton with the Mayor and other chiefs of the city, the College having no business there; of having frequented tippling houses and 'been greatly overseen with drink ad scandalum dicte aule'.¹

Ricardo Frankeland armiger et Thome Kaye in artibus magistro salutem, ex gravi querela scolarium et sociorum Collegii nuncupati the Queens college accepimus Lancelotum Shawe prepositum dicti collegii male administrare bona jura et hereditamenta dicti collegii eademque dilapidare consumere et devastare, necnon ipsum Lancelotum Shawe fœde ac turpiter ac contra bonos mores necnon statuta dicti collegii vivere ac etiam non promovere in dicto collegio bonas litteras sanamque doctrinam imo verius iisdem obstarre idcirco nos &c. vobis &c. ad visitandum &c. datum Eboraci 12 Oct. 1565.'

¹ (Mores, pp. 27, 28.) 'Acta in capella collegii Regine 16 Nov. 1565. Exhibitis litteris commissariis predictis dicti commissarii receperunt in se munus execucionis earundem et Arthurus Pyttes in legibus baccalaureus et notarius publicus in actorum scribam assumptus est, ac deinde magistrum Lancelotum Shawe prepositum edictum citaverunt tam pro se quam pro omnibus sociis, baccalaureis, scolaribus et ministris ejusdem collegii una cum scedula continente nomen et cognomen eorundem factaque praconizacione magister Cuthbertus Vaux non comparuit et pronunciatus est contumax poena reservata in diem sabbati proximum, deinde commissarii oneraverunt prepositum et cæteros juramento de fideliter detegendo et monuerunt ne discedant extra collegium nisi venia prius impetrata, et prorogata est visitatio in diem crastinum. Nicholas Cooke dedit billam in scriptis. Christophorus Rumney dedit billam in scriptis. 17 Nov. in aula prepositi. Commissarii receperunt in testes contra prepositum magistros Richardum Talentyre, Nicholam Cooke, Christophorum Alanby, prorogata est visitatio in diem lune proximum. 19 Nov. in loco predicto. Domini monuerunt Johannem Rogers ad publice predicandum verbum Dei in ecclesia beate Marie die assignando per vicecancellarium citra festum natalem Sancti Johannis baptiste proximum assumpto pro themate "omnis anima potestatis supereminibus &c." et quod ulterius vacet diligentior litteris et non frequentet in posterum locos suspectos et ulterius eum sequestrabant per unum mensem integrum. Christophorus Rumney comparuit et qui fassus est se esse conjugatum fide data promisit se a collegio recessurum ante festum purificacionis

Some of the fellows were accused with Shaw, and, as the result of the inquiry, John Rogers was ordered to preach before the University on the text 'Let every soul be subject to the higher powers', to be more diligent in his studies, not to frequent suspected places, and to be sequestered (put out of commons) for a whole month;¹ Christopher Rumney, who confessed that he was married, swore that he would withdraw from the College before the next feast of the Purification;² Cuthbert Vaux, who had absented himself from the visitation, was suspended and ordered to appear on 27 May.³

proximum et in id sponte et ultro præstitit corporale juramentum. Cuthbertus Vaux sequestratus de omnibus ad eum pertinentibus ratione dictæ societatis et decretum est ut citaretur in diem lune 27 Maii proximum. Magister Lancelotus Shawe prepositus exhibuit resignacionem preposituræ suæ et incontinenter commissarii prorogaverunt eorum visitationem in die 27 Maii proximum.' For the charges against Shaw see below, p. 193 and n. 1 there. Hampton is of course Southampton. 'Ad scandalum dicte aule' is a quotation from the founder's statute as to the deposition of a Provost, for which see Statt., p. 22. See p. 32 and n. 5, p. 28. The visitors expelled Shaw. Their sentence is in the College archives (*Mores*, p. 31):—'Quia comperimus prefatum Lancelottum Shawe dilapidasse et male administrasse bona et hereditamenta dicti collegii nonnullaque firmas dicti collegii tam ad usum suum quam aliis pro longo termino annorum gratis dimisisse quum magnæ pecuniarum summæ pro iisdem dimissionibus ad vsum dicti collegii inde pervenire poterant; necnon debita dicti collegii in suum vsum convertisse nonnullaque alia fecisse quæ amotionem à dicto collegio exigunt, nihilque per eundem Lancelotum Shawe propositum fuisse quod probaciones contra eum factas elideret: idcirco dictum Lancelotum à dicto collegio et prepositura et preventibus ejusdem removendum et expellendum fore pronunciamus decernimus et declaramus dictumque magistrum Lancelotum Shawe à prepositura dicti collegii removemus et expellimus per hanc nostram sententiam diffinitivam.'

¹ For Rogers see above, n. 4, p. 184. The articles against him were (*Mores*, p. 30):—'First, that he hath had avowson & a lease of the college worth lx^m giving nothing to the college thereof but hath kept his fellowship with the best exhibition in the same whereby he hath compelled others for lack of exhibition to forsake the college. Secondly, that he hath used tipling houses & taverns so much that he is reported not only little studious but also a debauched and evil liver other ways. Thirdly, he is not only given from study himself but he allures other inferiors from their books to keep him company.'

² Christopher Rumney first appears as 'serviens' (Runnaye) in 1559–60. He continues 'serviens' (Rumney) till 1562–3, and in the following years is among the fellows. He seems (*Mores*, p. 30) to have exhibited some articles to the commissioners.

³ See above, n. 4, p. 189. The articles against him were 'First that

The articles exhibited against Shaw and some of the fellows throw light on the state of things which brought about the need for legislation on the dealings of Colleges with their property. The first charge against him was: That he had divided the leases of the College lands, letting reversion upon reversion, betwixt him and certain which were fellows at his first coming, as himself taking a reversion of a lease yet to come 28 years for so many more at the expiration of the said lease of Bourgh¹ worth by estimation C marcs. Mr. Rogers a lease of the parsonage of Upton² worth xl*l*. Mr. Denton the parsonage of Bramley³ worth xl*l*, Vauxe the stewardship of Godshouse⁴ for which he hath xx nobles yearly. Atkinson a lease and an advowson, Talentyre an advowson, & of all these came no commodity to the College, which had at that time not above xvij*l* in the common chest and owed more than lx*l*.⁵

he doth keep his fellowship having a perpetuity above the ordinance of the founder. Secondly, that he hath had by patronage and by lease the worth of a hundred pounds of the college and yet is indebted to the college.' (Mores, p. 30.)

¹ Burgh or Brough, of which Shaw became vicar, according to Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 v.) in 37 Hen. VIII (1545–6). The lease is probably of the rectorial tithes, which were for many years leased to the vicar during his incumbency. This however seems to have been a lease for a fixed number of years. He took the reversion of the lease, which had twenty-eight years unexpired, for a term of twenty-eight years beginning at the expiry of the existing lease.

² For Rogers see above, n. 4, p. 184, and the preceding paragraph. Upton is Upton Grey, then a perpetual curacy in Hampshire, which came to the College with Monk Sherborne Priory. The tithes belonged to the College, and are now leased to the vicar, who has taken the place of the perpetual curate.

³ For Denton see above, n. 4, p. 189. Bramley is a vicarage in Hampshire between Mortimer and Basingstoke. It came to the College with Monk Sherborne Priory. The rectorial tithes, which is what is here meant by 'the parsonage', belong to the College and are now leased to the vicar during his incumbency.

⁴ For Vaux see above, n. 4, p. 189. The steward was an officer appointed to look after the brethren and sisters, see that their allowances were paid to them, that the buildings were kept in good order, and generally act in Southampton as the representative of the Warden (the College) in matters relating to the Hospital. Canon William Wilson, of Winchester, who was vicar of Holy Rood from 1824 to 1873, was the last steward appointed.

⁵ The other articles against Shaw which follow this in Mores, p. 29, are:—

The earliest matriculation register of the University contains a list of members of the College about the time of this inquiry, probably, to judge from the list of Fellows in the Long Roll of 1563–4, within the period covered by that account.¹ It begins in two lines with the Praepositus Mr. Lancelot Shawe, S.T.B. In the transcript of this list in the College Entrance Book Bowsfeild's name, who was not Provost till later, is inserted against the word Praepositus, and Shawe seems to fall into the place of Senior Fellow. Then follow the names of the ten Fellows: Rogers, Denton, Vaxe, Atkinson, Richard Talentyre, Cooke, Rumney, Scot, William Talentyre, and Alenby, with the one chaplain Nicholas Pulleyn. Then in the second division come six 'servientes' or tabarders, Betham, Patrickeson, Bell, Elwolde, Nuthead, and Dacre. Then follow thirty commoners. Finally, six probably 'Poor Boys', of whom Matthew Musgrave only ever became a taberdar and none attained to a Fellowship.²

' 2. That he cheated the College by getting into his own hands a lease from one Hylyard in manner there mentioned. 3. That he suffers Mr. Vaux to continue fellow having living above the ordinance of the founder. 4. That he has affirmed debts to the College to have been paid which were not paid. 5. That he riotously spent xiiij days at Hampton with the mayor and other cheif of the city the College having no business there. 6. That it is his common trade to deceive the fellows in the value of the college lands. 7. That he frequents tipling houses and hath been greatly overseen with drink ad scandalum dictae aule. 8. That he is indebted to the college and will not pay. 9. Other extravagancies and misdemeanours at Hampton. 10. That the college hath but vj li. in the common chest and oweth x li. 11. His remission of all disputations. 12. That he hath suffered Dr. Francis to keep certain plate and other things which he had from Godshouse at the resignation of his provostship.' For Atkinson and Talentyre see n. 4, p. 189.

¹ See Appendix A, p. 282, under 'Entrance Book'.

² For Rogers see above, n. 4, p. 184, for Denton, Vaux, Atkinson, and Richard Talentyre n. 4, p. 189, for Cooke n. 2, p. 190. William Talentyre and Christopher Alenbye are 'servientes' in the Long Rolls of 1561–2 and 1562–3, and become fellows in the following year, Talentyre also becoming lecturer in grammar. They are both fellows in the following year, Talentyre continuing lecturer in grammar. William Talentyre does not reappear in 1567–8, which is the next extant Long Roll, but Alanbye is there and Camerarius (as Alanbie). This is his last appearance. Pullan (if it be the same man) appears as 'serviens' in 1552–3, and after an interval (in which the L.R. is missing) as Pullane in 1554–5 and 1555–6; in 1556–7 he is (Pullan) junior fellow and lecturer in grammar, and (Pullen) still

The resident College had grown from thirty-three in 1552 to fifty-four in 1564.

Alan Scot, who was elected in Shaw's place, had been Fellow from 1556, and became Senior Fellow in 1561. He resigned the Provostship in 1575, and died Vicar of Edenhall in 1578. His will was proved 21 July in that year.¹ During Scot's Provostship, in the tenth year of Elizabeth, a lease of the rectory and glebe lands together with a right of presentation to the vicarage of the parish of Aldermaston in the county of Berks. for the term of five hundred years, was granted, for eighty pounds, to William Forster of Aldermaston, by the College at a reserved rent of 33*s.* 4*d.*, which could not be increased. In 1814 William Congreve, the lessee, bought out the College's interest for £1,000, which at that time had to be laid out in the purchase and redemption of land tax. Out of the land tax so redeemed an amount equal to the ancient reserved rent was applied to the general uses of the College, and the surplus invested to form a fund for the purchase of another advowson in place of Aldermaston.² The church of Aldermaston had come to the

fellow but not lecturer in 1558–9. He may perhaps have continued as chaplain after he had ceased to be fellow. Of the 'servientes' who all except Dacre are mentioned in the L. R. of 1564–5 John Betham, Thomas Bell, and Thomas Elwolde or Elwold were elected fellows 2 December, 1566. Beetham only appears as fellow in the L. R. of 1567–8. In the same Roll Bell appears as lecturer in grammar and Elwold as lecturer in logic. In 1569–70 Elwold or Elwolde is Camerarius and Bell appears for the last time. Elwolde continues fellow (Elwoulde) till 1572–3, in which year he is again Camerarius. William Patrickson was elected fellow 9 January, 1568–9, and does not appear in the Rolls after 1569–70. Matthew Musgrave was elected taberdar 2 December, 1566. He appears as 'serviens' in the L. R. of 1567–8 only.

¹ He is Scot among the fellows in the Long Rolls from 1556–7 to 1563–4, He is Treasurer as Mr. Alan Scott in 1558–9. He must not be confounded with Michael Scott, who is fellow in 1564–5, 1567–8, and 1569–70, the only Long Rolls extant between 1564 and 1570, instituted rector of Bletchington 10 January, 1570–1, as Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 v.) quotes from Bishop Parker's Register 2:25 a. He was Treasurer in 1569–70 and Camerarius 1571–2. A Cuthbert Scott was elected fellow 9 January, 1568–9, but his name only occurs among the fellows in 1569–70. Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 v.) testifies to Alan Scot's vicarage and the date of the proving his will.

² In the College archives (Mores, p. 205) is a Copy of a lease from Alan Scot
c c 2

College, as warden of Godshouse, with the other possessions of the priory of Sherborne at the beginning of the reign of Edward IV.¹

There is no evidence that Bartholomew Bousfield, who succeeded Scot, had ever been a Fellow. He supplicated for B.A. (as Busfell) in Michaelmas Term, 1546, and appears afterwards as M.A., but his College is not specified.² He was elected 9 June, 1575, and confirmed by the Archbishop of York on the fourteenth of the same month.³ He had acted several times as Examiner at Merchant Taylors' School, and seems to have been a friend of Archbishop Grindal, who in 1562 presented him to the vicarage of St. Christopher Le Stocks, and in 1581 to the rectory of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, both in London.⁴ In 1570 a

provost and the scolars of the queen's hall or college wardens of the hospital of St. Julian and the brothers and sisters of the said hospital whereby in consideration of the sum of lxxx li. to them paid they dimise to William Forster of Aldermaston his executors administrators and assigns the rectory or parsonage of Aldermaston and all houses edifices etc. and also the advowson and right of patronage of the vicarage of the said church for the term of 500 years from Michaelmas then last past at the yearly rent of xxxij s. iiiij d. with the covenant that they will within the space of 3 years do any act for further assurance. dated 23 Oct. 10 Eliz. (1568). The transaction with William Congreve is described in the College Register under date 2 April, 1814. In course of time the interest on the Aldermaston fund was applied to the maintenance of the College choir.

¹ The church of Aldermaston was given to the monks of Shirburn by William Achard, a member of the Sparsholt family, who became a monk of Sherborn. (See Reichel, Sparsholt Feast, pp. 4, 10.) In the L. R. of 1586-7 x li. xij s. iiiij d. is paid to Robert Scott, Alan Scott's assignee, to obtain the release from an annual pension for eleven years of v li. vjs. viij d. Two years' purchase for a pension for eleven years looks as though there was something irregular in the granting of the pension.

² Boase, Reg. Univ. Oxf. (O. H. S. i), p. 213. He calls him Bussell.

³ Wood, Hist. and Antiq., ed. Gutch, p. 148.

⁴ So H. B. Wilson, History of Merchant Taylors' School, where (p. 27) he is one of the examiners of the school in 1564, (p. 28) in 1565, (p. 39) in 1572, (p. 59) in 1576. Barthol. Busfield, A.M., became rector of St. Christopher, 20 October, 1567, having been presented by Grindal, bishop of London. His successor was appointed 22 January, 1581-2. He was appointed to St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, also on the presentation of Grindal, 23 June, 1581, and his successor was appointed 16 October, 1581, vacant through Busfield's death. (Hennessy, Repertorium, pp. 282, 277.)

Francis Bowsfield, son of Bartholomew, minister, entered Merchant Taylors' School, and was of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1573 when he received aid from Robert Nowell.¹ Bousfield resigned the Provostship in 1581. A document dated 29 April, 1581, contains Archbishop Grindall's and Henry Robinson's (who succeeded Bousfield as Provost) answers to and compliance with certain points which Mr. Bousfield seems to have insisted upon in consideration of his intended resignation.²

In the year of Bousfield's election as Provost a Thomas Busfeld, B.A. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was made lecturer in logic.³ He was son of Harry, a Merchant Taylor, entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1563, and after being head boy went to Pembroke College, Cambridge, as Wattes' Scholar, where he proceeded B.A. in 1575.⁴ He seems to have joined Queen's College almost immediately afterwards, though he did not incorporate at Oxford till 1577, proceeding M.A. in the same year.⁵ On Bartholomew's resignation of the Provostship Thomas succeeded Henry Robinson as Principal of Edmund Hall, 'qui ab ipsis fundamentis aulam suam renovavit'.⁶ In 1582 he

¹ C. J. Robinson, Register of Merchant Taylors' School, i. 16, who gives in a note a reference to the Spending of Robert Nowell, p. 184.

² The paper in the College archives is endorsed 'Articles between archbishop Grindall and H. Robinson touching Mr. Bowsfell's resignacion of the provostship 29 Apr. 1581', but Mores (p. 59) thinks it is better described as in the text. It appears from the date of his successor's appointment to St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, vacated by Bousfield's death, that he did not long survive his resignation.

³ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Richard Gilpin and Philip Johnson from 7 July, 1575, to 7 July, 1576, occurs the name of Dr. (probably for D^s, i.e. B.A.) Tho. Busfeld as lecturer in logic. Mores (Gough MS. Oxon. 12) gives as a note to the mention of Busfeld in this Long Roll:—'ex aul. Pemb. Cantab. art. bac. hue migravit. forte consanguineus Barthi Bousf^d hoc anno electi in prepositum.—fuit postea principalis Aulæ Edmundi'. Mr. Busfell also appears as lecturer in logic in the L. R. of 1578–9.

⁴ As Thomas Bousefelde (C. J. Robinson, Register of Merchant Taylors' School, i. 3). A note gives the further particulars. Cooper (Ath. Cant., ii. 302) is the authority for his being head boy.

⁵ Foster (Al. Oxon.) gives the date of his incorporation as 23 May, and of his M.A. as 6 July, 1577.

⁶ The Latin quotation is signed T. H. in Baker's notes on Wood's *Fasti* and is

was made Prebendary of Sarum.¹ In 1590 the College makes a present of 20*s.* ‘*filie magistri Bowsfeld nupture*’.²

It was during Bousfield’s Provostship that John Bost, who had been Fellow, was expelled, among other things for denying his orders. He afterwards became a Roman priest, and suffered the penalties of high treason at Durham in 1596.³

The reign of Elizabeth saw two Acts of Parliament passed affecting the disposition of College property. The first, passed in 1570, limited the time for which a College might put out land in lease to 21 years or three lives. The second, passed in 1575, allowed leases in towns to be for forty years and required that one-third of the rent reserved under any lease should be in wheat and in malt, and that, if payment was not made in kind, the money payment should be after the rates of the best wheat and malt in the Oxford Market on the next Market day

ascribed by Bliss (*Wood, Fasti*, i. 207, n.) to Thomas Hearne. Hearne borrowed the phrase from Miles Windesore (*Hearne’s Diary*, xi. 19).

¹ Wood (*Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 207) says that in 1582 he was made prebendary of Grimston and Yatminster in the church of Salisbury, and Foster (*Al. Ox.*, s.v.) that he was canon of Sarum 1577–85 and 1582–1621, but his name is not in Le Neve.

² In the L. R. of Henry Airay and Reginald Salkeld from 7 July, 1589, to 7 July, 1590, ‘*filie magistri Bowsfeld nupture xx^s*’.

³ Bost is fellow and magister puerorum in the L. R. of John Shepperde and Antony Eglesfield from 7 July, 1578, to the same date in 1579. His name does not otherwise occur in the College Accounts. An earlier John Booste was elected taberdar 29 January, 1568–9, and appears as ‘serviens’ as Boste in L. R. of 1569–70, and as Bost in 1570–1, and as Boost in 1571–2. He was elected fellow 31 October, 1572, and appears as Booste in the L. R. of 1572–3, in which he is paid xxvj^s viijd as lecturer in logic. He is also in the L. R. of 1573–4 as Boost. The later John Boste appears from Reg. G, p. 235, to have been with five others, who were B.A.s, elected fellow 12 December, 1578, being then M.A. The election of the others was annulled (see p. 199) and they were again elected as M.A.s in the following year. In his case this re-election was not necessary. He was expelled 5 October, 1580, by Bousfield and six fellows, of whom Henry Robinson was senior, for being absent from College without leave, contradicting ‘sanæ et Christianæ religioni’ and ‘ministerium abnegando’ (Reg. G, p. 33), probably on his becoming a Papist. His life is in D. N. B. See especially a letter from Tobie Mathew, Dean of Durham, 16 October, 1593, in State Papers, Addenda, Elizabeth, vol. xxxii. 89, where Ewbank (see n. 3, p. 199, n. 1, p. 200), who was one of those irregularly elected fellow with Boste in 1578, is mentioned as informer against him and the cause of his death.

before the rents are due.¹ It is said that Sir Thomas Smyth was (by the prime advice of Hen. Robinson, afterwards Provost of Queen's Coll. Oxon.) the chief instrument for passing this latter Act.²

An irregularity was committed, 12 December, 1578, in the election, while they were still B.A.s, of Henry Ewebank, Antony Morland, Stephen Coperthwaite, John Langhorne, and Perceval Hodgeson to be Fellows. The election was annulled; but when they had proceeded M.A., they were again elected,³ 11 November, 1579. Coperthwaite receives 30*s.* as lecturer in Greek in 1581-2, the first year of Robinson's Provostship. In

¹ The first of these is the Act 13 Eliz., cap. 10, by the second clause of which it is enacted:—‘ For that long and unreasonable Leases made by Colledges . . . be the cheefest causes of the Dilapidations and the Decaye of all Spyrituall Lyvyngs and Hospitallytie and the utter impoverishing of all Successors Incumbentes in the same ; Bee yt enacted by thauchtoritie aforesaid, That from henceforth al Leases Gyftes Graunts Feoffmentes Conveyances or Estates to be made had done or suffered by any Master and Fellowes of any Colledge . . . of any Houses Landes Tythes Tenementes or other Hereditamentes being any parcell of the Possessions of any such Colledge . . . or any wayes apparteyning or belonging to the same . . . to any Person or Persons Bodyes Politike or Corporate (other than for the tearme of one and twenty years or three lives . . .) shalbe utterly voyde and of none Effect . . .’ (Shadwell, Enactments in Parliaments (O. H. S. lviii), i. 176, 177.) The Act 14 Eliz., c. 11 (1572), prohibited leases of property in Towns which were exempted by it from the operation of the previous Act from being permitted to be made for a longer term than 40 years (Shadwell, *ut sup.*, p. 189); and the second Act of the text, 18 Eliz., c. 6 (1575-6), which dealt only with Oxford, Cambridge, Winchester, and Eaton, provided that at the least one-third of the rent received should be paid in Wheat and in Malt, either in kind or in money, at the rate at which the best Wheat and Malt were sold in the markets at Oxford, Cambridge, Winchester, and Eton respectively on the next Market Day before the rent shall be due. (Shadwell, *ut sup.*, pp. 190, 191.) For a good account of the system inaugurated under these acts see H. E. Salter, Cartulary of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, vol. iii (O. H. S. lxix), pp. 329-37. The practice was for one-third to be in wheat and one-third in malt, but the provision of the act is as in the text and above.

² Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, ii. 178.

³ 1579, Novem. 11, Eliz. 21. Electi socii dum domini fuere : sed irrita facta est electio, postea vero electi. (E. B., fo. 13 v.) All except Hodgeson had been elected taberdars on the 14th October, 1575. Ewbank is the man mentioned in Tobie Mathew's letter above, n. 3, p. 198, as having been chamber fellow with John Bost, as well as a countryman, and schoolfellow before in Westmorland.

the same year the payments to the chantry priests were finally discontinued.¹

The only Proctor from Queen's during the period covered by this chapter was William Patenson, 1504, whose difficulties with a pestilent baker and vintner of Oxford called John Haynes are recorded by Wood in his Annals under the year 1505.² Patenson only occurs in the Long Rolls as Serviens, 'Mr. Patenson' in 1503 (but many Long Rolls are missing about that time). He is probably not the same as William Batyson, who appears as fifth Fellow and Camerarius in the next existing Long Roll in 1517, was one of the chaplains to the Charden chantry in that year and preached the sermon at Westminster, for which last he received 6*s.* 8*d.* Batyson continued Fellow till 1530.³

¹ Nicolas Cooke had been lecturer in Greek in 1563–4, but in the interval there has been no mention of that office in the College accounts. Coperthwayt, Ewbanke, and Langhorne had been servientes (the L. R. calls them *pueri*) in 1578–9, in which year Mr. Coperthwayte is lecturer in logic. Ewbank does not appear in any extant Long Roll as fellow, but the rolls are missing from 1579 to 1581. In 1581–2 the four others are fellows, Percevel Hodgeson being Camerarius, Coperwhate, as we have seen, lecturer in Greek, and Langhorne magister puerorum. One L. R. is then missing. In 1583–4 Stephen Coperthwatt is Treasurer, and (Coperthwat) lecturer in Greek, for which he now receives xl⁸; Morland and Hodgeson are both fellows. In 1584–5 Morland has disappeared, Stephen Coperthwate is Treasurer and (Coperthwait) both lecturer in Greek and magister puerorum, and Hodgeson is still fellow. Next year Coperthwayt is senior fellow and Hodgeson has disappeared. In 1586–7 Coperthwayt is gone too. Mores's note on the Long Roll of this year, 1581–2 (Gough MS. Oxon. 12), is: 'Salaria Cherdan, Mylls etc. in hoc primum rotulo non occurunt soluta'.

² Haynes had 'while he was one of the Baillives' 'by his own authority deliverd from the Stocks in Bocardo prison a certain person imprisoned there by Mr. Patenson the Northern Proctor', had 'sold ancient and bad wine for new and that also at 10*d.* a Llagan' (gallon, Lagenam in Reg.), and had 'sold his bread under weight, &c.' (Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, i. 663.)

³ William Patynson is principal of Edmund Hall from 1503 to 1505. There is no extant Long Roll between the one of 1502–3 and that of 1516–17. Patenson may have been proctor without being fellow, like Adam Skelton in 1406 (see p. 159 and n. 7 there). That there was no other proctor from Queen's during the century seems to indicate that the office was not much sought after by the fellows of the time. Patynson seems to have been a different person from the Batyson or Badyson of 1516–31. The latter incepted in 1513, Patynson in 1502. William Batyson first occurs as fellow in the L. R. of 1516–17, in which year he is

A note to his name in Mores's excerpts from the Long Rolls refers to the list of those who were licensed to incept in 1512–13, as the evidence of his having afterwards taught a monk or some monks in his native country.¹ He may be the same as Will. Patenson, a secular priest admitted D.D. in 1518.²

Ninety-five Fellows seem to have been elected between Rigge's accession to the Provostship and Bousfield's resignation. Among them Cuthbert Vause or Vaux is probably of the same family as Laurence Vaux (1519–85), the Roman Catholic divine.³ Laurence himself is said to have been at Queen's before he became a member of Corpus.⁴ His 'Catechism of Christian Doctrine', a controversial work of some importance on the Roman side, was first published at Louvain in 1567.⁵

Edmund Holling, of Queen's College, proceeded B.A. 7 February, 1574–5. He was afterwards 'an eminent physician'. He left England, renouncing Protestantism, in 1579, settled at Ingoldstadt in Bavaria, where he became professor of medicine, and died there 26 March, 1612.⁶

Camerarius and Charden chantry priest, and preaches the sermon at Westminster. He was apparently a fellow till 1531, as his name appears in documents (Mores, pp. 229, 254) connected with the transfer to the College of the property bequeathed to it by William Fetiplace.

¹ In his excerpts from the Long Rolls (Gough MS. Oxon. 12) Mores gives as a note to Batyson's name which occurs in the Roll for 1524–5 as third fellow :—'Dicitur Gul. Batyson postea monachum docuisse in patria—aut monachos docuisse in patria, vid. catal. licentiarum ad incipiend. sub ann. 1512 aut 1513'. The reference is probably to the University Register, where according to Boase (Reg. Univ. Oxf. (O. H. S. i), p. 60) he is dispensed 1 June, 1513, 'because he is teaching monks in the country'. The proctor was probably the principal of Edmund Hall who was admitted 22 February, 1502. (Wood, Hist. and Antiq., p. 664.)

² Boase, Reg. Univ. Oxon. (O. H. S. i), p. 101.

³ Laurence's life is in D. N. B. For Cuthbert see p. 189 and n. 4 there, and p. 193.

⁴ Wood, Athenæ, ed. Bliss, i. 384. Wood places him also among the Scriptores Reginenses in Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. (Latin edition) ii. 117.

⁵ He spent the last five years of his life in prison 1580–5.

⁶ A Yorkshireman, entered 1570, matriculated 1573, aged 17. (Clark, Reg. Univ. Oxf. II. ii (O. H. S. xi), p. 56.) His life is in D. N. B. and in Wood, Athenæ, ii. 114, in both of which certain medical treatises are ascribed to him.

Among the benefactors during these Provostships, besides Rigg, Pantre, and Langton, were Edward Hilton, Fellow 1502, Rector of Bletchingdon and of St. Mildred's, Bread Street, London, who is generally associated with Rigg in his benefactions, and is specially credited with the gift of the manor of Toot Baldon. He provided for his anniversary or 'obitt' on the fifteenth day of July 'with noyte of songe & masse of requiem of the morrow & wyth noyte of songe by on of the felowe's', and 'to have in the hall for recreacion our their communs iij^s iiijd^d, and also in the sondays in lent in the hall for recreacion our their communs vj^s viijd^d', and 'the resydewe that remanys' was to be 'distribute and disposyde to scolars & students of and in the foirseyde queays college'; he also 'desyrys the proveste and scolars' 'to se and provide' that his obit 'in Sanct Johā porche within the parishe churche of Warecuppe in Westmerlande be observyde & keypytte';¹ John Kirkby, Fellow, Vicar of Chalgrave, who left to the College, by will dated 21 Jul. 1511, possessions in Chalgrave to the value of twenty shillings, four vestments with their appurtenances, and 'a certain sum of money', his obit was on the 24th of March;² and Nicholas Mylys, Fellow 1493, Vicar of St. Bride's, London, whose murder has been before mentioned,³ who gave possessions in Kereseley, near Coventry, of the annual value of £11 14s. 8d., stipulating that his anniversary on the 20th of December should be observed in the College for ever.⁴

¹ For Hylton's relations with Rigg see above, pp. 163, 164. Hilton's name first appears in the L. R. of 1502-3 as fellow (Helton). He is treasurer in that year. There are thirteen Long Rolls missing after that year, so his name does not appear again. For his benefactions see Liber Obituarius, p. 80, where his will is set out at length.

² Kirkby spells his name Kyrby in the L. R. of 1468-9, in which he first occurs in the list of fellows and is Treasurer (Kyrkby) in 1469-70, in 1470-1, and in 1471-2, in all three of which he is Treasurer; he is Camerarius (Kyrkby) in 1472-3, and Treasurer again (Kyrkby) in 1473-4 and 1474-5. The next two Long Rolls are missing, and in 1477-8 he is no longer fellow. For his benefactions see Lib. Obit., pp. 64, 65, where his will is set out at length. He signs it Kyrkby; in the body of it the name appears as Kirkeby and Kirkby.

³ See p. 161 and n. 2 there.

⁴ See Lib. Obit., pp. 108-10, where his will is given in extenso.

Myles's will giving his manor to the College deserves description as throwing light on the condition of things in Oxford at the time. He orders the appointment of a presbyter to celebrate within the chapel of the College, who was to do and observe everything done by the chaplains of Sir John Handley¹ (or Handlo), and pray for the founder of the College and all the benefactors of the same, and specially for Miles's soul and the souls of his parents, friends and benefactors, and especially for the souls of William Brokeherst and Joan his wife, and say exequies daily, and observe all the statutes and other ceremonies both in chapel, and in hall, and in other places as the other chaplains do as provided in the College statute. A Fellow was also to be appointed by the Provost to pray for Miles's and the other souls above mentioned, who was to perform certain services to that end and receive 33*s.* 4*d.* for his pains. One of the two was to be from Cumberland and one from Westmorland. The person who reads the public lecture in Latin in the common hall, if he was a priest, was to have 6*s.* 8*d.* in augmentation of his salary. He proceeds to constitute a lecturer in Sophistry and Dialectic to be appointed by the Provost, who is to be paid vjs viij^d a term, xxvj^s viij^d a year, and is to require nothing from the students who have their commons from the College, nor from those whom

¹ Sir John Handlo was one of the earliest benefactors of the College. For his benefactions see Lib. Obit., pp. 83, 84. The duties of his chaplains are set out in an omitted part of the indenture there quoted, and are (Mores, p. 320) for the three chaplains there mentioned (Lib. Obit., p. 83) 'duo assumantur per prepositum, scolares et successores infra mansum eorum moraturi et in capella eorundem vel in ecclesia parochiali situata infra limites parochie in qua prepositus et scolares predicti moram trahunt pro dicto domino Johanne et animabus predictis omni die celebraturi divina cum placebo et dirige et aliis quæ secundum usum Sarum incumbunt. item quod tertius capellanus sit unus de sociis magister in theologia vel baccalaureus in eadem vel ad statum baccalaurei in eadem anelans (aspiring to) qui ad deputacionem prepositi et scolarium pro dicto Johanne et animabus predictis celebrabit hora congrua et aliis duobus capellanis superintendet vt debitum iis officium exequantur. item quod prepositus et scolares cum dictis capellanis pro anima domini Johannis predicti cum dies anniversarius ejus contigerit et pro anima dictæ dominæ Matild die Sancti Arnulphi episcopi et martyris (18 July) omni anno faciant una cum missa solempni solempnes exequias celebrari.' There are other services to be performed in the parish church of Knight's Enhams.

the Provost or his deputy should judge to be poor students. He gives as a reason for this provision ‘that poverty abounds so that students who aim at arts cannot pay their lecturers and so omit their lectures in the common hall before they have completed their attendances in sophistry and dialectic, excusing themselves as not being able to pay the lecturers’. The lecturer was to give two lectures in sophistry and dialectic if there were sufficient hearers (*si totidem fuerint*), and give his diligence and industry to their other exercises in these subjects (*item observabunt sophisma, repetitiones, et dubia horis congruis et consuetis per seipsum vel per sufficientem deputatum cum summa diligentia et industria*). Besides the usual payments for those who attended the services on his anniversary in the chapel, two shillings was to be spent in hall on that day *pro refectione*, and two shillings on the feast of the Name of Jesus (7 Aug.), a recently invented festival, endowed with privileges by Pope Alexander VI (1493–1503).¹

But the most important of all the benefactions during this period was that of William Feteplace and Elizabeth his wife, who gave lands and tenements in Berkshire out of which 23*s.* 4*d.* was to be distributed and applied to a refection in the common hall, 6*s.* 8*d.* for a sermon to be preached yearly at Childrey, and eight marks for the supervision of his chantry at Childrey. When the chantry and anniversary became illegal the College continued to pay for the sermon, to maintain the almsmen who were to sing with the priest, and to look after the educational interests of the boys of Childrey.²

¹ Bishop Hallam of Salisbury (see p. 125 and n. 1 there) ‘offered an indulgence for singing Mass of the Mellifluous name of Jesus from his castle at Sherborne as early as 7th August, 1411’. (Wordsworth and Littlehales, Old Service Books, 178, n. 2.) Mr. Bannister notes on this: ‘This is a surprisingly early date; for the devotion to the sacred name is supposed to be due to S. Bernardino of Sienna (+1447). The feast received papal sanction in 1457, and was kept from that date in England as a greater double. (See Lib. Obit., p. xvii.) By 1480 it was apparently universally observed in England; but its celebration was somehow mixed with the Transfiguration, afterwards fixed for August 6. The York Synod (1490–8) made it of obligation; and Alexander VI (1493–1503) definitely sanctioned and indulgenced it.’

² For the particulars of William Feteplace’s benefaction see Lib. Obit.,

It is curious that of the few brasses preserved in the College chapel one is of a Master of University College, Ralph Hamsterley, of whose connexion with Queen's no record is preserved. He was a Fellow of Merton, and did not get on well with his colleagues at University. On the first of August in each year a Fellow of Queen's, unless prevented by any urgent cause, had to perform his memorial service, with a mass on the following day, in return for a sum of money which he gave to the College. He was buried in Merton chapel, and his mass at University was celebrated 'in crastino sanctissimae Trinitatis'. He died 2 Aug. 1518. His execuies in Queen's were to be celebrated on the first of August.¹

pp. 110, 111. For his wife's pedigree see *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, Fifth Series, ii. 132. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Waryng of Erlegh Bartholomew, Berks., granddaughter and heir of Thomas Walond of Childrey, and widow of John Kentwode of West Shefford and Kenwood, Berks. There is a reproduction of the brass of 'Willm. ffeteplace esquire & Elizabeth his Wyf founders of this Chantrey' in *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, Fifth Series, vol. ii. The pedigree of the Feteplaces is treated at length in *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, Fifth Series, vol. ii, pp. 93–100, and thence at intervals onwards throughout the volume.

¹ For Hamsterley and the inscription on his brass see *Lib. Obit.*, p. 83. For the quarrels as to his election and his subsequent troubles see Carr, *University College*, pp. 74–8. 'He seems never to have won the love of the recalcitrant fellows.' Wood says he was buried at Oddington (*Hist. and Antiq.*, 52), where there is a notable brass to his memory. I follow Carr.

CHAPTER VII

ELIJAH AND ELISHA

PROVOSTS

1581 Henry Robinson. 1599 Henry Airay.

Number of Entrances.

1591, 26.	1616, 44.	Total 1591–1616, 791.
Largest 1605 and 1615, 45.	Smallest 1595, 12.	

ON either side of the sanctuary of the College chapel, in the western bays of the apse, are brasses commemorative of the two Provosts whose tenure of office forms the subject of the present chapter.¹

On the north side Robinson is represented kneeling as a Bishop in his pontificals, holding in his right hand a candle inscribed 'Ἐπιφᾶναι τοῖς ἐν σκότει',² Lu. i, and in the left a pastoral staff surmounted by a stork; the crook encloses an eye round which is inscribed 'Vigilando, Dirigendo', and from it depends a cloth on which is written 'Velando'; on the staff appears 'Ps. 23, Corrigendo, sustentando'. Three folds of sheep are depicted, three dogs held in leash by the bishop guard them and face three wolves which approach them; the leash is inscribed 'Tamquam ligati, tamē liberi';³ the sheep in the nearest fold are branded 'A. H.'⁴ A man with a spade and pickaxe, a woman

¹ They were affixed to the south wall of the old Inner Chapel. (Wood, Hist. and Antiq., 160, 161.) After its destruction they were kept in the College muniment room till the beginning of the present century, when they were placed in their present position.

² To give light to them that are in darkness.

³ As bound, yet free. Not in Vulgate.

⁴ What these letters stand for is uncertain. It might be for Agni Henrici, Henry's lambs. That they are repeated on more than one sheep is slightly against their being the initials of the engraver, though the R. H. in Airay's brass, in a similar position, almost certainly are the initials of Richard Haydock. (See note on Richard Haydock, p. 239, at the end of the chapter.) Mr. Haines, in his

PLATE XIX



HENRICO ROBINSONO CARLEOLENSI, COLLEGII HVIVS ANNIS XVIII PRÆPOSITO PROVIDISSIMO, TANDEM ECCLESÆ CARLEOLENSIS TOTIDEM ANNIS EPISCOPO VIGILANTISSIMO, XIII^o CAL: IVLII ANNO A PARTV VIRGINIS M DC XVI, ÆTAT: LXIII PIE IN DOTO OBDORMIENTI, ET IN ECCLESIA CARLEOL: SEPVLTO, HOC COLL: IPSIVS LABORIBVS VASTITATI EREPTV, MVNIFICENTIA DEMV LOCVPLETATVM, IS: TVD QVALE CVNQ MNHMEION GRATITVDINIS TESTIMONIVM COLLOCAVIT.

Non sibi, sed Patriæ præluxit, Lampadis instar. || *In minimis fido Servo, maioribus apto,*
Deperdens oleum; non operam Ille silam. || *Maxima nunc Domini gaudia adire datur. Math. 25.*

THE BRASS OF BISHOP HENRY ROBINSON

with a spinning wheel, and a child with a hornbook, lead a party who approach the bishop. Under these is written 'Ad dirigendos pedes nostros in viam Pacis.¹ Luc. i'. Before the bishop a wolf and a lamb lie down together, and a quantity of broken armour is spread ; the inscriptions are : 'Deadly Feuds extinct Isa. 11. 6. Tudent gladios suos in ligones, et hastas suas in falces Isa. 2. 4.'² Behind the bishop rises Carlisle Cathedral with Robinson's episcopal arms³ and 'Non te deseram' over the north-west door. Under the shield of arms is 'Intravit per ostium', and across the door 'Permansit fidelis'; below, at the feet of two standing figures, 'Recessit beatus'. Below the Cathedral is Queen's College viewed from the east, with Eglesfield's arms over the entrance and 'Invenit destructum, reliquit extuctum et instructum'⁴ inscribed on the wall. At the top of the plate on a scroll runs 'Erant pastores in eadē regione excvbantes, et agētes vigilias noctis svper gregem svvm⁵ Luc. 2', and in the upper left-hand corner an angel with a scroll on which is 'τοῖς Επισκόποις Luc.' Below is an inscription with the facts of Robinson's life and the gratitude of the College.⁶

On the south side of the sanctuary a similar brass represents a kneeling figure in skull cap, ruff and doctor's habit, with a scroll rising from his mouth inscribed 'Te sequar', surrounded with representations of events in the life of Elisha. In the left-hand

Manual of Brasses, 2nd ed., p. xxx, suggests the name of Abraham Hogenberg, who worked at Cologne from 1610 to 1650, but he does not seem, as P. Manning (Journal of Oxf. Univ. Brass-Rubbing Society, vol. i, No. 2, p. 78) points out, to have worked in England, though his uncle Remigius, who died 1580, seems to have done so.

¹ To guide our feet into the way of peace. Luke i. 79.

² The wolf shall dwell with the lamb. Isa. xi. 6. They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. Isa. ii. 4.

³ Azure a flying fish in bend argent, on a chief argent three roses gules; impaled with the arms of the see of Carlisle; Argent on a cross sable a mitre with labels or.

⁴ He found it destroyed, he left it built up and equipped (instructed).

⁵ There were shepherds in the same country abiding in the field and keeping watch over their flock by night. Luke ii. 8.

⁶ See a reproduction of the brass, Pl. XIX, opposite p. 206.

upper corner Elijah mounts to heaven in a chariot of fire while a couple of cherubs from the opposite side blow, and across the top runs the distich :

Ignis et afflantes purgarunt Aera venti,
Transitus in coelum promptior inde patet.¹

The greater letters in which 'Aera' is written are perhaps intended to suggest 'Airay'. On the right hand, under a scroll inscribed 'Convitium trahit judicium',² the bears kill the mocking children, and below is represented the sweetening of the poisonous water.³ 'Vos estis sal terrae', 'Perfecit gratia', 'Defecit Natura'⁴ are the mottoes. On the other side appears Elijah's mantle inscribed 'σῆς διδασκαλίας σῆς ἐλέγχου',⁵ and 'Sit portio dupla de tuo spiritu penes me';⁶ close by is the story of Gehazi with Naaman's servant bringing back the present, and on the scroll proceeding from Elisha's mouth 'An tempus erat accipiendi pecunias'.⁷ Below Elisha puts the wheat into a pot, inscribed 'Pellitur farina Mors in olla',⁸ from which a skeleton is making his exit, and in the corner below are the wild gourds. On the altar-tomb on which the figure kneels are to the right a globe with 'Desero ne deserar',⁹ and to the left an open book inscribed on one page 'σῆς vivificat',¹⁰ and on the opposite page 'Littera occidit'.¹¹ On the front of the tomb is an inscription commemorating the relation of Airay to Robinson described on the

¹ Fire and winds blowing up cleared the air,
Thence a readier passage to heaven opens.

² Abuse brings judgement after it.

³ On a fish in the water into which the meal is being thrown are the letters R. H., which seem to be the initials of the engraver Richard Haydock, who may be assumed to be the engraver of this and probably of Robinson's brass. For Haydock see note at end of chapter.

⁴ Ye are the salt of the earth. Grace completed. Nature failed.

⁵ The Spirit of teaching, the Spirit of reproof.

⁶ Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me. 2 Kings ii. 9.

⁷ Was it a time to receive money? 2 Kings v. 26.

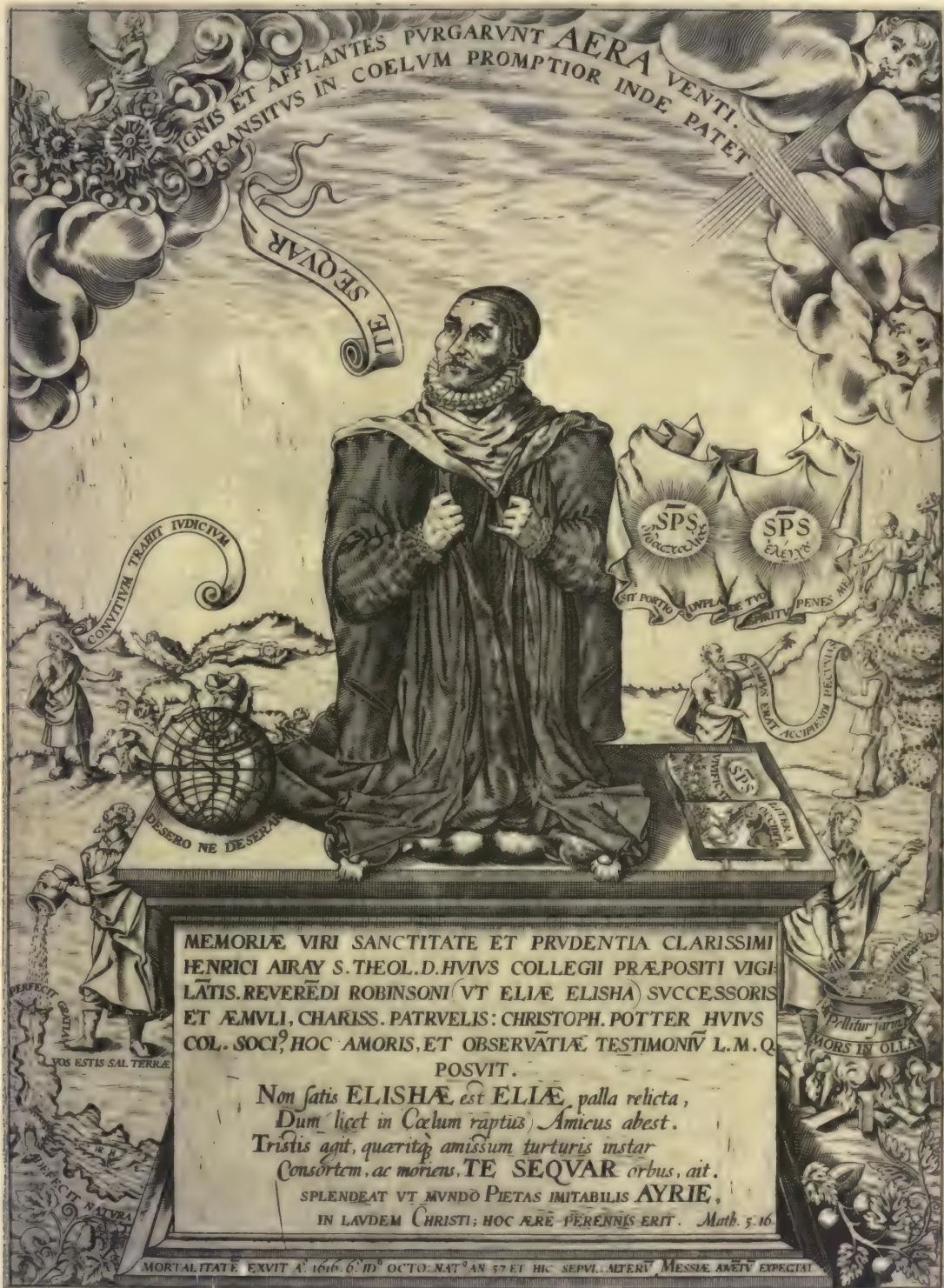
⁸ Death in the pot is cast out by meal. See 2 Kings iv. 40, 41.

⁹ I leave that I may not be left.

¹⁰ The spirit giveth life. 2 Cor. iii. 6.

¹¹ The letter killeth. ib.

PLATE XX



THE BRASS OF PROVOST AIRAY

brass, and stating that Provost Christopher Potter set up the memorial.¹

On Bousfield's resignation Henry Robinson was elected Provost by the six Fellows then present in College, Davies, Eglesfelde,² Cooke, Coperthwaite, Langhorne, and Hodgsonne, on the 5th of May, 1581.³ He had become a member of the College at fifteen, proceeded B.A. 12 July, 1572, having been elected Taberdar on the previous 17th of June; M.A. 20 June,

¹ See Pl. XX, opposite p. 208.

² Antony Eglesfield first appears, as A. Eglefeilde, in a list of members of Oriel College given from the University Register P by Andrew Clark, in Reg. Univ. Oxf. II. ii. 40. The date of the list is 1572. He was elected taberdar of Queen's 17 June of the same year. He appears as Egglesfield in the L.R. of 1573–4 as last among the pueri. The next Long Roll is missing, and in 1574–5 he appears as first among the pueri. He supplicated B.A. from Oriel 18 June, 1574, but did not determine till 1576–7. He was licensed as M.A. 1 July, 1577, as Thomas Eglesfelde, perhaps a mistake for 'Tony' (ib. iii. 45). The Entrance Book gives the date of his election as fellow as 8 November, 1577. He was fifth fellow in 1578–9, when he was magister puerorum. He has ceased to be fellow in 1581–2. Foster (Al. Ox., s. v.) gives him as rector of Charlton-on-Otmoor from 1578. He had some trouble in connexion therewith, as in the L. R. of 1578–9 vi li. xiiij s. iiiij d. is paid 'Magistro Eglesfeld ad prosecucionem circa rectoriam de Charleton'. Foster also makes him rector of Leigh Delamere, Wilts., 1580, of Draycot Cerne, Wilts., 1583, of Stanton St. Quintin, Wilts., 1586, vicar of Chewton Mendip, Somerset, 1589, and rector of Street with Walton, Somerset, 1608, till his death in 1635. Dr. James Wilson informs me that he was ordained deacon and priest by bishop Barnes of Carlisle 9 September, 1576, on the same day as Henry Robinson and John Shepherd (who was fellow 1575–9, succeeded Eglesfield at Charlton 1589, and was buried there 20 April, 1605. Mores, Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 31 r.). He is said in the bishop's register to be of Cockermouth, which is only a few miles from Eglesfield. He seems to have had a son James, who entered Queen's in Michaelmas Term, 1618, was M.A. 1625, vicar of Chewton, Somerset, 1635, and of St. Helen's, Abingdon, in 1661. As a native of Somerset he would not have been thought eligible to a fellowship.

³ 'Electio habita officii preposituræ Collegii Reginæ iam vacantis per liberam resignacionem Bartholomei Bousfell Quinto die mensis Maii Anno domini millesimo quingentissimo Octogesimo primo. Electus est anno et die predictis in preposituram Henricus Robinsonus artium magister per socios tunc præsentes videlicet Magistros Gulielmum Daues Anthonium Eglesfelde Jacobum Cooke Stephanum Coperthwaite Johannem Langhorne et Percevelum Hodgsonne et admissus et confirmatus est per Reuerendissimum in Christo patrem Edwinum (Sandys) Eboracensem Archiepiscopum Aulæ sive Collegii Reginae Visitatorem.' (Reg. H, p. 31.)

1575 ; was elected Fellow about the same time, and Principal of Edmund Hall 9 May, 1576. He was the fifth Principal appointed by the College, and under him the Hall obtained a good measure of popularity. On the 2nd of May, 1579, the Principals of the Halls or their deputies having been summoned before the Vice-Chancellor to report on the number of members in the Halls, Mr. Cox, the deputy of the Principal, reported that there were thirty Commoners on the butler's book, and that the 'lector catechismi' was Mr. Henry Robinson the Principal.¹ This appointment did not vacate his Fellowship ; he appears as Senior Fellow in the Long Roll of 1579. Robinson proceeded B.D. 10 July, 1582, and D.D. 6 July, 1590. He had been ordained Deacon and Priest on the same day by Bishop Barnes of Carlisle, 9 September, 1576, on the title of his Fellowship, being then twenty-four years of age.² He was presented to the rectory of Fairstead in Essex in 1580,³ and was chaplain to Archbishop Grindal, who bequeathed to him the advowson of a prebend in Lichfield or St. David's.⁴ He was confirmed as Provost by Archbishop Sandys at Bishopthorpe, 11 May, 1581,⁵ and resigned the Principalship of Edmund Hall in the same year, being succeeded there on the 22nd of July by Thomas Bousfield, who was presented by the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Queen's College and admitted in the usual manner.⁶

Among his earliest acts as Provost was the restoration to the College of all the emoluments of copyholds, heriots, reliefs, and

¹ Andrew Clark, Reg. Univ. Oxf. II. i (O. H. S. x), p. 156. His life is in D. N. B. and also in Wood, Athenæ, ed. Bliss, ii. 857, who however omits there his principalship of Edmund Hall.

² See above, n. 2, p. 209.

³ Al. Ox., s. v.

⁴ Strype, Life of Grindal, Appendix, p. 105, cf. ib., p. 294.

⁵ Reg. H, p. 31.

⁶ 'Anno domini 1581. 22^o die Julii coram Doctore pro Commissario seu Deputato Doctoris James ad electionis præsentationem per præpositum socios et scholares [Collegii Reginæ] factæ de persona Thomæ Bousfielde ad officium [principalis Aulæ Edmundi] vacans per resignationem Henrici Robinson ultimi ibidem Principalis Dictus Thomas Bousfielde est per dominum admissus ad officium principalis Aulæ Edmundi prædictæ.' (Reg. H, p. 512.)

fines which the Provosts had heretofore converted to their own uses, and of the statutable election by the College of the Chaplains, who had lately been elected by the Provost without the consent of the Fellows.¹ In the year following his election, by the assistance of Secretary Sir Francis Walsingham, he obtained from the Queen a licence in mortmain to allow the College to receive lands to the amount of two hundred a year, and a grant of indemnity for any violation of the statute in the past.² He availed himself of his friendship with Grindal to obtain from the Archbishop for the College a gift of books.³

No sooner had Robinson entered upon his office than he was called upon to take his share of the labours of the University. Even before his election he is credited, as we have seen,⁴ with a suggestion most potent in its effects on the administration of the property of the Colleges and of the University. In 1583 he was appointed by the Chancellor to be a member of a Commission to supply any defects thought worthy of reformation in the Statutes of the University; and in the same year his name

¹ 'Anno domini 1581. Hoc anno Henricus Robinson electus in preposituram Collegio restituit omnia emolumenta terrarum quæ tenentur per copiam, ac etiam heriotorum et releviarum et amarsimentorum quæ ante hoc tempus omnes præpositi in suos usus converterant. Eodem anno statutum electionis capellanorum per eundem præpositum fuit integratati suæ restitutum, quod antea obsoleverat, præpositis solis sine consensu sociorum electionem capellanorum usurpantibus.' (Reg. H, p. 33.) For the statute see p. 43 and n. 3 there.

² 'Anno domini 1582. Hoc anno, summa cura præpositi, opem suam conferente Honoratissimo viro Domino Francisco Walsingham e secretis Regiæ Majestatis, obtenta est à serenissima nostra Regina Elizabetha specialis licentia dicta mortmaine, ad recipiendos ducentarum librarum fundos, et concessa venia si qua in antehabitis fundis commissa fuerat culpa.' (Reg. H, p. 33.)

³ 'Item I gyve to the Provost and Fellows of Quene's College in Oxford, one Nest of Bowls brought from York, with a Cover, viz. the newest Three of the Nine, and Forty Pounds which they do owe unto me; Also all such Books as I have assigned unto them, to be kept in their Library, conteyned in a Catalogue subscribed with my Hand, and Ten Pounds towards the Clasping, Bossing and Chaining of the same.' From Grindall's Will, in Appendix to Strype's Life of Grindal, pp. 104, 105. Strype always calls him Grindal, but in his will his name is spelt Grindall. Robinson was one of his chaplains.

⁴ See above, p. 199 and n. 2 there.

appears as one of a Delegacy appointed to deliberate of granting graces for preaching the word of God through the whole of England, and of determining the qualifications for those to whom, and the conditions under which, such graces should be granted.¹

Robinson on his monument is said to have found the College *destructum*, and to have left it *exstructum* and *instructum*; and there is something to be said for this boast. The Accounts show that in 1587 the roofing of the Provost's new study and new bedroom was being finished,² and that a few years later the cost of the internal repairs of the College stood at £124 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.³ In 1597 £8 19s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is paid to a plumber for lead and work in the building of 'le louer' in the Hall,⁴ and these expenses continue in the following year.⁵ Outside the College the most important undertaking of this kind was the rebuilding of the *Domus Dei* at Southampton, for which £15 9s. was paid to Mr. Bernard Robinson in 1590, and for which the final payment was made in 1593.⁶ The total cost was £99 19s. 10d. In 1592 5s. 11d. is paid for the post on which the sun-dial stands, and 20d. for painting the same.⁷ In 1582 6s. 8d. is spent on the *sphaeristerium* in the

¹ Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, vol. ii, part 1, p. 218.

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. Bernard Robinson and Richard Harrison from 7 July, 1586, to the same date, 1587, v s. is paid 'pro tectura novi musei magistri præpositi', and 'Cubiculum novum præpositi' is mentioned.

³ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Henry Airay and Roger Salkeld from 7 July, 1589, to 7 July, 1590, 'custus reparacionum intrinsecarum hoc anno cxxiiij l. x s. ix d. ob.

⁴ In the Long Roll of Messrs. William Mitchell and Giles Robinson from 7 July, 1596, to 7 July, 1597, there is paid 'Plumbario pro plumbo et opere suo aliorumque in edificando le louer viij l. xix s. x d. ob.'

⁵ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Todhunter and William Doding from 7 July, 1597, to 7 July, 1598, 'pro ligno pro le louer in aula xxj s.'

⁶ In 1589-90 'ad reedificacionem domus Dei deliberatum magistro Bernardo Robinson xv l. ix s.' In 1590-1 (the same bursars) 'ad reedificationem domus Dei xxvij l. ij d.' In the next year (Bernard Robinson and William Michel being bursars) 'magistro Robinson ad reedificacionem domus Dei xlj l. xv s.'; and in 1592-3 (William Carus and John Harper being bursars) 'ad reedificacionem domus Dei xiiiij l. xv s. viij d.'

⁷ '3 Jun. pro poste in quo stat horologium solare v s. xj d. item 18 Jun. pro tingendo eodem xx d.'

garden.¹ In 1585 the Horn is substantially repaired,² and ten years later the eagle is mended and gilt at an expense of 3*s.* 6*d.*³

In 1584 the College had to defend its lands in Letcombe; in connexion with this two pairs of gloves are given to Sir Walter Mildmay.⁴ It is clear that this was also a period of reform and development. The church of Weston is purchased from John Neylor for £150,⁵ and lands are bought at Kidlington and Astalegh.⁶ The number of Fellows had increased by 1584 to ten, and though it was not possible to maintain this during the whole of the next few years, yet the upward tendency prevails, and there are twelve Fellows in 1591.⁷ The appointment in 1582 of a Greek Lecturer has been already referred to, and the disappearance in the same year of the salaries of the chantry priests on the foundations of Cherdon, Mylls, and others.⁸ In

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. William Davyes and Percevel Hodgeson from 1 July, 1581, to the same date, 1582, 'Fons novus' was 'effossus et constructus', and there was spent 'circa spheristerium in horto vjs. viij d.', a ball court or bowling green.

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. Stephen Coperthwaite and William Hilton from 7 July, 1584, to 7 July, 1585, there is paid 'pro reparacione particulae coronae quæ circumdatur operculum cornu xij d., item pro reparandis aliis partibus cornu xvij d.'

³ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Giles Robinson and Richard Crakenthorp from 7 July, 1594, to 7 July, 1595, there is paid 'pro emendacione et inauracione aquilæ iij s. vj d.'

⁴ The following entries in the Long Roll of 1583–4 probably have to do with this matter:—'Actiones in defensione terrarum de Letcombe. Attornato generali pro informatione adversus collegium ex decreto domini thesaurarij et juris à collegii confessione xl s., ii paribus chirothecarum datis domino Gualtero Mildmaye.' There is also mention of a 'supersedeas in inquisicione circa terras in comitate Berks ad collegium pertinentes'.

⁵ In the L. R. of 1596–7 there is 'Johanni Neylor solutum pro patronatu ecclesiae de Weston cl li.' This is South Weston in Oxfordshire, about two miles south of Tetsworth. The College parted with the patronage in the nineteenth century.

⁶ In the same Long Roll there is paid 'Jacobo Kidder pro tenemento cum uno yardland in Kidlington lxxvij li.', and 'Thomæ Silvester pro manorio vocato Astalegh Dcccxl li.'

⁷ The numbers are, 1584 ten, 1585 seven, 1586 five, 1587 six, then two Long Rolls are missing, 1590 eight, 1591 twelve.

⁸ See p. 199 and n. 1, p. 200.

1584 a Lecturer in Rhetoric appears for the first time,¹ and the Charden benefaction is applied to the payment of a catechist.²

In 1585 £8 is paid for letters patent for the new incorporation of the College, and £31 for the fees of the Chancellor, prolocutors, and other officials of Parliament 'pro senatus consulto'.³ In the following year £5 is paid for two new silver seals.⁴ The circumstances which brought about these payments seem to have originated in the anxiety caused in the minds of all holders of corporate property by the confiscation of the lands of the religious houses. The 'greedy wretches',⁵ as Wood calls them, who had fattened on the 'Abbey lands', cast longing eyes upon the Universities and Colleges. Henry VIII gave them no encouragement. He judged 'no land in England better bestowed than that which is given to our Universities'.⁶

Still inquiries were held and the Colleges were called upon to show by what title they held particular properties, and these inquiries were sometimes repeated.⁶ A prudent Head like Robinson would be aware of the inconvenience and expense caused by these inquiries; and his friends among the higher officials, even if they did not profit by the fees of office which the proceedings occasioned, would advise the College to take all possible securities against future disturbance. A royal charter

¹ In the Long Roll for 1583–4 Thomas Midleton, who is ninth fellow, receives xxxiiii s. iiiij d. as lect. rhet. He had been a servitor and lecturer in grammar in 1581–2, was registrar in 1584–5, and does not appear as a fellow after 1585–6.

² In the Long Roll for 1583–4 there is paid 'Magistro Morland (Anthony, fellow 1581–4) pro salario catechistæ ex dono Chirdon liij s. iiiij d.'

³ In Long Roll 1584–5 is 'expensa pro literis patentibus regine de collegio de novo incorporando viij li, pro feodis cancellarii, prolocutorum et aliorum officiariorum parlamenti pro senatus consulto xxxj li.'

⁴ In the Long Roll of Bernard Robinson and Richard Harrison from 7 July, 1585, to the same date 1586, 'pro duobus novis sigillis argenteis v li.' One of the seals was for general use, the other was the seal of the College as Warden of God's house, Southampton. See impressions of both seals on Pl. XXI, opposite p. 215.

⁵ Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, vol. ii, pt. i, p. 67.

⁶ See above, n. 2, p. 175, and n. 4, p. 213. The Calendars of Public Records quoted in the former place give several instances of such inquiries in the case also of other Colleges.

PLATE XXI



THE NEW SEALS OF THE COLLEGE, 1586

confirmed by act of parliament seemed to offer the greatest certainty of immunity, and these were the instruments which the College proceeded to obtain.¹

¹ The documents connected with the above transactions are in the College archives (Mores, pp. 31-3) :—(1) ‘Queens College book, i. e. the sign manual of the confirmation of the lands and liberties of the College by Q. Eliz. 26 regn.’ (2) To it is annexed the following script. ‘Whereas the College called commonly the Queens College in Oxford hath by K. Edw. 3 and Queen Philippa his wife given them to the maintenance of many scholars in their house as also to the maintenance of 8 poor folks in a poor-house called Gods house sundry priviledges and certain lands which since by sundry well disposed persons to learning have been increased and their donations enlarged and confirmed by certain charters and letters patent as well from your majesty as your noble progenitors, for that in the said several charters and donations diverse and not one certain name of the said College is vsed which heretofore hath and hereafter may breed question to the title of the lands wherewithall the College many hundred years hath been endowed and also disturbance to all their poor tenants. Now by this book your majesty to avoid all peril and questions that may grow of the diversity of names that College is called by, giveth it a new name under which your highness confirmeth unto them all such lands and priviledges only as of antient time, and now presently they be possessed of and none other, as also power to have two common seals (as of antient time they have had) one for the doing of all acts pertaining to the students and scholars of the College and the other for doing all acts pertaining to the said hospital by all which your majesty departeth from nothing but as their most sovereign patroness establisheth them better in that they have already

Ex^r Popham

he was attorney general.’

(3) A letter from Mr. Popham to Sir Francis Walsingham touching the said book dated 2 September, 1584. (4) The letters patent whereby Queen Elizabeth by a new name endows the College with all such lands and revenues as presently and at any time in and since the time of K. Edw. 3 they were possessed of, dated 22 Oct. 26 regn. (1584). (This is in the drawer of the press on the entrance side of the Muniment Room.) (5) Petition of Henry Robinson, clerk, B.D., provost, and the scholars of the Queen’s College that the said letters patent may be confirmed by parliament. (6) Exemplification of a return made upon a writ of certiorari directed to the clerk of the parliament requiring the tenor of an act (passed in the parliament which began 23 Nov. 27 regn.) intituled an act for the confirmation of her majesty’s letters patent granted to the Queen’s College in Oxford dated 3 Apr. 27 regn. (1585). (This is also in the same drawer.) This act (27 Eliz. c. 2) is printed from the original act preserved in the house of Lords by Shadwell, Enactments in Parliament, vol. i (O. H. S. lviii), pp. 201-5. (6) A letter from Henry Robinson, provost, to Mr. Fr. containing directions for engraving the College seal and a piece of plate given by the will of Tho. Clarkson, dat. 13 Apr. 1585. For Clarkson and his benefaction see note at the end of the chapter.

The following notices supply another element in College history. In 1585 one of the pueri is killed by an arrow, and on the 26th of September 13*d.* worth of wine is drunk in the Provost's chamber at the coroner's inquest.¹ In 1586 18*d.* is paid for the burial of Littlefere.² In 1598 10*d.* is paid 'pro tegendo sepulchro D. Airay', probably one of two Richard Airays who were B.A.s of the College at this date.³

Among those who entered the College during Robinson's Provostship, besides those who afterwards became Provosts, were Francis Holyoke or de sacra Quercu, the lexicographer ;⁴ Thomas Wilson, entered 1581, Chaplain 1585, Rector of St. George the Martyr, Canterbury, author of 'The Christian Dictionarie' which was dedicated to Bishop Henry Robinson and went into six editions between 1612 and 1655, and other works ;⁵ John Aglionby, Fellow 1591, Principal of Edmund Hall 1601, who is said by Wood to have had a considerable share in the authorised version of the New Testament, and who also took part in the divinity disputation before King James at Oxford in 1605 ;⁶ Aegeon Askew, Chaplain 1598, 'a person as well read in the

¹ In the 1585-6 Long Roll there is charged '26 Sept. pro vino in cubiculo prepositi cum de puero interfecto sagitta quærebat coronator xij*d.*'

² In the 1586-7 Long Roll is charged 'pro sepultura Littlefere xvij*d.*'. Thomas Lytlefayre, born in county Durham, plebeii filius, matriculated from Queen's College 18 June, 1585, aged 18. (Foster, Al. Ox., s. v.)

³ In the Long Roll of Thomas Todhunter and William Doding from 7 July, 1598, to 7 July, 1599. D. is for 'Domini', the proper title of a B.A. Both the Airays were of Westmorland, one matriculated 12 July, 1589, aged 17, and proceeded B.A. 27 January, 1594-5; the other matriculated 15 June, 1593, aged 21, and proceeded B.A. 4 February, 1596-7. The former was elected pauper puer or taberdar in 1594. The college is perhaps more likely to have paid for his burial than for the other's, though Littlefere as a native of Durham could hardly have been on the foundation.

⁴ There are lives of him and his only son Thomas (of Queen's College, B.A. 1636, M.A. 1639) in D. N. B.

⁵ His life is in D. N. B.

⁶ The reference to Wood is Athenæ, ii. 60, 61. Aglionby's life is also in D. N. B. See his pedigree in Cumb. and Westm. Transactions, N. S., xvii. 8, where, p. 7, he is said to have been chaplain to Queen Elizabeth and King James I, and to have been rector of Islip.

fathers, commentators and schoolmen as any man of his age in the University';¹ Richard Crakanthorpe, Grindal Scholar 1584, Taberdar 1586, Fellow 1590, author of the 'Introductio in Metaphysicam' and of the 'Logicae libri quinque', which were for some years the text-books on these subjects,² and of the 'Defensio Ecclesiae Anglicanae', described by Wood as 'the most exact piece of controversy since the Reformation';³ John Salkeld, perhaps the Catholic renegade and author;⁴ Bernard Robinson, who has already been referred to as the builder of God's house, whom Wood reports as having committed disorder in preaching at St. Mary's, 2 May, 1591. 'His sermon having been called in question by Dr. James, Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor, probably for being Calvinistical, he gave up a copy of his sermon to the Vice-Chancellor and was by him for a time suspended';⁵ William Hind or Hynde, Taberdar 1590, Fellow 1595, a devoted admirer of Rainolds, who published his 'Sermons on Obadiah' and 'Discovery of the Man of Sin', and 'the ringleader of the nonconformists during the time that Dr. Thomas Morton sate bishop of Chester';⁶ Robert Mandevil,

¹ The quotation is from Wood, *Athenæ*, i. 756. His life as 'Egeon' is in D. N. B.

² He was elected Grindall scholar 10 August, 1584, with John Harper, with whom he was elected 'pauper puer' 9 May, 1586, and fellow 1 July, 1590. His Metaphysic was published in 1619, and his Logic in 1622.

³ The quotation is from Wood, *Athenæ*, ii. 362. It was against Mark Antony de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato, who in 1616 had published 'Consilium Perfectionis' on leaving the church of Rome for that of England, and in 1622 'Consilium Reditus' on reverting to the church of Rome. The 'Defensio' was published in 1625, after Crakanthorp's death at Black Notley in 1624. There is a portrait of him in the College library. His life is in *Athenæ*, *ut sup.*, and in D. N. B.

⁴ The only evidence for Salkeld's connexion with Queen's is Wood (*Athenæ*, iii. 488), who says he 'journied through Oxon beyond the seas, but in what house he was entred unless in Qu. coll. I cannot tell'. The college has no entry of him. He is said to have been converted to Anglicanism by King James I. His life is in D. N. B.

⁵ Wood, *Annals*, II. i, p. 246. He was canon of Carlisle 1611-34. (Le Neve, iii. 254.)

⁶ Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, ii. 461. His life is in D. N. B.

afterwards of Edmund Hall and Vicar of Holme Cultram, a zealous and religious Puritan ;¹ Roger Mathew, author of the ‘Flight of Time’ and ‘Peter’s Net Let Down’ ;² Thomas Overbury, afterwards knighted, B.A. 1598, celebrated for his ability and misfortune, poisoned in the Tower 1613 ;³ a portrait of him, ascribed, to Cornelius Janssen by Wood and to Isaac Oliver in the ‘Dictionary of National Biography’, is in the Bodleian Picture Gallery ;⁴ and his younger brother Giles ; Giles Robinson, Fellow 1589, D.D. 1599, Archdeacon of Carlisle 1600 ; James Rowlandson, Fellow 1605, D.D. 1636, Canon of Windsor ; John Shaw, Taberdar 1582, B.A. 1584, Vicar of Woking, ‘had in esteem by many for his preaching and by some for his poetry’ ;⁵ George Benson, Grindal Scholar 1588, Fellow 1595, Senior Proctor 1601, Canon of Hereford 1603 ; Thomas Jackson, entered 1596, pupil of Crakanthorpe, President of Corpus 1631, ‘the ornament of the University in his time’ ;⁶ John Davies, matriculated 1585, knighted 1603, the eminent lawyer, poet, and writer, Attorney-General for Ireland 1606, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons 1613, author of *Orchestra*, a poem on Dancing, *Nosce Teipsum*, a poem on the immortality of the soul, a Treatise on the True Causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued, *Epigrams*, an abridgement of Coke’s reports, a translation of the Psalms and

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² Wood (*Fasti*, i. 285) mentions the former book. The latter I was told of by Mr. G. O. Bellewes.

³ His life is in D. N. B. Wood has a notice of him in *Hist. et. Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* (Latin edition) ii. 118.

⁴ Mrs. Poole (*Catalogue of Portraits* (O. H. S. lvii), p. 30) agrees with Wood. She gives a photograph of the picture opposite p. 33. Mr. Lee’s mistake (D. N. B., s.v.) seems to be due to the circumstance that an engraving of the picture in Harding’s *Biographical Mirror*, ii. 51, is said to be after Isaac Oliver. Overbury was only 14 when he matriculated, and only 17 when he proceeded B.A.

⁵ Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, ii. 354. Among other things he wrote *Bibliorum Summula*, an acrostic summary of the contents of the Bible in Latin verse, translated into English by Simon Wastell, for whom see below, p. 219 and n. 4 there. Shaw’s life is in D. N. B.

⁶ So Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, ii. 664. After nine months’ residence at Queen’s he was elected scholar of Corpus Christi College 24 March, 1596–7, of which he became president in 1630, and dean of Peterborough 1638–9.

other things, appointed Chief Justice 1626, but died suddenly before taking up the office; Thomas West, entered 1592, afterwards third Baron De la Warr and first Governor of Virginia, his name is commemorated in Delaware bay, river, and state; Lancelot Dawes, Taberdar 1601, Fellow 1605, Vicar of Barton, Rector of Asby, and Prebendary of Carlisle, a divine highly esteemed in the north of England;¹ Thomas Thompson, Tomson, or Tompson, Fellow 1599, 'a very noted preacher,' author of '*Antichrist arraigned, and other sermons*';² John Vicars, 'Rab-shakeh Vicars', author among other things of an extraordinary series of Parliamentary Chronicles to which he gave the names of '*God in the Mount*', '*Jehovah-Jireh*', '*God's Ark overtopping the waves*', and the '*Burning Bush not consumed*';³ Simon Wastell, B.A. 1585, a schoolmaster at Northampton, whose translation of John Shaw's *Bibliorum Summula* had some vogue in successive editions under the names of '*A True Christian's Daily Delight*', '*The Divine Art of Memory*', and '*Microbiblion*';⁴ Henry Wilkinson, B.A. 1585, to be distinguished from two others of the same name, his son '*Long Harry*', who was Margaret Professor of Divinity under the Commonwealth, and '*Dean Harry*', who was Principal of Magdalen Hall and one of the Visitors of the University. Our Henry and his son were both members of the Westminster Assembly; the father was elected Fellow of Merton in 1586, was Rector of Waddesdon, and published a Catechism and the '*Debt-Book*'.⁵ Sir Henry

¹ The lives of Davies, West, and Dawes are in D. N. B., and of Davies and Dawes also in Wood's *Athenæ*.

² Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, ii. 265. Thompson was at St. Thomas's church in Bristol, and afterwards at Montgomery.

³ It was John Goodwin whom Vicars had attacked who gave him this name. Hudibras mentions him (Part I, Canto 1, l. 646). His life is in D. N. B. and in the *Athenæ*.

⁴ See John Shaw above, n. 5, p. 218. Wastell's life is in D. N. B. and in the *Athenæ*.

⁵ His life is in Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 230, where his connexion with Queen's is not mentioned, nor in a notice of him in the life of his son '*Long Harry*' in D. N. B. He matriculated from Queen's College 2 March, 1581-2, aged 15, and proceeded B.A. from thence 27 October, 1585. (Foster, *Al. Ox.*, s.v.)

Wotton, the poet and diplomatist, matriculated from New College 1584, migrated to Queen's 1586, where while an undergraduate he wrote a play called 'Tancredo', and having supplicated for B.A. in 1588, left Oxford and England without determining. He was made Provost of Eton 1624, died 1639, aged 72. His portrait is in the Bodleian.¹

David Hechstetter, sixth son of Daniel, a German, who with Thomas Thurland was granted a warrant under which 300 Almains should be brought over to Cumberland to work the mines in the Lake district. David was born in England, entered College in 1594, being matriculated 28 June, proceeded B.A. 1596-7, M.A. 1600, elected Grindall Scholar 20 Dec. 1595, chaplain 21 Dec. 1598, fellow 17 Nov. 1601. He became vicar of Brough, and a son of his, Daniel, was M.A. of the College and rector of Bolton.²

But perhaps the history of the College was not affected during Robinson's Provostship by any circumstance more than by the migration of John Rainolds from Corpus Christi College.³ The tutor of Richard Hooker, the leader of the Puritan party in Oxford, after many disputes with President Cole he resigned his Fellowship at Corpus, where he had resided for twenty-three years, and moved to Queen's College in 1586, where he seems to have lived and taken part in the tuition till he was recalled to succeed

¹ Mrs. Poole (*Catalogue of Portraits* (O. H. S. lvii), p. 40), who omits mention of his migration to Queen's, says that at the time Wotton's portrait was presented to the University it was 'attributed to Alessandro Varotari'. Mr. Lee in D. N. B., s.v., makes Janssen the painter. See Pearsall Smith's *Life and Letters*, i. 5. He says (p. xvi) that the painter of the portrait is unknown. Wotton's life is in D. N. B. and *Athenae*.

² Three of these Hechstetters were members of the College, David, his son Daniel, and Jerome or Hieronymus, son of the original Daniel's eldest son Emanuel. Daniel became a taberdar in 1634, and Jerome a fellow in 1622. For this Daniel see Hearne (O. H. S. ii), i. 186, and for the whole family Collingwood's *Elizabethan Keswick* (Kendal, 1912), pp. 120-9. According to Mr. Collingwood Daniel was Master of Carlisle School before he became Rector of Bolton.

³ Rainolds matriculated from Merton, but was soon elected to a scholarship at Corpus, where his brothers Hierome, Edward, and William were already fellows.

Cole in the presidency of his own College in 1598. About the time of his migration he was recommended by Walsingham for a lectureship in Divinity, founded by him with a view to counteracting the activity of the English Jesuits.¹ It was while at Queen's that he was 'schooled' by Queen Elizabeth 'for his obstinate preciseness, willing him to follow her laws, and not run before them',² and it was while at Queen's that he was made Dean of Lincoln.³ It was after he had exchanged this preferment for the presidency of Corpus that he took a prominent position in the Hampton Court conference, and in the authorised translation of the Bible.⁴ His work in the latter was mainly on the Prophets and Lamentations. Of those among whom he distributed his books just before his death twenty-nine are Queen's men, including Barnabas and Christopher Potter, Lancelot Dawes, George Benson, and Thomas Sutton. Provost Airay preached his funeral sermon, and like Bishop Robinson and the College received a bequest of books. He was not soon forgotten. As late as 1616 twelve pence is paid 'investigantibus ruinas in cubiculo vocat. Dr. Reinoldes'.⁵

It was probably his connexion with Rainolds, whose pupil he seems to have been, which drew to the College Richard Field, one of James I's favourite divines, who after matriculating from Magdalen, and taking several degrees from Magdalen Hall, finally proceeded D.D. from Queen's in 1596.⁶ It was probably

¹ See Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. i. 226–8.

² *Ibid.*, p. 251.

³ He was elected 10 December, 1593, and installed 28 March, 1594. President Fowler (D. N. B., s.v.) states that his appointment to Lincoln was 'in order to promote' his election as President of Corpus in place of William Cole. Cole's collation to the deanery took place on 30 December, 1598, Rainolds having been elected to the presidency on the 11th of that month.

⁴ 'The company on which he was engaged was that for translating the Prophets.' (D. N. B., s.v.) See also Wood, *Annals*, II. i. 282, 283.

⁵ In the Long Roll of Messrs. George Holme and Daniel Ingall from 7 July, 1615, to 7 July, 1616.

⁶ Canon of Windsor 1604, Dean of Gloucester 1610. His disputation with Dr. Aglionby on the thesis 'An sancti et angeli cognoscunt cogitationes cordium' before James I at Oxford in 1605 was reported by Warden Brent of Merton to be

also the fame of Rainolds which attracted to the College the Protestant controversialist Richard Pilkington, who after proceeding M.A. at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was incorporated at Oxford and proceeded to his divinity degrees from the College. He is noted for his controversy with Anthony Champney, by whom he is called 'a minion of' Archbishop Abbot.¹ On Airay's death Abbot recommended Pilkington for election to the Provostship.²

The Provostship of Robinson is an epoch of importance to the historian of the College. Down to 1581 he has to rely mainly on the testimony of the College accounts, which have had a tendency to disappear at the most interesting periods. These are only occasionally supplemented by such documents surviving the lapse of centuries as imperfectly represent some of the more important passages in the life of the College, and by such evidence as the documents of the University or the narratives of

the best that ever was heard. His great work 'Of the Church' was published 1606. His life is in D. N. B. and the Athenæ.

¹ Pilkington's life is in D. N. B.

² Abbot's letter is inserted in Reg. H between pages 52 and 53. It runs as follows: 'After my harty commendations. I understand that it hath pleased almighty God to take vnto himselfe my good frende Mr Doctor Airey your late Provost. In the election which you are to make of one to succeed him in that place, I do not directly know what by the Statutes of your House you are tyed vnto to which I shall ever submitt myselfe. But if your Statutes will permitt it, I do hereby hartily pray you that you would make choice of Mr Doctor Pilkington, a man whom for his honesty, learning, and other abilities, I conceive fitt to succeed in the governement of your Society. And I make no doubt that his carriage will bee such among you as will approve my recommendation of him and give occasion vnto you to take much comfort in your election of so good a governour. And so nothing doubting of your readinesse and inclination vnto him in this behalfe I leave you to the Almighty and rest Your very loving frende G. Cant. Lambeth. October 12, 1616.' Provost Langbaine has headed the letter 'Archbp Abbot's Letter in behalf of Dr Pilkington directed to ye Fellows of Queen's Coll. Oxon.', and at the end has written, 'This recommendation as being expressly against the Statutes of the College was justly waived by the Society who elected Dr Barnaby Potter Provost. Yet in civility they thought fitt to returne a faire answer to the Archbp which they did by Mr Benson one of the company whom they sent with their letters to the Archbp Octob. 15th 1616.' For George Benson see above, p. 218, and below, p. 237.

contemporary history supply, on the few occasions when the relations of the College with the University or the external world give opportunity for its mention. From the beginning of Robinson's Provostship all this is changed. A continuous series of Registers now begins, and the Entrance Book supplies the names of those who have entered the College from that time.¹ In 1585 Midleton, one of the Fellows, is mentioned as registrar. The historian's business is now not so much laboriously to discover a few facts, as to select from a large number those which seem of most importance or interest.

In 1598 Robinson was removed from the sphere of his reforming activity and appointed Bishop of Carlisle.² An attempt was made by the Earl of Essex to secure for the Crown the disposal of the Provostship, but Robinson pointed out that he could hold it with the bishopric,³ and held on as Provost till 8 March, 1599, when he resigned, and Henry Airay was elected on the following day. Robinson found his diocese no bed of roses. His letters to Cecil disclose a terrible state of things, and after less than three years at Carlisle he begged for transference to another bishopric. He suffered also from poverty, complaining of being unable to maintain hospitality, or even to provide himself with a suitable robe in which to attend Parliament.⁴ He died 19 June, 1616, of the plague at Rose Castle, and was buried in Carlisle Cathedral, where his brother set up a monumental brass to his

¹ See Appendix A, p. 282.

² He was elected 27 May, 1598, confirmed 22 July, and consecrated the next day. The temporalities were restored to him 10 August. (Le Neve, iii. 242.)

³ In the College archives (Mores, p. 59) is '8 Oct. 1598 letter from T. Buckehurst chancellor to the bishop of Carlisle signifying the Queen's pleasure that the election of a provost in the room of Dr Robinson promoted to the see of Carlisle be respite till her Majesty be informed whether it belongs to her by prerogative or to the fellows to chuse a successor'. Mores adds these notes 'Carried for the Society who chose Mr. H. Airay 9 Mart. 1598-9, for the right of the Society in that case see the letters patent 2 Oct. 26 Eliz. (1584) & the act for confirm. of those letters patent 27 Eliz. 8 Mart. 1598 Hen. Robinson ep. Carl. preposituram suam resignavit'. Mr. F. O. White in his life of Robinson (Elizabethan Bishops, p. 386) quotes the letter from Robinson to Essex, 25 October, 1598, from the Cecil MSS. at Hatfield.

⁴ See F. O. White, Elizabethan Bishops, pp. 387-90.

memory similar to the one described above as existing in the College Chapel.¹ The College also observed his obsequies, as the following extracts from the Accounts show: '15 July 1615 pro celebrandis exsequiis reverendi patris Hen. Robinson ep. Carl. et quondam hujus Collegii prepositi £23 : 03 : 03', and 'item pro toga funebri et cucullo m̄ri Potter habentis orationem funebrem pro ep̄o Carl.'.² He did not forget the College at his death. We find among the payments, '19 Dec. 1616, pro vectura mapparum mantil & le plate quae rev. Ep. Carl. legavit Coll. 10s.'³ He gave also to the College £300 for the use of poor young men, lest they should be forced to leave the College after they had taken the degree of Master before they were elected Fellows.⁴ In 1618 £10 is paid 'Incidenti in aere cyprio monumentum epi Carl.' and 31s. 06d. 'pro variis picturis ejusdem monumenti'.⁵

¹ This brass, which is figured in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society, xiii. 150, seems to differ from the brass in the College only in the last words of the inscription, which at Carlisle after 'obdormienti' run 'Bernard' Robinsonus Frater ac Heres hoc qualecunque μνημειον amoris testimonium collocavit'. The letters A. H. on the sheep are not in the Carlisle brass, and the rays of the sun are not treated in exactly the same way. For Bernard Robinson, who was a fellow of the College, see p. 212 and n. 6 there.

² In L. R. for 1615-16.

³ In L. R. for 1616-17.

⁴ See Lib. Obit., pp. 23, 78. The plate was 'malluvium cum urceolo', a basin with a little pitcher. The clause of his will giving the £300 is transcribed on p. 926 of Reg. H. 'First I give and bequeath as a pledge of my thankful remembrance of my long continued maintenance in Queens College in Oxford the summe of 300^l wh^eI desire may be employed for the maintenance of those wh^e in the Statute are called pauperes pueri from the time that they shalbe presented M^{rs} of Art, to continue the two first yeares from their Regency, if in the meane while they be not elected Fellowes, or otherwise promoted. Provided alwaies that if they shall absent themselves in any one yeare, aboue the space of 2 moneths, or shall neglect to do their exercise in Diuinity, within the College, belonging to their places, then the College shall stand freed and discharged for giving maintenance to euery person so offending, without speciaall leauue of the Prouost for the time being, and upon such iust cause as shall be approued by the said Prouost and maior part of the Fellowes.' A note is added by Christopher Potter, who made the transcript. 'The farme at Dalton Percy purchased with this money in part.' The purchase of Dalton Percy cost £410, as appears from the 'Barganizacio Irrotulata' among the College archives. (Mores, p. 404.)

⁵ Some of the pictures were taken from the brass itself and present the engraving on the brass reversed.

Airay was confirmed in the Provostship by the Archbishop of York on the 14th of March, 1599. He had been a pupil of Bernard Gilpin at Houghton-le-Spring, and matriculated from St. Edmund Hall 29 March, 1580.¹ He was elected pauper puer 20 May, 1582, and appears in the Long Rolls as puer and one of the lecturers in dialectic in 1583. He retains his office and position till 1585, being then called lecturer in logic. He was elected Fellow 3 November, 1586, continuing one of the lecturers in dialectic. In 1589 he is magister puerorum and catechist, being also Treasurer the same year. He is made Grindall Fellow,² and receives 20*s.* under that head, in 1591. He is continued as magister puerorum in the next year, becomes Senior Fellow in 1594, and in that year proceeds Bachelor in Divinity. He is Treasurer again in 1595–6, Registrar 1597–8. He proceeded B.A. 19 June, 1583; M.A. 15 June, 1586; B.D. 16 December, 1594; D.D. 17 June, 1600. He bequeathed lands at Garsington to the College,³ and died 1616. 9 July, 1616, there is a payment in the Long Roll ‘pro probatione testamenti doctoris Airaye ad confir-

¹ In the College archives (*Mores*, p. 59) is ‘Confirmacio eleccionis magistri Henrici Airay sacre theologiae baccalaurei in preposituram vacantem per resignationem reverendi in Domino patris Henrici episcopi Carliolensis, data 14 Mart. 1598’. William Airay, Henry’s father, was Bernard Gilpin’s favourite servant.

² Archbishop Grindal gave ‘In Yearly Revenues to the Queen’s College in Oxford, for the maintenance of one Fellow and two Scholars to be chosen out of St. Bees School. Whereof to the Fellow above the allowance of a Fellowship in the College, Yearly 20*s.* To the two Scholars 06:13:04, The Residue to the College, viz. 20:0:0’. (Strype’s Life of Grindal, p. 288.) The bequest was of a rent-charge of £20 on property in the City of London, belonging to the Fishmongers’ Company, for which Grindal paid £400. The Company seems at one time to have wished to make over some land in the City of London in lieu of paying the rent-charge and the College to have refused. The rent-charge is still paid by the Company, less land-tax. Grindal’s executor, Joh. Scott, in 1620 added £100 to the endowment of the Grindall Scholars. There could have been no one educated at St. Bees ready for the fellowship when Airay was elected to it.

³ His obit (*Lib. Obit.*, 95–9) says the lands are in Baldon, and in his will he says he bought them from a man of Toot Baldon. The land, however, seems from the conveyance of it to John Long of Toot Baldon, from whom Airay bought it, to be ‘in Louches fee in Garsington’. (*Mores*, p. 141.) See also *Lib. Obit.*, p. 96.

mandas terras ab ipso erogatas 41*s.* 08*d.*', and 'pro celebrandis exequiis eiusdem £19 : 06 : 08'.¹

Building operations seem to have continued under Airay's rule. A 'Novum cubiculum' is said to have been built in the year ending 7 July, 1602. Mention is also made of a novum aedificium in 1607 and of various expenses connected with it in 1608.² In the following year there are 'expensae magnae circa novam structuram' and the internal repairs amount to £214 14*s.* 3*d.* In 1611 fourteen shillings is paid 'pro ligno ad conficienda sedilia in horto sociorum'. In 1612 twelve pence is paid 'operanti in cubiculo novi hospicij', and in the next year 3*s.* 8*d.* 'dealbanti cubiculum in novo hospitio', besides 4*d.* 'pro reparacione portae in le woodyeard', and 'expensa circa bibliothecam, carnarium et cellarium'.

In 1612 there is a payment of £34 : 04 : 00 'metienti terras', perhaps in connexion with some survey of the College property. Besides these we have the purchase or repair of a 'tuba' in 1605,³ a sum of £7 16*s.*, paid in 1606 by the College, to the Vice-Chancellor against the coming of the King, and £14 10*s.* for two pairs of gloves given to the Queen.⁴ References to burials and sickness occur as in Robinson's Provostship. In 1600 a payment is made 27

¹ In the Long Roll for 1616-17. Airay's will is printed in extenso in Lib. Obit., pp. 96-9. There is a portrait of Airay in the Common Room Gallery.

² See Long Rolls for 1601-2, 1606-7, 1607-8. The new cubicle seems to have been soon occupied, as in 1601-2 5*s.* is received from Mathison (Robert, matriculated 16 October, 1601, B.A. 6 June, 1605, M.A. 22 June, 1608), 'pro musæo (a study) in novo cubiculo'. The studies and cubicles in the new building seem to have been got into use in 1607-8. The building was probably to the north of the gateway in Queen's Lane.

³ In the Long Roll of John Sewell and John Warwicke from 7 July, 1604, to 7 July, 1605, 'pro tuba et vectura e Londinio et emendacione 28 *s.*', and payment is also made 'pro reparacione coronæ cornu in promptuario' (the buttery). In 1617 there is a further payment on July 7 'aurifabro emendantii coronam pro le horne 3*s.* : 04*d.*'.

⁴ In the Long Roll of Messrs. John Sewell and John Warwicke from 7 July, 1605, to 7 July, 1606, 'Deliberatum vicecancellario in adventum regis £7 : 16 ; pro 2 paribus chirothecarum datis reginae £14 : 10' ; another Anne, this time of Denmark.

PLATE XXII



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COLLEGE, 1578

April 'pro tegendo sepulturam m̄ri Bowman'¹ who had died before 2 April, and on 16 November 2s. 6d. 'pro tegendo sepulcro m̄ri Mitchell² & aequando pavimentum'. In 1608 6d. is paid 'operienti sepulchrum magistri Troutbeck'.³ In 1611 £3 'pauperi scholari Perkins⁴ gravissimo morbo laboranti', and in the same year 2 November 22d. 'emendanti lateres ad tumulum magistri Edmundson'.⁵ In 1617 50s. is allowed 'domino Hudson⁶ aegrotanti'. The first mention of anything like valuations occurs in 1612, 'allocat. m̄ro Burton⁷ pro supellectili in ejus cubiculo.'

¹ Robert, of Westmorland, matriculated 28 May, 1590, aged 19, B.A. 27 January, 1594–5, M.A. 4 July, 1598. He was elected 'pauper puer' 2 July, 1598, and fellow 31 March, 1599. Administration of his effects was granted in the Chancellor's Court 22 April, 1601.

² William, of Westmorland, matriculated 17 November, 1581, aged 20, B.A. 11 February, 1584–5, M.A. 4 July, 1588, B.D. 7 December, 1596; elected Grindal scholar 17 February, 1583–4, fellow 16 December, 1588. He was Camerarius 1591–2 and in 1593–4; magister puerorum 1594–5 and again in 1597–8; registrar 1595–6, Treasurer 1596–7. Administration of his effects was granted in the Chancellor's Court 22 November, 1599, and there is an Inventory of them in the University archives. His name is also spelt Mytchell, Michel and Michell.

³ Robert, of Cumberland, matriculated 29 October, 1591, aged 19, B.A. 15 July, 1595, M.A. 4 July, 1598. He was elected 'pauper puer' in 1593 and fellow in 1599, in both cases on the same day as Robert Bowman. He was Treasurer in 1603–4. His name is sometimes spelt with a w, and often with a final e. The beginning of James I's reign was marked by a vehement outbreak of plague in London, which lasted in Oxford from July, 1603, till the following February.

⁴ William, of Westmorland, matriculated 1 July, 1608, aged 18. He did not take a degree.

⁵ William, of Cumberland, matriculated 27 November, 1589, aged 23, B.A. 27 January, 1594–5, M.A. 4 July, 1598, B.D. 5 July, 1610. He was elected 'pauper puer' in 1593 and fellow in 1599 on the same day in each case as Bowman and Troutbeck. He was magister puerorum in 1599–1600, and Camerarius in 1602–3. Administration of his effects was granted in the Chancellor's Court 10 August, 1615. His tomb would seem to have been prepared some time before his death.

⁶ Thomas, of Cumberland, matriculated 17 January, 1611–12, aged 18, B.A. 7 November, 1615. He was elected 'pauper puer' 2 July, 1615. He seems to have died shortly after this illness, as administration of his effects was granted in the Chancellor's Court 2 October, 1618. There is an inventory of them in the University archives.

⁷ Thomas, of Cumberland, matriculated 2 March, 1591–2, aged 17, B.A.

On the resignation by Bustfilde, 26 February, 1600, of the Principalship, a quarrel arose as to the right of nominating and electing to the headship of Edmund Hall, whether it belonged to the Chancellor, or to the College, or to the Commoners of Edmund Hall. The College had determined to proceed to an election.¹ The Chancellor Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, wrote to the Vice-Chancellor, George Abbot, Master of University, raising the question, and enclosing a letter to him from Justice Walmesley excepting to the Composition made between the University and the College on the first of May in the first year of Queen Elizabeth.² The College obtained opinions of Civilians and Common Lawyers in favour of their right, and transmitted them to the Chancellor.³ The Chancellor wrote desiring the Vice-Chancellor to associate with himself Commissioners, to be nominated severally by the Chancellor, the College, and the Commoners of the Hall, to look into the matter.⁴ This Commission reported that the right of the Commoners to elect was ousted by the Composition between the University and the College, which had been five times acted upon, besides elections held sixty years ago by the College before

24 April, 1599, M.A. 30 June, 1602. He was elected 'pauper puer' 10 June, 1598, and on 30 June, 1602, was permitted by the College to incept in the faculty of arts and still keep his chambers and table as poor boy till the next election of fellows, which took place on 1 March, 1603-4, on which day he was elected fellow. He was Treasurer in 1606-7, and seems to have ceased being fellow in the following year. This would therefore seem to be the settlement of an old account. Perhaps he had to wait till a new tenant occupied his rooms. It is only recently that the College has acquired the furniture in the College rooms and charged rent for the rooms as furnished. For a long period the furniture in the rooms was valued on change of tenancy, and the new-comer paid the value as so determined to the outgoer.

¹ Wood, *Hist. and Antiq.*, p. 662. The documents are contained in the book of Acts of the University which begins 23 June, 1600. They are all transcribed in the College Register H, pp. 812-20.

² See p. 179 and notes 2, 3 there.

³ Reg. H, pp. 813-16.

⁴ The Chancellor nominated Dr. Reeves, Warden of New College, and Mr. Ralf Hutchinson, President of St. John's College; the Edmund Hall representatives were Dr. Baylye and Mr. Roger Porter, bachelor of Divinity. The transcripts do not give the names of the College Commissioners.

the Composition, but that the Chancellor had the right of admitting the College's nominee.¹ The Chancellor accepted the judgement of the Commission and desired the College to proceed promptly with the election.² Accordingly, on the 4th of April, 1601, the College elected John Aglionby, Doctor of Divinity and Fellow of the College, and on the same day he was admitted by the Vice-Chancellor above mentioned.³ The College on this occasion paid 40s. to Mr. Roderic Floide, Registrar, 'pro aula

¹ The operative part of the Commissioners' judgement is 'That Edmunde Hall is exempted from this choise of the commoners by a composition made in the first yeare of her Majestie giveing the right of election of a Principall there to the Prouost and fellowes of Queenes Colledge. And this manner of election of the saide College to the saide Hall hath bene continued since that time without interruption with five severall chaunges of Principals, while the right honorable the Earle of Lacester was our Chauncellor as appeareth by our authenticall recorde. We doe alsoe finde that before the Composition between the Chancellor and maisters on the one side and Queenes Colledge on the other that now three score yeares since the saide Queenes Colledge did elect the principall their: So that for ought that we can discover, in our opinion the power of election is in them'. (Reg. H, p. 817.)

² The Chancellor's letter to the Vice-Chancellor is as follows (Reg. H, p. 818):—'After my verie hartie commendations Whereas their hath bene difference and question whether the right of election of the Principall of Edmunde Hall in Oxford apperteined unto me as Chancellor of the Universitie, or to the Provost and fellowes of Queenes Colledge there, or else to the scholars of the said Hall. Forsomuch as by the certificate of your self and other sixe grave and learned men of that Universitie unto whom I recomended the due examination and hearing of the same cause, it seemeth that the right of the saide election appertaineth to the saide Prouost and fellowes of Queenes Colledge: And understanding it is behovfull for the good governemente of the Schollars of the saide Hall that a spedie election of a Principall thereof be made. Theis are to pray you to signifie vnto the said Prouost and fellowes that they may now proceede theirin. And upon their election of one that you shall thinke to be fitt to supplie that place that you give allowance and approbation to him that shalbe soe elected. Whereof assuring my selfe you will haue especiall consideration doe wishe you harte well, at the Court this thirde of April 1601.'

³ 'Lite demum in modum supra dictum finita, Anno Domini 1601 4^o die Aprilis Præpositus et Scholares Collegii Reginæ in Academia de Oxoñ vnanimi consensu nominarunt et elegerunt ad principalitatem aulæ Edmundi tunc vacantem et ad suam nominationem electionem et præsentationem iure spectantem venerabilem virum Johannem Aglionby sacrae Theologiæ professorem, dictique Collegii socium eundemque per procuratorem siue syndicum venerabili viro Doctori Abbott Vicecancellario præsentarunt.' (Reg. H, p. 818.)

Edmundi', and also 18*d.* for a horse to fetch Mr. Provost to the election.¹

Subsequently, on the 7th of February, 1610, Mr. Barnabas Potter was elected Principal by the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College.² This election was not effectual, however, because the said Mr. Barnabas Potter resigned his right, title and interest in the same election into the hands of Richard (Bancroft), Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of the said University, and the College proceeded to a new election and elected John Rawlinson, D.D., on the 1st of May, 1610.³ Rawlinson does not seem to have ever been a member of the College. He had been a fellow of St. John's College. How he came to be elected Principal does not appear. He may have made some bargain with his predecessor. But it was some time before the trouble really subsided, for in 1614 we find the College recompensing magister French 'pro conscribenda compositione facta inter Academiam & Collegium de electione principalis aulae Edmundi'.⁴ Again, in 1626 the Earl of Pembroke as Chancellor confirmed the

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Dr. Agleonby and Thomas Todhunter from 7 July, 1600, to 7 July, 1601, was paid :—‘6 Apr. magistro Roderico Floide registrario pro aula Edmundi 40*s.*, 9 Apr. pro equo ad accersendum magistrum prepositum pro eleccione principalis 18*d.*’

² ‘Septimo die mensis Februarii Anno Domini 1609 iuxta computum ecclesiae Anglicanæ Magister Barnabas Potter per Præpositum et socios Collegii Reginæ in Universitate Oxoniensi electus fuit in Principalem aulæ Edmundi.’ (Reg. H, p. 821.) See Clark’s Reg. Univ. Oxf. ii. 1 (O. H. S. x), p. 290.

³ ‘Sed dicta electio effectum non obtinuit quia postea dictus Magister Barnabas Potter jus titulum et interesse suum in dicta electione in manus Reverendissimi in Christo ac Domini Domini Richardi providentia divina Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis totius Angliæ Primatis et Metropolitani Almae Universitatis Oxoniensis Cancellarii dimisit et resignavit, et ad novam electionem alterius Principalis processum fuit per Præpositum et scholares dicti Collegii, et elegerunt Venerabilem virum Jo. Rawlinson sacræ Theologiæ Professorem primo Maii Anno Domini 1610.’ (Reg. H, p. 821.)

⁴ In the Long Roll of Messrs. William Richardson and Simon Birkbeke from 7 July, 1614, to 7 July, 1615, is paid ‘18 Dec. magistro French pro conscribenda compositione inter Academiam et collegium de eleccione principalis aule Edmundi 3*s.*’ Thomas French matriculated 1580, B.A. 1583, M.A. 1588, was first of Edmund Hall, then of Magdalen College, and finally fellow of Merton College. He was registrar of the University from 1608 to 1629.

right of the College by a letter (12 April) addressed to the Vice-Chancellor,¹ for recording which the College paid 5s. ‘*Registro French pro litteris cancellarii ad confirmandum jus nostrum in eligendo Principalem aulae Edmundi*.’² Even as late as 1636 mention is made of ‘*de Aulae Edmundi patronatu lis*’. This is probably in connexion with the promulgation of the Laudian Statutes, which are signed by the Provost ‘*salvo jure Collegii predicti ad aulam Si Edmundi*’. In the same document Adam Airay signs as ‘*Divi Edmundi Principalis*'.³

As a writer Airay's reputation rests on his Lectures on the Epistle to the Philippians,⁴ which were delivered in the Church of St. Peter in the East, and published after his death by Christopher Potter, who was afterwards himself Provost of the College. In these lectures he appears as the champion of the evangelical Calvinism which was at this time the prevalent form of Christian teaching. His Calvinism brought him into conflict with the opposite party. In 1602 he got into difficulties with Howson, the then Vice-Chancellor, who thought that Airay had ‘had an aim at him’ in a sermon he had preached at St. Mary's, pressing the observance of a Statute recently made by the University, prohibiting the granting of dispensations of times and exercises required of those who had taken certain degrees.⁵

¹ This letter, transcribed in Reg. H, p. 820, is in the handwriting of Christopher Potter.

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. John Langhorne and Thomas Sanderson from 7 July, 1625, to 7 July, 1626, there is paid ‘*2 Maij Registro French pro litteris cancellarii ad confirmandum jus nostrum in eligendo principalem aule Edmundi 5 s.*’ At the end of Potter's copy in Reg. H he adds ‘*Hæ litteræ registrantur in libro de Actis Convocationis fol. 121, pag. 2º termino Paschatis 1626 anno Regis Caroli 2º Doctore Prideaux Vicecancellario Magistris Sidenham et Prideaux Procuratoribus, Teste Thoma French notario publico et Registrario Vniversitatis*’.

³ See the facsimile prefixed as a frontispiece to Griffiths and Shadwell's edition of the Laudian Statutes.

⁴ London, 1618, 4º. ‘A spirited example of his preaching in the church, of his fiery denunciation of popery, and of his unmistakable enunciation of that evangelical Calvinism, which Oxford, in common with all England, then prized.’ (D. N. B., s.v.)

⁵ John Howson, Canon of Christ Church, was Vice-Chancellor in 1602. He was afterwards Bishop of Oxford and of Durham. For this matter see Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. i. 271–8.

Mr. Robert Troutbeck of Queen's College also took the Calvinistic side, and supported what John Sprint of Christ Church had maintained in a sermon which he refused to deliver to the Vice-Chancellor, and was by him accordingly imprisoned. Sprint and Troutbeck were required by Commissioners appointed by the Crown to submit formally in Convocation. The forms for each are set forth in Wood's Annals under the year 1602. Airay seems to have escaped a submission.¹

Soon after his accession to the throne of England, King James wished the anniversary of his deliverance from the Gowrie plot, 5 August, 1600, to be kept as a festival, and a sermon and divine offices on every Tuesday in the year.² Dr. Henry Airay of Queen's College and others of the Calvinian party, according to Wood, settled this preaching first at All Saints', then at St. Mary's, the Colleges to preach in their turns. Sir Henry Savile, who was 'altogether against such innovations', got Merton exempted.³ They continued till 1662, except between the beginning of the war and the surrender of Oxford in 1646.⁴

The accession of James restored to the College the opportunity of securing a patroness, there having now been no queen-consort since the death of Henry VIII's last queen.⁵ The journey of the Provost to Court cost him 48*s.* 5*d.*, besides 42*s.* 4*d.* paid to Mr. Rainey for a Bible which the Provost took with him to

¹ Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i. 272, 273. For Troutbeck see above, n. 3, p. 227.

² Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i. 283.

³ 'Dr Hen. Airay of Queen's College, and others of the Calvinian party, who were more for preaching than prayers, settled this Tuesday's preaching, first at All Saints, then at St. Mary's Church, and the Vice-Chancellor (probably George Abbot, Master of University, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; possibly John Williams, Principal of Jesus) being then one of their party, found means with the help of his brethren to have the said Sermons preached by the Colleges in their respective turns; but Sir Henry Savile, of Merton College, took such order that his House should be excepted, he being altogether against such innovations.' (Wood, l. c., pp. 283-4.)

⁴ 'These Lectures continued till the beginning of the late war, and then they were intermitted, but after Oxford Garrison was surrendered to the Parliament forces an. 1646, then were they revived and so continued till two years after the Restauration of King Charles the Second, and no longer.' (Wood, l. c., p. 284.)

⁵ See p. 25 and n. 5 there.

present to the Queen.¹ The form of petition used on this occasion, drawn up by Airay, is still extant, and seems to have been used again on the accession of Charles I to obtain from his wife 'the honour of her most gracious Patronage'.²

In 1606 Airay was instituted to the rectory of Charlton-on-Otmoor. One of his objects in undertaking this charge was to free the living from a lease granted by an earlier rector of the

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Robert Trowtbecke and David Hechstetter from 7 July, 1603, to 7 July, 1604, is paid 'Magistro Rainey pro biblio dato reginæ 42s 04d', and '3 Aug. magistro preposito proficiscenti ad solicitandum dominam reginam pro patronatu collegii 48 s. 05 d.' For Rainey see ii. 275, n. 9.

² 'The Colleges Petition to Queen Anne drawn by Dr. Airay. The humble Supplication of the Provost and Scholars of the Queens College in the University of Oxford—humbly sheweth That whereas Robert Eglesfield Chaplain unto Q. Philippa wife to K. Edward 3rd of famous memorie hath founded the same College in the University of Oxford as for the advancemt of learning and religion generally, so specially for the good and virtuous education of his poor Countrymen born in the north parts in the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland: And hath commended the same unto the Gracious Patronage of the Queens of England in Succession for ever, and named it the Queens College in Oxon, as for the Honour thereof so for the Hope wh^e He had, both y^t Queen Philippa wd then supply his Wants for the furtherance of such a godly work, and y^t the Queens of England in all succeeding times wd be Patrons and nursing Mothers thereunto. And further lest by any negligence in the College his Hopes sh^d be frustrated, he hath bound all Provosts in succession there, upon their Oaths to labour with the Queens of England in all succeeding times for the good and advancement of the College accordingly as several occasions are offered. And whereas it hath pleased the Lord so to bless his hopes, and to work in the hearts of the Queens of England of blessed memorie, that the then Queen Philippa procured from the King the third part of the whole maintenance whereby the Students of y^t College are now relieved. And since our late Queen Elizabeth in supply of some defectiveness espied in the foundation or incorporation thereof did by Letters patents and by Act of Parliament thereupon rectify and more sufficiently incorporate and found the same: It may therefore please your Majesty to vouchsafe the honour of your most gracious Patronage unto the said College wh^e is the only Help of maintenance for Study unto those two poor Counties bordering upon Scotland. Wherein as we hope your Majesty shall do an acceptable service unto God, so your Majesty shall encrease the bond, wherein already we are bound to pour out our prayers continually for your Majesty unto the Lord.' (Reg. H, p. 64.) In the transcript Anne has been scratched out and Mary (= Henrietta Maria) written over, the form having probably served a second time in a similar application to Charles I's consort.

tithes of the living to a lay impropriator.¹ Airay's suit is described in an Apology published by Christopher Potter in 1621, and was successful.² In 1609 £100 was paid to him 'ad levandos sumptus' occasioned by the suit, and in 1613 and the two following years the College made payments of £50 to the Provost 'in causa Charleton'.

Airay was Vice-Chancellor in 1606, entering on his office on the 17th of July.³ In the October of his Vice-Chancellorship Airay called Laud, then B.D. of St. John's College, into question for delivering in a sermon at St. Mary's divers passages savouring of popery.⁴ Dr. Paddie of St. John's interceded with the Chancellor, the Earl of Dorset, on Laud's behalf; and a letter from Dorset to Airay is printed by Wood.⁵ Laud seems to have similarly misbehaved in 1614 and 1615, and was then brought to book by R. Abbot, Regius Professor of Divinity, a brother of the Archbishop of Canterbury.⁶ Wood seems to select 1616, the year of Airay's death, as the beginning of the suppressing of that reputation which Calvin and his writings had attained to in the University, charged afterwards by the Puritan faction as one of those many innovations introduced by Dr. Laud and others of the Prelatical party to subvert religion.⁷

¹ In the College archives (*Mores*, p. 130) is :—‘Presentacio Henrici Airay clericci in theologia doctoris ad rectoriam ecclesie de Charleton vacantem per resignacionem Gulielmi Harper 14 Mart. 1606’; and also (p. 53) :—‘23 Apr. 1606, Henricus Airay clericus sacre theologie doctor ad rectoriam de Charleton super Otmore presentatus articulis 1562 publicatis subscriptis coram Anthonio Blencow clero doctore episcopi Oxoniensis vicario generali’.

² The suit is described (D. N. B., s.v.) as ‘most unselfish on the new rector's part, and successful, to the permanent benefit of those who came after him’. There is an annotated copy of Potter's pamphlet in the British Museum. Its full title is *The Iust and Necessary Apologie of Henrie Airay the late reverend Provost of Queenes Colledge in Oxford Touching his suite in Law for the Rectorie of Charleton, London Printed MDCXXI*. The Preface, which is addressed to The Christian Reader, is signed C. P.

³ Wood, *Fasti*, i. 316.

⁴ Wood, *Annals*, II. i. 288, ‘Many were the censures then passed upon him, as a busy and pragmatical person, and much upon that account did he at present suffer.’

⁵ Ib., p. 289.

⁶ Ib., p. 321.

⁷ Ib., p. 324.

Among those who entered the College during Airay's Provostship, besides those who afterwards became Provosts, were : Adam Airay, Fellow 1613, Principal of Edmund Hall 1631 ;¹ Simon Birkbeck, Grindal Scholar 1602, Fellow 1610, author of 'The Protestant's Evidence', a book 'valued by Selden' ;² Thomas Sutton, Fellow 1611, noted for his 'forward zeal in preaching against the papists' and founder of the school at Bampton in Westmorland ;³ Thomas Vicars, Fellow 1616, author of an 'Introduction to Rhetoric', son-in-law of Carleton, Bishop of Chichester, who gave him a prebend ;⁴ Adam Wilson, D.D. 1614, Chaplain to the Master of the Rolls and Canon of Lincoln ;⁵ Edmund Wingate, B.A. 1614, who taught English to Queen Henrietta Maria. His 'Arithmetic made Easy' went through sixteen editions before 1760, and his 'Exact Abridgment of all the statutes in power' through twelve before 1708. He published many other mathematical and legal books.⁶ Aaron Wilson, M.A. 1615, Chaplain to Charles I, Archdeacon of Exeter and Vicar of Plymouth.⁷ John Bankes, entered 1605, successively Attorney-General and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas ; he exceeded 'Bacon in eloquence, Chancellor Ellesmere in judgment, and William Noy in law' ; he founded the family of Corfe Castle, which his wife Mary Hawtrey defended in two sieges.⁸ He is buried in

¹ For Adam Airay's election see below, p. 253 and n. 1 there. He succeeded the Provost as Rector of Charlton-on-Otmoor.

² So Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 421. He was benefactor to the Library ; see ii. 269.

³ Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, ii. 338, 339, and D.N.B., s.v. His head is engraved on a sheet called *The Christian's Jewel*, with passages from his sermons. For the school see M. E. Noble's *History of Bampton*, ch. v, pp. 93–119.

⁴ Wood, l.c., ii. 443 ; D.N.B., s.v.

⁵ He was collated to the prebend of Welton Brinkhall in the cathedral of Lincoln, 3 April, 1624. (Le Neve, ii. 230.)

⁶ Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 423–7 ; D.N.B., s.v.

⁷ He was installed archdeacon of Exeter 16 January, 1633–4, and became prebendary 16 July, 1634. He died in 1643. (Le Neve, i. 395, 423.)

⁸ The quotation is made by G. V. Benson (D.N.B., s.v.) from 'one of Lord Wentworth's correspondents'. He left College without a degree, but was made D.C.L. 31 January, 1642–3, when the court was at Oxford. (Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 44.) He died in the following year in Oxford, and is buried in Christ Church. His epitaph is in Wood, *Colleges and Halls*, ed. Gutch, p. 486.

Christ Church Cathedral. Gerard Lowther, fourth son of Sir Richard the lord warden of the western marches, entered 1605, was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland 1634. Thomas Midleton or Myddelton, entered 1605, of Chirk Castle, one of the most successful of the parliamentarian generals.¹ Robert Nicholas, entered 1609, Baron of the Exchequer 1654, one of the managers of Laud's impeachment.² The more celebrated Edward Nicholas, entered 1610, Secretary of State to Charles I and II. His Latin verses and orations, when at Queen's, his sermon notes and other occasional papers are among the State Papers with letters from a sister promising stockings and asking sympathy for toothache and the mumps.³ His life belongs to the history of England. When with the King in Oxford he lived principally at Pembroke College.⁴ William Tipping, B.A. 1617, called 'Eternity Tipping' from his 'Discourse of Eternity', one of the Parliamentary Visitors of the University 1647, M.A. 1648; bequeathed an annuity for a Good Friday sermon to be preached in All Saints' Church, Oxford.⁵ Charles Robson, Fellow 1620, the first Chaplain to the Levant Company at Aleppo, author of 'Newes from Aleppo'. He was a rackety person and deprived of his Fellowship 1631. He died Vicar of Holm Cultram 1638.⁶ Richard Byfield, M.A. 1622, one of the Assembly of Divines and 'a great covenanter',⁷

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² His life is in D. N. B., and a fierce criticism of him in Laud's life in Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 129, 130.

³ In the Calendars of State Papers (Domestic) James I, vol. lxxi, are, p. 164; 1612. 74. Susan Nicholas to her brother Edward Nicholas at Oxford. Has sent him accounts and will send socks and books. Hopes he will come home this Whitsuntide. 75. The same to the same at Oxford. Could not write before, having the toothache and the mumps. 77-84. Latin verses and orations, written by Edward Nicholas at College, most of them in letters addressed to his father. Eight papers.

⁴ 'Pembroke College was his own head quarters.' W. A. Shaw, in D. N. B., s. v.

⁵ Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 243, 244, and D. N. B., s. v.

⁶ His life is in D. N. B. Wood (*Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 452) is wrong in identifying him with a canon of Salisbury of the same name.

⁷ So Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 669. His life is in D. N. B.

Rector of Long Ditton, ejected for nonconformity 1662. John Maynard, B.A. 1620, as grand compounder, but dispensed from wearing the purple habit,¹ M.A. from Magdalen Hall 1622, Rector of Mayfield, one of the Assembly of Divines, ejected 1662.

George Benson was Senior Proctor in 1601. Anthony Richardson was Senior Proctor 1613, entering on his office 14 April; Daniel Ingall was Senior Proctor in 1618, entering on his office 15 April.

In the Long Vacation of 1612 an exact account of the whole number of Scholars and Students was taken. Queen's had a Provost, 13 Fellows, 2 Chaplains, 2 clerks, 12 Taberdars and Grindal Scholars (*Talbolistae et Grindalistae*), 11 Poor Boys, 194 Commoners, 24 Batellers, and 8 Famuli, making a total of 267. This was the largest total of any College; next came Magdalen with 246, Christ Church with 240, Brasenose with 227, and Exeter with 206. No other College had as many as 150. Edmund Hall reckoned a Principal, 34 Commoners, and 12 Batellers and servi. Magdalen Hall, then the largest hall, had a total of 161.²

The following extract from the College accounts probably refers to some person favoured by the Court: ‘Rob. Murraeo, Scoto, petitionem relinquenti pro admissione in societatem hujus collegii, ne in iniquam pecuniarum erogationem traheretur collegium, datae £20.’ Wood tells us that in 1613 ‘studied in the University Robert Murray a Scot . . . perhaps the same with Sir Rob. Murray

¹ ‘7 Feb. 1619–20, John Maynard, Queen’s,’ is dispensed though a compounder to use the ordinary B.A. dress, because ‘he thinks it unfit to be at all times “adornatus purpureali habitu”’. ‘On the morning of the presentation the grand-compounder was attired in a red gown (*habitus coccineus*); the whole college escorted him to the Congregation-house; and a trumpet was blown before him on the way.’ (A. Clark, *Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i* (O. H. S. x), pp. 64, 65.) Maynard’s life is in D. N. B.

² Gutch’s *Collectanea Curiosa*, i. 198. In the Table of Contents, p. vii, he says it comes from the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian, vol. 338, and that it is ‘Probably a Transcript of Mr. T. Hearne’s: and taken from Twyne’s collections having this mark λ , f. 514–15’. For this MS. of Twyne see Andrew Clark, *Wood’s Life and Times*, iv (O. H. S. xxx), p. 214. See also Additional Note.

who was afterwards president of the Royal Society'. He does not appear to have studied at Queen's.¹

The chief Benefactor during these two Provostships besides the Provosts was Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury (ob. 1583), the founder of St. Bees School. He gave lands worth £20 per annum for the maintenance of one Fellow and two Scholars to be taken out of the said School, and bequeathed books, plate, and £10 to buy chains for the books.² In 1582 the Provost visits the Archbishop of Canterbury 'cum convenisset archiepiscopus de libris donandis collegio', and the visit cost the College £3 6s. 8d.³ Two Grindal Scholars first appear in 1584,⁴ and in 1590 Mr. Airaye receives 20s. as Grindal Fellow.⁵ In 1596 the College paid 13s. 4d. for a picture of the 'rev. D. Grindall archiep. Cant.'⁶ Grindal also bequeathed to the College some silver plates (patellis) and ten pounds.⁷

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. William Cape and George Benson from 7 July, 1613, to 7 July, 1614. There were also 'expensæ plures in eodem negotio'. In the College archives (Mores, p. 59) are:—(1) A letter from his majesty (King James I) in behalf of Robert Murray, student at Queen's College, that he may be admitted to a fellowship now void.—5 Jan. regn. 11 (1608). (2) The College answer—that Mr. Murray is not by the statutes eligible, the founder's fellowships and the Grindalian fellowship being confined to the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. The reference to Wood is *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 355. Wood says he would speak of him at large elsewhere if he were the president of the Royal Society, and as he does not probably find that he was not.

² Grindal was a native of Hensingham in St. Bees parish and fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. His will is in his life by Strype, Appendix, pp. 103–7. There is a full life of him in Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, i. 470–81, and in D. N. B. See also above, pp. 210, 211, and n. 3, p. 211.

³ In the Long Roll of Messrs. William Davyes and Perceval Hodgeson from 7 July, 1581, to the same date in 1582.

⁴ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Stephen Coperthwatt and William Hilton from 7 July, 1583, to 7 July, 1584, is paid 'duobus scholaribus Edmundi Grindall archiepiscopi Cantuariensis pro uno termino et tribus hebdomadis xls. x d.' 'Henricus Lund et Guilielmus Mitchell' elected Grindall Scholars 17 February, 1583–4. (Reg. H, p. 33.)

⁵ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Henry Airay and Reginald Salkeld from 7 July, 1589, to 7 July, 1590.

⁶ This is perhaps the picture now at St. Bees School.

⁷ In the Long Roll of 1583–4 mention is made of '9 Sept. acquietancia pro patellis argenteis et libris decem legatis ab archiepiscopo Cantuariensi'. Grindal had died on the previous sixth of July. See n. 3, p. 211.

NOTES

RICHARD HAYDOCK.

Haydock was a fellow of New College and physician at Salisbury. He translated the first five books of the 'Trattato dell' Arte de la Pittura di Gio. Paolo Lomazzo, Milan, 1585, 4o', with the title 'A Tracte containing the Arts of curious Paintinge Caruinge and Building written first in Italian by Jo. Paul Lomatius painter of Milan, and Englished by R. H. Student in Physic', with portraits on the title-page of Lomazzo and himself. In the dedication to Bodley, dated 24 August, 1598, he says, 'many my spare howers of recreation haue bin occupied in the sweete Contemplation and delightful Practise of the more curious kinds of Painting, Carving, and Building'. The book, a small folio, is enriched with an engraved title and some other 'Types and Pictures' executed by himself, which he claims in the address to the Reader to be 'more then could be expected from the unexperienced hand of a student', and apologises for doing them himself because 'Pictures cut in copper beare an higher rate of charge then in probabilitie a professed schollar can undertake'. Besides the title and illustrations of this book we have of Haydock's work certainly a monument in Tingewick Church, Bucks., to Erasmus Wilson, rector, figured in Lipscomb's History of Buckinghamshire, vol. iii, opposite p. 124, which has many of the characteristics of the two Queen's brasses and is described in Lysons's Magna Britannia, vol. i, p. 649, as 'a curious brass plate' 'neatly engraved'. Wilson 'is represented with uplifted hands, in the attitude of prayer, and habited in a gown. On each side of him is a pillar, on which hang astronomical, musical, and geometrical instruments, painting utensils, various books, &c. On the top of one of the pillars is a globe, on the other an owl. There are various other devices, as a sun and rainbow, &c., and several texts of scripture.' 'At the corner is the name of R. Haydocke, who, if he wrote the epitaph, was a much better artist than poet'. The date of Wilson's death is 1608. Haydock is also most likely the 'composer' of the monument to Thomas Hopper on the east wall of the south arm of the ante-chapel of New College. This is a curious brass, Mr. Salter says, about sixteen inches square, consisting of a slightly convex plate with a jocose inscription to Hopper, flanked by columns on which are inscribed rolls and other small devices, with two figures upon an architrave supporting a shield on which is a mullet. Mr. Salter, who kindly examined the brass for me, calls the mullet a pentagram. His wife Agnes 'posuit' the monument and 'vitam depositus' while it was being made, 'R. H. ejusdem facultatis (Hopper was a medical man) et Collegii socius composuit', which may either mean that he composed the inscription or that he put together the monument. The date is 1623, and so it would be the latest of Haydock's engravings. There was also a brass plate fastened to the west wall of the cloister of the same College in memory of John Halswell, who is said to have been buried and commemorated by 'R. H. consanguineus'. If this were not a Halswell, it might have been Haydock, as the verses are in his style. Wood (Colleges and Halls, ed. Gutch) gives the inscription on pp. 220, 221, and states,

p. 232, that with others '(especially those engraven on brass plates) it was sacrilegiously conveyed away, when the King's ammunition was' stored there 'an. 1643 and after'. He gives only the inscription and a note of the arms, so we cannot judge whether in other respects it resembled Haydock's work. Haydock's life is in D. N. B. and in Wood's *Athenae* (ed. Bliss), i. 678, but the former contains no reference to his skill as an engraver.

THOMAS CLARKSON AND HIS BENEFACtIONS.

Thomas Clarkson, whose piece of plate was engraved at the same time as the new college seals (above, n. 4, p. 214), matriculated 19 January, 1581-2, as Thomas Clackson, Londinensis, pleb. fil. an. 20. Foster (Al. Ox.) gives his name as Clarkston, and Andrew Clark, who says (erroneously) the Register has Clackston, gives his name as Clarkston. The Keeper of the Archives has kindly determined the way the name is spelt in the University Register. The College Register (H, p. 34) gives the name twice as Clarson, and it is so given in the printed slip pasted in the edition of Xenophon he gave to the College. In the eighteenth century there were three Thomas Clarksons members of the College in successive generations, who may have been relatives.

The College Register (H, p. 34) records: *Eodem anno (1585) Thomas Clarson scholaris eiusdem Collegij testamento suo Collegio dedit unum argenteum poculum cum operculo quinque minarum, et Bibliothece quatuor Libros viz. Historiam Titi Livij, Couperi Thesaurum, zenophontem et onizolum.* In a list of gifts to the College on p. 9 of the same register '*Mr. Thomas Clarson sometimes student here gave a silver pot with an handle and cover 5 pds Price A. D. 1585*'. The pot is clearly that for which Robinson ordered the inscription to be engraved. The books are:—

1. The College has several early editions of Livy, but the earliest were purchased with Robert Mason's money, and the Aldine edition does not seem to have been in the possession of the College very long. The one which is most likely to have been Clarkson's gift is a large folio of 1578 with woodcuts (*artificiosis picturis*) in the text printed at Frankfort-on-the-Main by Sigismund and John Feyerabendt. Ebert (Bibliogr. Dict. Oxf. 1837), p. 950, says it was a reprint of a 1568 edition, and that the editor was probably Jo. Grelius.

2. Couperi Thesaurus is *Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ opera et industria Thomæ Cooperi Magdalenensis Impressum Londini 1578.* A Latin-English Dictionary with the English in Gothic type followed by a *Dictionarium Historicum* of proper names. A large folio, of which there is a copy in the College Library, but not distinguished as Clarkson's gift, like the Xenophon. Cooper was Master of Magdalen College School 1549-58, and successively bishop of Lincoln and Winchester. The Thesaurus was published in 1565, and is to be distinguished from an edition of Sir Thomas Elyot's Latin Dictionary which Cooper published in 1548. The Thesaurus commended him to the favour of Queen Elizabeth.

3. The edition of Xenophon, '*Zenophontem*', given to the College by Clarkson is still in the Library. It is indicated by a printed slip pasted to the top of the title-page '*Liber Collegij Reginæ ex dono Thomæ Clarsoni (sic) Communarii*

eiudem Collegii'. It is ΧΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ τὰ σωζόμενα βιβλία, second edition of Stephens's edition, with his Annotations. The imprint is Anno M. D. LXXXI excudebat Henricus Stephanus. It is dedicated to James VI of Scotland. The Annotations have a separate pagination. These are followed by a Translation into Latin of all the works, separately paged, and an Index which is not paged.

4. Onizolius seems to be Nizolius, sive Thesaurus Ciceronianus Post Mar. Nizolii, Basilii Zanchi & Caelii Secundi Curionis, nunquam satis laudatas operas, Per Marcellum Squarcialupum Plumbinensem . . . digestus et illustratus, Basileæ ex officina Herwagiana, Per Eusebium Episcopium M D LXXVI, Folio. A dictionary and concordance to Cicero. The College has a copy well riddled with bookworms, which may have been Clarkson's gift. Mario Nizzoli (1498–1566) was from 1547–62 professor at Parma. The book was originally issued (1535) as *Observationes in Ciceronem* and republished under the more intelligible titles *Thesaurus Ciceronianus* and *Lexicon Ciceronianum*. It was the 'touchstone of Ciceronianism' (Sandys's Hist. of Classical Scholarship, ii. 146, 150).

CHAPTER VIII

THE TWO POTTERS

PROVOSTS

1616 Barnabas Potter. 1626 Christopher Potter.

Number of Entrances.

1617, 37. 1646, 6. Total 1617-46, 781.

AIRAY died 6 October, 1616, and on the twelfth Abbot, then Archbishop of Canterbury, wrote to the College recommending Richard Pilkington, who was probably a Lancashire man, and, though a D.D. of the College, had never been a member of the Foundation.¹ ‘This recommendation’, as a note by Langbaine in the College Register has it, ‘as being expressly against the Statute of the College was justly waived by the Society, who elected Dr. Barnaby Potter provost. Yet in civility they thought fitt to returne a faire Answer to the Archbp. which they did by Mr. Benson one of the Company whom they sent with their letters to the Archbp.’, at a cost of 26s. 09d.² Barnabas Potter was elected Provost 14 October, 1616, and confirmed by Toby Matthew, Archbishop of York, at Bishopthorpe on the 25th of the same month.³ William Cape, one of the Senior Fellows, is allowed in the College accounts ten shillings for a horse hired to carry him to York for

¹ See above, p. 222 and n. 2 there.

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. George Birkhead and Adam Airay from 7 July, 1616, to 7 July, 1617, is paid ‘25 Oct. magistro Benson proficiscenti Londinium cum responso ad litteras archiepiscopi Cantuariensis Cancellarii tempore in causa doctoris Packington (sic) pro prepositura 26 s. 09 d.’

³ The confirmation is set out in Reg. H, pp. 55, 56. In the College archives also (Mores, p. 59) is ‘Confirmatio eleccionis Barnabæ Potter sacræ theologiæ professoris in prepositoram vacantem per mortem Henrici Airay sacræ theologiæ professoris—data 25 Oct. 1616’.

the confirmation of the Provost-elect.¹ The question whether Barnabas Potter was an actual Fellow at the time of his election to the Provostship was raised on the occasion of Provost Lancaster's election in 1704, and it was unanimously agreed that, after a careful examination of the old Buttery Books, it appeared that his name was left out of the List of Fellows from 16 October, 1615, till 14 October, 1616, when he was admitted Provost, so that he had ceased to be actual Fellow twelve months before his election to the Provostship.² Potter was born at Kendal 11 August, 1577, and matriculated 3 May, 1594. He proceeded B.A. 24 April, 1599; M.A. 30 June, 1602; B.D. 5 July, 1610; D.D. 27 June, 1615. He first appears in the Long Rolls as Taberdar in 1600, and is elected Fellow in the spring of 1603. He is made Magister puerorum in 1604, and holds the office for two years. He is Camerarius 1606-7, and resumes the office of Magister puerorum in the latter year. He is Treasurer in 1609-10. He was elected Principal of Edmund Hall, as we have seen, 7 February, 1609-10, in succession to Dr. John Aglionby, but did not hold this preferment long. Previous to his election as Provost he had lived and preached at Abingdon and at Totnes.³

Among the matters recorded in the College Register during his Provostship is a visit paid by the two bursars, Christopher Potter and Richard Smith, to Bletchingdon to protest against the enclosure of the common fields there. They did this in the name of the College, which paid for the hire of the horses that carried them thither.⁴

¹ Ibid., '2 Nov. pro equo conducto ad magistrum Capo proficiscentem Eboracum ad prepositum electum confirmandum 10 s.'

² The document is attached to p. 204 of Register H, and is signed 12 March, 170⁴, by Lancaster as Provost, and by Fr. Thompson, Scot, Smith, Thwaits, Penington, Thomson, Railton, Langhorn, Reed, John Gibson, Bird, Ion, and Hill as Fellows. See ii. 66, 67 and notes there.

³ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 21-3. For his election to Edmund Hall see p. 230 and notes 2 and 3 there.

⁴ 'Martii 31 Anno domini 1623. Missi sunt eo die Magistri Christopherus Potter et Richardus Smith Thesaurarius et Camerarius ad villam Blechingdon atque ibi Collegii nomine atque autoritate interposuerunt protestationem contra clausuram agrorum communium velut detrimentosam Ecclesiæ et pauperibus

Barnabas Potter's reign seems to have been peaceful and uneventful except for some repairs and improvements.¹

He resigned the Provostship in 1626. Crosfield's diary relates the circumstances of his resignation, which he made conditional on the Fellows being agreed as to his successor.² His nephew Christopher was elected 17 June, 1626. Barnaby became Bishop of Carlisle in 1628, and, dying in London in 1641, was buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden.³ Two of his daughters,

ibidem, in Campo Occidentali, præsentibus ibi plerisque Tenentibus eorumque pueris famulisque. Quod patet ulterius in Computo illius anni, in Magnâ Chartâ Aprilis 3º quo die solutum est precium equorum ad hoc negotium conductorum. (Reg. H, p. 58.)

¹ The sanitary arrangements of the college seem to have been improved during the year 1622-3. The items are contained in the Long Roll of that year, at the end of which a memorandum is added by Christopher Potter, the Treasurer of the year:—
 ‘13 Mart. pro nova fabrica dum foricæ pararentur etc. £3 : 02 : 11. vnj operario purganti cloacalem sentinam per noctes duas et dies duos et dimidium 6 s. alteri pro die et nocte una 2 s. : 08 d. 3 laborantibus per sex dies in purganda cloaca 23^s. Latomo pro 187 perticis in lapideo opere novi ædificii foricarum £11. 13. 09.’ The memorandum runs as follows:—‘Posteris. Memorandum quod in novo Cloacarum ædificio ex parte septentrionali (qua Novum Collegium spectat) in angulo seu confinio murorum subter terram janua est lapidea quæ facile pertundi possit ut illac commode expurgentur fæces quam necesse erit et sic vobis visum fuerit. Est *ibidem* adjuncta orientali muro fossa decem pedes longa et lata lapideo fornice armata inter duas exterioreas januas media qua derivatur urina per canales et terra demum exhauritur. hoc vos posteri non nescire publice intererat. 1623 manu magistri Christopheri Potter.’

² Under June, 1626, Crosfield writes:—‘The 17th of this moneth M^r Dr Barnaby Potter made a resignation of his place of prouost w^{ch} bec. of the great trouble w^{ch} happened to him both here & in the country & being old he could not wth that quietnes w^{ch} he desired discharge & performe that place & for diuerse other good causes & considerations, knowne to none but god and himselfe & not for any by-respect or any way indirectly he was moued to doe ; and soe sealed & deliuered the same resignation in writeing to the fellowes, in p^rsence of 2 tabito^{rs} s^r {Airey Coperthwait upon condition that they the said fellowes should elect one to succeed him Prouost in his place out of their owne company. Otherwise if they chance to disagree he would resume the same place againe, for as he had liued ten yeares in that place peaceably so he desired to surrender it peaceably so, or at death. Hereupon the whole society unanimously (except M^r Lang [Langhorne, senior fellow]) did accord & agree all indeed being sollicited before to elect M^r Christofer Potter.’

³ He was consecrated at Ely-House, Holborn, 15 March, 1628-9.

Amye and Grace, have verses addressed to them in Herrick's 'Hesperides'.¹ Herrick succeeded Barnaby in the vicarage of Dean Prior. Barnaby's promotion was probably due to the personal influence of the King, to whom he had been chaplain when Prince of Wales.² When he was made bishop this chaplaincy was given to his nephew and successor, perhaps as the price of his severance from his Puritan connexions and of his adherence to Laud, who by now had made himself the chief power in the University. Christopher is described in his epitaph as ΦΙΛΟΒΑΣΙΑΕΥC and ΦΙΛΟΚΑΡΟΛΟC.³

Christopher had matriculated 11 July 1606, aged 15, having entered the College in the previous Easter Term. He proceeded B.A. 30 April, 1610; M.A. 8 July, 1613; B.D. 19 July, 1620; D.D. as Provost 17 February, 1626–7. He first appears in the Long Rolls in 1611–12 as Taberdar. He is made Chaplain, it would seem, in 1613, and continues Chaplain till 1615, when he becomes Fellow. He is Magister puerorum in 1620–1, Treasurer in 1622–3. In 1623 the College gave him leave to travel in France and Belgium.⁴ He was appointed Rector of Bletchingdon 11 May, 1632. He was also Rector of Stratfield Say and of Stratfield Turgis in Hampshire, Dean of Worcester 1635, and appointed Dean of Durham January 1645–6, but died on the 3rd of March following without installation.⁵ He was buried in the old chapel with an inscription, printed by Wood in his account

¹ So W. A. J. Archbold in D. N. B., s.v. See Moorman's Edition of Herrick, pp. 274 and 307.

² 'The King seems to have been personally fond of Potter in spite of his puritanical leanings, and it was to this cause probably that he owed his subsequent promotion, and not, as Heylyn and others suggest, to a mere desire to satisfy puritan opinion.' (D. N. B., s.v.)

³ See below, n. 1, p. 246.

⁴ 'Julii 27, 1623. Eo die et anno concessa est a Præposito et Sociis singulis licentia Magistro Christophoro Potter huius Collegii Socio ut posset abire peregre in regiones transmarinas Galliam et Belgium atque redire quum commode potuerit absque suo ullo damno hic siue detimento.' (Reg. H, p. 59.)

⁵ He was confirmed in the Provostship by Toby Matthew, archbishop of York, 30 June, 1626. (Reg. H, pp. 62, 63.) His life is in D. N. B., and in Wood, Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iii. 179–82.

of the College.¹ The upper part of his gravestone, with his surname upon a scroll under the arms of Potter (argent, on a pale azure three pairs of wings elevated of the first), is in the floor on the south side of the present ante-chapel, having been found in the crypt under the sanctuary in 1903. In connexion with his election to the Provostship, on the tenth of July, £13. 08. 04 is paid for the expenses of Mr. Provost and three Fellows going to York, £3 11s. to the servants of the Archbishop, the same Toby Matthew who had admitted his uncle, 30s. for two pairs of gloves, and £5. 07 for the hire of five horses. Thirty pounds were also paid for the Provost on his taking his degree of D.D.²

Christopher Potter had been selected in 1616 with George Birkhead, Daniel Ingall, and Thomas Sanderson, also Fellows of the College, by Dr. Matthew Sutclyve, Dean of Exeter, to be members of a College he had founded at Chelsea for the entertaining of learned persons to maintain controversies against the Papists and Sectaries.³ Potter's interest in these controversies continued during his life and appears in the sermon preached at his uncle's consecration,⁴ and in his controversy with the Jesuit Knott, who affirmed that 'Protestancy destroyeth Salvation'.⁵

Potter's influence at Court became immediately beneficial to the College. In the first year of his Provostship, with the assistance of Sir Thomas Coventry, then Lord Keeper, the Earl

¹ Colleges and Halls, p. 162. His portrait is in the Upper Common Room.

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. John Langhorne and Thomas Sanderson from 7 July, 1625, to 7 July, 1626, are paid '10 Jul. (after close of account) expensa magistri prepositi et trium sociorum proficiscentium Eboracum £13. 08. 04, datum servis archiepiscopi Eboracensis £3. 11, pro duobus paribus chirothecarum 30 s., pro conduccione quinque equorum (one probably for a servant) £5. 07'. In 1626-7 there is 'magistro preposito suscipienti gradum doctoratus 30 h'.

³ See Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i, p. 325, where Birkhead is called Birket, Ingall Ingoll, and Sanderson John instead of Thomas.

⁴ 'A Sermon at the Consecration of Barnab. Potter D.D. Bish. of Carlisle at Ely-House in Holbourn 15 March 1628 on John 21. 17. Lond. 1629, Oct.' (Wood, Athenæ, iii. 180.)

⁵ 'Want of Charity justly charged on all such Romanists as dare affirm that Protestancy destroyeth Salvation etc. Oxon. 1633, Oct.' (Wood, Athenæ, iii. 181.) Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants was published 1634 in connexion with this controversy.

of Carlisle and Sir George Goring, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, he obtained from the King through an appeal to the Queen the advowsons of three rectories and three vicarages in Hampshire for the College.¹ Even before the greater sacrifices during the civil commotions, the gratitude of the College showed itself in gloves presented in 1630 at a cost of £12 10s. to the Queen, the Earls of Carlisle and Dorset, Lord Goring, and Mr. Hayes;² in pictures of King Charles and Queen Mary, as

¹ ‘Anno Domini 1626. Hoc Anno Præpositus adjutus ope et auxilio nobilissimorum virorum Domini Thomæ Coventry magni Sigilli Angliæ Custodis, Domini Haies Comitis Carleolensis, Domini Georgii Goring Reginæ Mariæ vicecamerarii aliorumque amicorum obtinuit Collegio a Serenissimo Rege Carolo, intercedente præcipue Regina Maria Collegii Patrona, perpetuam aduocationem seu patronatum sex Ecclesiarum in Comitatu Southampton, videlicet Rectorias tres de Hedleigh, Nighton et Wayhill, totidemque vicarias de Milford, Godshill et Carisbrooke cum Capellis annexis. Quas omnes Rex piissimus à Præposito (totius Collegii nomine) petitione motu benignissime nobis concessit in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam, vt patet pér eius Chartam.’ (Reg. H, p. 65.) The Register has also (*ib.*) a petition to the Queen in French, (p. 66) a petition to the King in English, (p. 67) the King’s favourable reply. In the College archives (*Mores*, p. 54 bis) are the ‘Literæ patentes Caroli primi Regis de advocationibus rectoriarum de Hedley, Nighton et Weyhill, et viciarum de Milford cum capellis de Hordle et Melton, de Godshill cum capella de Whitwell, et de Carisbrooke cum capellis de Newport et Northwoode in comitatu Southampton concessis preposito et scolaribus collegii Reginæ ad instantiam Mariæ reginæ, teste rege ipso apud Westmonasterium 12 Nov. anno secundo regni’. It is a beautiful manuscript with an illuminated portrait of the king and a splendid specimen of his first seal, which is figured as No. 119 on Plate XXVI of Wyon’s Great Seals of England. Drafts of the petitions are in the archives, and a list of the king’s patronage in Hampshire with the most desirable livings marked (*Mores*, p. 34). Coventry was Charles I’s lord keeper. He was a good friend of the Society, and (see p. 270) sent three of his sons to be educated at the College. James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, was a Scotchman and favourite of James I, under whom he was ambassador to several courts. He was equally in favour with Charles I, and at this time first Gentleman of the Bedchamber. George Goring, afterwards (1628) Lord Goring, and (1644) Earl of Norwich, was at this time Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen. He had been Gentleman Attendant on the Ambassador to Hay, then Lord Hay of Sawley, on his first embassy to Paris in 1616.

² In the Long Roll of 1629–30 there is paid ‘pro chirothecis collegii nomine datis Reginæ, comitibus de Karrell et Dorset, domino Goring et magistro Hayes £12: 10’. For the earl of Carlisle see preceding note. Edward Sackville, earl of Dorset, was at this time Chamberlain to the Queen Consort. His wife,

the College has always called her, bought in 1631 for 3*s.*, and on coloured glass for a greater sum;¹ and in a feast prepared in 1633 at a cost of £1 18*s.* 7*d.* for the reception of the high almoner of the Queen, and gloves given to him and to his chaplain at a cost of £1 10*s.*²

One of Potter's first cares on becoming Provost was to promote the study of divinity in the College. Within the first year a decree was passed requiring the 'Poor Boys' on Sundays, 'omisso Aristotelis textu', to expound and interpret in their renderings the public Confession of faith set forth by authority

Maria Curzon, became governess to the younger children of Charles I. Mr. Hayes is probably the son of Lord Carlisle who succeeded his father, and on whose death the earldom became extinct.

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Richard Edmonson and Thomas Lancaster from 7 July, 1630, to 7 July, 1631, there is paid 'pro picturis Regis Caroli et Reginæ Mariæ 3*s.*, pro imaginibus regum Edvardi tertii et Caroli regum, reginarum Philippæ et Mariæ optime de nobis meritorum in vitro colorato expressis £5'. The picture of Queen Mary is perhaps that over the door leading from the provost's outer hall to the inner hall. The pictures on glass are now in the heads of windows in the College hall.

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Wethereld and Thomas Crossfeild from 7 July, 1632, to 7 July, 1633, there is paid 'pro convivio ad excipiendum summum reginæ Mariæ eleemosynarium parato 5 Jul. £1. 18. 07', and 'pro chirotheicis eidem et sacellano datis, £1. 11'. Crosfield in his Diary under this date among other memoranda mentions 'The French abbot, Almoner to ye Queene, to whom wt respect the College gave'. The Queen's almoner is also said by Wood (Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i. 392) to have been present at the disputation on the Church between Peter Heylyn of Magdalen College, and Prideaux the Professor of Divinity. He seems to have been Jacques Davy du Perron, nephew of a cardinal of the same name, who came to England according to Dr. Thomas Birch (Court and Times of Charles I, vol. ii, pp. 304 et seq.) to be grand almoner of Queen Henrietta Maria. He preached a sermon in London in 1636. He was a Capuchin friar, and a man of such distinction that although Charles had stipulated that the grand almoner should not be of episcopal rank, yet when Du Perron was made bishop of Angoulême 14 June, 1637, he was allowed to retain the office of grand almoner. (ib.) He was made bishop of Evreux 30 August, 1646, and died 9 February, 1649. I owe this reference to Notes and Queries (11 S. xi, 30 January, 1915, p. 93), and to Mr. Salter. Mr. Moore Smith at the same reference in Notes and Queries suggests from Strickland's Queens of England, ed. 1845, viii. 52, the name of Père Cyprien Gamache as prominent among the ten (or twelve) Capuchin almoners appointed for the queen's chapel in 1630, but he does not seem to be described as grand almoner.

in the name of the Church of England, and to confirm, each according to his small measure, the several articles thereof by testimonies from holy scripture or reasons based thereon;¹ and a second requiring the Fellows, Chaplains, and Masters of Arts living in the College, on Thursdays in term and vacation except in the Long Vacation, to preach expository sermons in chapel for the confirmation of the faith and inculcation of morality.² The College also agreed, 1 August, 1628, that for the future the balance of the revenues should be divided into three equal parts, one to be laid up in the College chest, one to be divided among the Provost and Fellows, and one to be paid to the bursars for daily expenses and the provision of victuals.³ In 1634–5 the

¹ ‘Anno Domini 1626. Jul. 20. Decretum est eo anno et die, per Præpositum et Scholares, ut pauperes pueri diebus Dominicis per totum annum, omisso Aristotelis textu, in suis redditionibus publicam fidei Confessionem Ecclesiæ nostræ Anglicanæ nomine ac authoritate editam exponant et interpretentur: singulosque eius articulos divinarum litterarum testimoniis aut rationibus inde deductis confirment pro suo modulo: Quò melius in cognitione Dei et pietate, sanèque doctrinæ amore adolescent.’ (Reg. H, p. 65.) This is perhaps the first reference to the ‘renderings’ of which we shall hear more in the next century. See below, ii. 106 and ii. 126, 127.

² ‘Feb. 9, 1626. Eo die et anno decretum est unanimi consensu Præpositi et omnium Sociorum (uno duntaxat renuente) ad Dei gloriam et meliorem studiorum profectum quod perpetuis futuris temporibus singuli Socii, Capellani aliqui omnes Magistri in artibus quicunque intra Collegium morantur (si quattuor terminos a suscepto Magisterii gradu (i.e. à die Creationis suæ in Comitiis publicis) compleverint) die Jovis singulis Septimanis post preces matutinas, tām in Termino quam in Vacationibus (magna Vacatione exceptâ) locum aliquem SS. Scripturæ (quemcunque sibi diligere voluerint) ad modum Concionis vernacula lingua concisè et succinctè interpretabuntur, genuino loci sensu explicato, indeque ductis consecatriis quæ ad fidei dogmata confirmando vel informando mores pertinere iudicaverint. Suo quisque ordine incipiendo a maximo seniore et in sua quoque persona nisi ob causam gravem et necessariam aliquando alium aliquem idoneum cogatur sui vice substituere. Quod si quis officio suo hac in parte desit mulctam decem solidorum qualibet vice luet.’ (Reg. H, p. 68.) Signed by Potter as Provost and eleven fellows. There is a marginal note in another hand:—‘postea (die videlicet 20^o Dec. An^o 1636) partim stabilis apud alios in cæteris Collegiis et probatae consuetudinis ergo, partim aliis de causis haud inquis, ne vacaret hisce exercitiis ulla vacatio, sed ut Terminorum plenitudo singula completeretur et terminaret, ex communi consensu conclusum fuit’; which, I suppose, means that they were not to go on in vacation.

³ ‘Aug. 1, 1628. Eo die et anno, ad sedandas lites et tollendam dissensionis

College determined that no member of the Foundation should proceed B.A. till he was of five years' standing, nor M.A. till he had been four years B.A. Any one transgressing this ordinance was to be incapable of election to a Fellowship.¹ In 1629 takes place a visitation of the school at Northleach, and the schoolmaster is first fined and then expelled, the expulsion being confirmed on appeal by the justices of assize at Oxford.²

As in other Colleges, Charles I's reign was a great time of building in Queen's. 'Nova aedificia' are mentioned in the Long Roll of 1628; in 1630 a wall is made near the Fellows'

materiam decretum est unanimi consensu Præpositi et Sociorum, ut perpetuis futuris temporibus in generali computo ad finem anni quodeunque residuum erit ex redditibus annonariis dividetur in tres partes seu portiones æquales: quarum una erit Collegio propria in cistâ communi reponenda, altera cedet in usum Præpositi et Sociorum, tertia assignabitur Thesaurario et Camerario pro quotidianis expensis et pro victualibus providendis.' (Reg. H, p. 70.) Signed by Potter as Provost, and fourteen Fellows.

¹ 'Febr. 9, 1634. Vnanimi consensu Præpositi et Sociorum decretum est quod in posterum nemini Capellanorum, pauperum puerorum, Scholarium Edm. Grindall vel clericorum licebit ad gradum Bacchalaureatus in Artibus promoueri nisi quinquennium integrum a primo ad Universitatem adventu compleuerit: neque ad gradum Magistralem nisi post annos quattuor in Bacchalaureatu transactos.' (Reg. H, p. 75.) Potter adds in a note that the 'clausula' 'Si quis secùs fecerit inhabilis censebitur qui in Socium eligatur' was added 'vnanimi consensu Apr. 19, 1641'.

² 'Upon a Complaint receiued July 1627 from the Inhabitants of Northleech against the Scholemaster Mr Peele for his drunkeneses (and) neglegence, at a Visitation held by the Prouost and 2 Fellowes Jul. 29. 1627 the said Peele was found guilty and mulcted £10 which was to be bestowed on Books for the Schole. Upon a second Complaint received Aug. 19. 1629 at a Visitation held by the Prouost and 2 Fellowes the said Peele was totally deprived of his place Sept. 1. 1629. Against the sentence he appealed to the Judges of Assize who confirmed the censure of him in these words. Whereas the Prouost and Fellowes of Queens College in Oxoñ in their last Visitation of the Schole of Northleech did expell and amoue John Peele the late "Scholemaster" there, and notwithstanding the said expulsion was done with good deliberation and for good causes as upon the hearing of both parties doth now appeare unto us, yet the said John Peele did appeale unto Vs from the sentence given by the said Prouost & Fellowes. We therefore being now fully satisfied that the said expulsion and amotion of the said John Peele was iust and lawfull, do ratify and confirm the sentence so formerly given by the said Provost and Fellowes. Witnes our hands at the Assizes at Oxon Febr. 25. 1629. Will. Jones, James Whitelocke.' (Reg. H, p. 69.)

garden, and a wall near the ball court in 1633. An old wall between the Provost's garden and that of Stayner was demolished in 1625, and a new one 70 perches long built. In the same year the internal repairs are said to be very numerous. In 1627 a wall is built on the north side of the Provost's garden.¹

On 28 September, 1625, 50*s.* is paid 'magistro Gulielmo Lancaster quondam socio nunc ad summam miseriam reducto'. Similar payments are made in 1626, 1627, 1629 (£4), 1630 (£4), 1631 (£4), 1632 (£4), 1634 (pro superiori anno £4), 1635 (pro anno elapso et presenti £8), 1637 (£8 ut sup.), and 1641 (pro pensione anni superioris £4). This Lancaster had, as appears from the College Register 28 April, 1621, declined the office of *senescallus* which had come to him in his turn, and in the following week had delivered over to the locum tenens the keys of his chamber and study, proclaiming openly before the Fellows that he was not a Fellow of the College.²

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Alberic Thompson and Tobias Potter from 7 July, 1624, to 7 July, 1625, sums are paid '30 Sept. demolienti veterem murum inter hortos magistri prepositi et Stayner; jacienti fundamenta novi muri ibidem. memorandum quod istius muri fundamentum ita jactum fuit ut accomode serviat in ædificium. pro 70 perticis muri inter hortos magistri prepositi et Stayner £4:07:06'. In the Long Roll of Messrs. John Williamson and Robert Ingall à 7 July, 1626, ad 7 July, 1627, mention is made of 'extrectio muri juxta hortum præpositi à parte boreali'. In the Long Roll of Messrs. Richard Smith and Jerome Hechstetter from 7 July, 1629, to 7 July, 1630, there is paid 'conficiunt murum juxta hortum sociorum £3. 11.' In the Long Roll of 1632-3 reference is made to 'Murus juxta sphæristerium'.

² William Lancaster, of Westmorland, entered as a batler Christmas Term, 1605-6, and matriculated 30 May, 1606, aged 15. He was given a Dudley Exhibition at Oriel by Edward Dudley, of Yanwath, 23 December, 1607, in the place of Adam Ayray. This did not require him to leave Queen's. He resigned it 11 November, 1611. He was elected 'pauper puer' 15 March, 1610-11, and 'perpetuus scholaris' 20 April, 1616, and on each occasion admitted on the same day. He was elected Chaplain 20 April, 1616. He was Camerarius 1620-1, and resigned his fellowship 28 April, 1621. For the office of *Senescallus* or Steward of the Hall see p. 54 and notes 1, 2, 3 there. The entry in Reg. H, p. 57, is as follows:—'Aprilis 28^o die Anno domini 1621 Gulielmus Lancaster officium senescalli vice sua recusavit, et proxima Hebdomada claves sui cubiculi et musæi Præpositi locum tenenti ex proprio motu remisit et reddidit, palam et aperte coram sociis professus se non huius Collegii socium esse.' He may

Oxford was not at this time always healthy. In 1626 £14 is paid ‘pauperibus Oxon. tempore pestis pro rata porcione collegii’ and £7 04s. ‘sociis tempore pestis dispersis’. The Parliament sat at Oxford from August the first to the fifteenth because of the plague in London, and brought, Wood thinks, the plague to Oxford.¹ In 1642 mention is made of ‘contagio hoc ann.’, and in August 1644 the College register contains reference to pestilence increasing within the city.² In 1626 6d. is paid ‘pro olla fumatoria in usum capellae’. Was this for incense, or against the fumes of the persons buried thereunder (4 June 1627 3s. 08d. is paid ‘fodienti sepulcrum in capella’), or for the plague which brought the Parliament to Oxford in 1625? In 1630 a case is bought for 4s. 6d. to keep the horn in, and in 1633 4s. 04d. is paid ‘pro scirpeis in capella’. The item ‘pro cirpis’ appeared from very early times among the chapel expenses.³ It was the ordinary covering of the floors in the public rooms in the College. Rushes are said to have covered the floor of the common room till the end of the eighteenth century.

or may not be the ‘Mr Lancaster, a necessary regent’, who ‘had been expelled from Congregation and Convocation and from the office of regent’, who was 13 Apr. 1616 readmitted ‘quod humillime se submisit, culpam recognovit, et jam restitui desiderat’. (Andrew Clark, Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i, p. 91.) He proceeded B.A. 16 December, 1611, M.A. 17 June, 1615, so would have been a necessary regent on 15 April, 1616.

¹ In the L.R. for 1625–6 there is paid ‘pauperibus Oxoniensibus tempore pestis pro rata porcione Collegii £14, item sociis tempore pestis dispersis £7. 04.’ For the Parliament in Oxford see Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i. 355. It was ‘distinguished from other Parliaments by the name of Parliamentum Vanum’. For the plague brought by the sitting of this Parliament, and the prorogation of the University term from October 9 to November 9, see ib., p. 356.

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Hind and Richard Archer from 7 July, 1641, to 7 July, 1642, ‘Contagio hoc anno’. In the College Register (H, p. 81), in the preamble to the account of an election of a chaplain and five taberdars held irregularly out of term, Provost Potter gives among the reasons there ‘quum hodie intra civitatem Oxon periculose indies gliscat pestilentia’; another reason is the ‘infestæ perduellium copiae’.

³ In the Long Roll of 1625–6 is the first charge, and in the L.R. for 1626–7 the second. In the L.R. of 1629–30 is paid ‘pro repositorio ad conservandum cornu 4s. 06 d.’, and in the L.R. of 1632–3 the charge for rushes in the chapel. See p. 75 and n. 2 there.

On the 4th of February, 1631-2, Adam Airay, B.D., formerly Fellow, was elected Principal of St. Edmund Hall, vacant by the death of Dr. Rawlinson. Laud was inclined to complain of the haste with which the election was accomplished, but gave in and authorised the Vice-Chancellor to admit Airay, which was done on the 9th of March following.¹ When the new Statutes were promulgated by Laud, Christopher Potter, who was then Provost, asserted in the form of protestation on the 30 June 1634 the right of the College to elect the Principal of Edmund Hall.²

New Statutes were promulgated for the University 22 July 1634, and confirmed by the King under his seal and the two seals of the Archbishop, and legates were sent to the University in June 1636.³ The College then repeated the protestation on the 12th of September 1635.⁴ And finally, '22 June 1636, at New College, before Dr. Pinke, the Warden and Vice-Chancellor, and John bishop of Oxford, Sir John Cooke, Sir Henry Marten, and Dr. Thomas Rives, the King's Commissioners sent to exhibit the new Statute Book and its confirmation under the great seal of England, appeared Dr. Christopher Potter, Provost, and Mr. Lough and Mr. Stanwix, Fellows of Queen's College, and

¹ 'Die quarto Februarii Anno Domini 1631 quum primum constabat nobis de morte Doctoris Rawlinson nuper Principalis Aulæ S. Edmundi sine mora statim pene (nullius expectata licentia) electus est viva voce in Capella coram Notario publico vnanimi consensu Præpositi ac Sociorum Adamus Airay Sacrae Theologiæ Baccalaureus Collegii olim Socius in Principalem dictæ Aulæ. Dominus Episcopus Londinensis Academiæ Cancellarius festinationem nostram primò ægre tulit: at postea de iure tituloque nostro certior factus, pro æquitate sua literis ad Pro cancellarium datis ius nostrum in hac electione certum esse indubitatumque agnovit, ratumque fieri iussit per admissionem eiusdem Adami Airay, factam sequentis Martii die nono.' (Reg. H, p. 821.)

² The protestation of 1634 is in Reg. H, pp. 821-3. It is also registered in the University Book called 'Conceruentia Aulas et admissions Principalium'.

³ For the promulgation of the new Statutes see Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i, pp. 403-6. The 'legates' were Dr. John Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford, Sir John Coke, Knight, Principal Secretary of State, Sir Henry Marten, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and of the Prerogative, Sir Edward Littleton, Knight, Solicitor-General, and Sir Thomas Ryve, Doctor of the Civil Law, his Majesty's Advocate. See also The Laudian Code by Griffiths and Shadwell, pp. vii-xii.

⁴ The protestation of 1635 is in Reg. H, pp. 823, 824.

protested and declared the right of the College to elect and nominate the Principal of Saint Edmund Hall'.¹ In the Proctorial Cycle, invented by Mr. Peter Turner of Merton College, and proposed by Laud, Queen's had two turns in the cycle of twenty-three years.²

Dr. Potter of Queen's College is mentioned in 'certain satirical verses scattered about Oxford' in September 1632, intituled *The Academicall Army of Epidemicall Arminians*, to the Tune of the Soldier, perhaps, according to Wood, by Walter Rogers, M.A. Jesus College.³

In 1632 seven candidates offered themselves for Fellowships. Five were elected, and the two unsuccessful candidates appealed to the Visitor, one of them, Gawin Eglesfield, claiming right as of the kin of the founder. The College election was confirmed, but the Visitor pleaded for something to be done for Eglesfield, and the College gave him the living of South Weston in Oxfordshire, on his confessing that he had no right as of founder's kin.⁴

¹ The protestation of 1636 is in Reg. H, pp. 824–6. The two Protestations are also in Reg. R of the University, page 276, *Acta Convocationis*, 125 fol.

² For Turner's Cycle see Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. i, p. 365.

³ See Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. i, pp. 382, 383. Rogers was expelled, but afterwards restored, and 'All those also that were found to have copies were kept back a year from their Degrees'.

⁴ The narrative is to be found in Reg. H, pp. 73, 74:—'In superiore electione Sociorum', which was held on 18 July, 1632, 'competitorum duo Magistri Alanus Blaine et Gawinus Eglesfiede omissi erant, partim quia tot alendis aut eligendis par non erat Collegium, partim quia hi duo cæteris electis pares nobis non videbantur. Isti ergo sic repulsi adeunt Archiepiscopum Eboracensem', then Richard Neile, 'Collegii Visitatorem, clamant maximam sibi injuriam factam; sibi quippe Socii munus et locum deberi nec potuisse sibi rite negari, quippe se fuisse pauperes pueros, talibus ac per statuta deberi Societatem. Eglesfield præter hæc jactabat se Fundatoris consanguineum esse, atque ideo jus maximum habuisse ut eligeretur. Hæc atque his alia similia qùm Reverendus Archiepiscopus Præposito per literas significasset, postulassetque factorum rationem, Præpositus adhibitis in consilium Sociis respondit, Se Sociosque suos in electione ultima accurate statuta Fundatoris et conscientiæ sue dictamen sequitos nec ullatenus posse in se accusari; vanissimum esse et stultum quod rejectitii isti obtenderent, deberi Societatem pueris pauperibus nec posse tales ullos repelli, tales etenim multos olim et nuper fuisse repulsos, non statuta quidque contra sancire, neminem posse eligi absque liberis suffragiis Præpositi et Sociorum, atque illos libertatem

It was perhaps as a sequel to this that we find a shilling paid in 1641 'famulo Mri Eglefeld gallos Numidicos afferenti'.¹ In 1636, about the 24 August (Wood says August 29), the King comes to Oxford.² In the same year £3 9s. 4d. is paid for a paper of the tenements of the College, with their outgoings at the time of Hen. 8, had out of the Court of Augmentations.³ In 1639 it was decreed that the Butler, Manciple and Cook should each year swear 'to maintain the honour and good name of this College, with all rights, profits and priviledges of the same, not

conscientiarum ut salvam per omnia retinerent summopere cavisse Fundatorem optimum : Hac itaque libertate se usos atque ex septem competitoribus quinque doctrinā et probitate cæteris præstantes elegisse. Eglesfield insuper falso atque inaniter jactare (quod certis argumentis probare nunquam poterit) se ex Fundatoris sanguine oriundum : neminem unquam, quod sciunt, eo nomine aut titulo hue admissum ; atque hodie nimis serò (post trecentos annos quibus stetit floruitque Collegium) id jactare avsus quod ante ipsum nemo ; perniciosum Collegio et patriæ fore si post tot sæcula Fundatoris consanguinei (falsi quoque sic dicti) alias etiam inidonei hic eligantur, brevi enim futurum ut cæteri omnes doctrina et meritis præstantiores et pauperes excludantur. Humiliterque itaque se petere ut bene consulat, si in hac libertate electionum et privilegiorum firmi ac immobiles perstant. Et re ipsa firmi ac immobiles perstitimus. Quia tamen Reverendissimus Archiepiscopus iterum iterumque per litteras prædictum Gawinum Eglesfield favori nostro et benigitati obnixe commendabat æcum putavimus Viri tam Venerabilis petitioni annuere. Atque ideo (eius solius intuitu) advocationem proximam Rectoriae de Weston in dioecesi Oxon eidem Gawino concessimus, ea tamen conditione ut libere in scriptis fateretur (quod ipsus etiam fassus est) vanum et frivolum esse quod prius tantopere jactitasset, nec posse probare se ex Fundatoris sanguine oriundum. Atque ideo se Collegio pro tantâ benigitate devinetum, quod se immerentem tanto beneficio cumulasset.' There are also papers relating to this dispute in the College archives (Mores, pp. 61-4). It appears from these that Eglesfield had been slack and Blayne controversial.

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Richard Stanwix and Edward Stanley from 7 July, 1640, to 7 July, 1641.

² Mores gives the earlier date in his excerpts from the Long Roll of 1636-7. The reference to Wood is Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i. 407. He says that the Chancellor came on the 25th, so the business of the visit may have begun earlier than the king's arrival. The account of the visit in Wood occupies pp. 407-13.

³ The bursars for the year were Thomas Lancaster and Henry Edmundson. The entry is 'pro chartâ tenementorum etc. Collegii cum exeuntibus tempore Henrici Octavi e curia Augmentationum nuper habitâ'. The document is in the College archives (Mores, p. 412), 'Copy from the augmentation office of the survey made by Dr Coxe and other the Kings Commissioners 37 H. 8 rotulus chartaceus'.

to reveale the secrets of it, nor wittingly doe any wrong or injury to it or any that live in it by false putting on or otherwise, but in all things honestly, diligently and faithfully execute their several offices and places soe long as they continue in them, according to their best witt and skill'.¹

December 3, 1640, at the beginning of troubles, a Fast throughout all the nation except London was kept strictly by the University of Oxon, one of the sermons at St. Mary's being preached by Mr. Loe or Lough of Queen's College.² This was the year of Christopher Potter's Vice-Chancellorship. He had up John Johnson, B.D. of Magdalen College, for preaching a seditious sermon 6 September, 1640, 'insisting upon the proof of Universal Redemption and Universal Grace, not without some bitterness against the contrary opinions'.³ Mr. Johnson recanted, and on the same day Henry Wilkinson, senior B.D. of Magdalen Hall, 'commonly called Long Harry, afterwards Canon of Christ Church, was very bitter against some Ceremonies of the Church, very base also and factious, intended merely to make a party for the Scots'. He refused to recant and was suspended, but released from suspension next year by Parliamentary Visitors.⁴

¹ 'Decemb. 12^o. 1639. Decretum est vnanimi consensu Præpositi et Sociorum quod singulis annis in Termino Michaelis singuli officiarii inferiores siue ministri hujus Collegii juramento sequenti onerabuntur coram Communitate, viz. You shall swear'—then in the words in the text with 'your' for 'their' twice and 'you' for 'they', and ending 'Soe help you God &c.'

² Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i, p. 420, n. (1). Thomas Loughe entered College as batler in Easter term 1617, matriculating 11 April, as of Westmorland, aged 15. He was elected 'pauper puer' 20 October, 1620, and perpetuus scholaris 17 June, 1626. He proceeded B.A. 22 January, 1620-1, and M.A. 5 July, 1624; he was magister puerorum 1629-30, Camerarius 1631-2, Treasurer 1635-6 and 1637-8. He became vicar of Bramley, vacating his fellowship in 1646. His monument calls him of Cumberland. He may have been born on the borders in Kirkland, whence his father came, or Newby Stones, whence his mother. See more about him in The Flemings in Oxford, i. 68, n. 1.

³ Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i, p. 422. The words within quotation marks are from Johnson's recantation, which is set out by Wood in full.

⁴ Ib., p. 423.

'27 Dec. 1640, Dr. Potter the Vice-Chancellor was ignominiously sent for up by a Serjeant at Arms to the Commons House, for doing his duty in relation to his place (the particulars, says Wood, I scarce know), but discharged soon after. No sooner he came home, but another order made by the Committee of the House of Commons for the University, and subscribed by Sir Robert Harley, was sent after him to appear before the said Committee in the Council-Chamber of the Court of Wards at Westminster, on the 6 day of January, to make answer to such questions as by the said Committee should be propounded to him. According to which summons he appeared and was examined about those Sermons that were lately questioned by him, and other matters relating to the government of the University. But how he acquitted himself I know not.'¹

'About July 1641, the Act being put off in Convocation, Dr. Potter the Vice-Chancellor took occasion in a short speech then delivered to speak of the decay of learning and why. Which giving offence to the factious party, complaint was made to the Parliament: but they referring the matter to the Committee for the examination of books, a strict order subscribed by Edw. Dering, issued out from them 24 July, that he should forthwith send a copy of his Speech to them. In obedience to which he did so, but what the event of it was', says Wood, 'I know not.'²

On the seventh of July 1642, Charles wrote from York a letter to Prideaux, the Vice-Chancellor, stating that 'any summe of money, yt either any of our Colledges out of their Treasuries, or any persons thereof of their particular fortunes shall be willing to furnish with, and shall pay to this bearer Dr. Richard Chaworth and receive his receipt for the same, shall be received by us as a very acceptable service to us, and repaid by us with Interest of 8*l* per Centum justly and spedily as soon as it shall please God to settle the distractions of this poor Kingdom'.³ On the 11th of July Chaworth acknowledged the receipt of '£400 of Doctor Potter Deane of Worcester & Provost of Queenes Colledge

¹ Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i, p. 425.

² Ib., p. 436.

³ A copy of the letter is in the College archives (Mores, p. 34). It is set out in full by Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i, pp. 438, 439.

for himself and £800 of Queens Colledg in Oxon'.¹ The University gave £860.² The plate, as we shall see, was given later. In the order of Parliament 12 July 1642 Dr. Christopher Potter, Provost of Queen's College, is one of those stated to have 'endeavoured against law to take away the plate and treasure of the University and Colleges, and to send the same to York, for maintaining warrs against the Parliament and the whole Kingdome'. The Colleges were ordered to 'surcease and forbear that wicked and unlawfull course', and Potter with Prideaux, Rector of Exeter and Vice-Chancellor, Fell, Dean of Christ Church, and Frewen, President of Magdalén, were to be 'apprehended and brought to us to answer this high crime and conspiracy against the peace of the Kingdome'.³ On the 18th of July the King at Beverley acknowledges the receipt in 'free loane of a very considerable sum of money'. The Commissioners of Array, the High Sheriff of Oxfordshire and the Mayor of Oxford were also ordered to protect any one proposed to be apprehended or troubled for their good affection to the King's service in supplying him with money.⁴

Mr. Gerard Langbaine, of Queen's College, was one of the Delegacy called 'The Council of War' appointed 1 September 1642 'to order all things that were to be done on the Universities behalf in joining with Sir John Byron's troopers for the finding of Maintenance for them during their abode in Oxford, and for providing of Arms for the safety of the University'.⁵ On

¹ The 'Money lent his majesty, 11 Jul. 1642' is set out in the College archives (*Mores*, p. 35) as follows:—'Imprimis Mr. Wilson's legacy (Henry Wilson's legacy to purchase impropriations in the north and appoint preachers there, see p. 273 and n. 4 there) £500; Item in the Chest more £106. 15. 6; Item more in foreign gold £18. 12. 06; Item more lent by the Provost £177. 12. 00. In all £800.' The document is signed by Potter as provost, by Heade and Archer as bursars, by Christopher Airey and by William Yaire. There is a memorandum that of the Provost's loan to the College for this purpose £100 was repaid him 5 August, 1642, by Mr. Stanwix, and the balance 1 August, 1643, similiter by Mr. Stanley. Chaworth's receipts are transcribed in Reg. H, p. 78.

² Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. i, p. 439.

³ Ib., p. 440.

⁴ Ib., p. 441.

⁵ Ib., pp. 446, 447.

September 4 Langbaine and another were desired by the Delegates to draw up a declaration (1) to certify Sir John Byron's deportment and the behaviour of his troopers since their entrance into Oxford 28 August, (2) that the intent of the University was only to set this place in a posture of defence against them only that should assault this place in a violent and hostile manner.¹ On September 10 Sir John Byron and his troops departed, and on September 14, 1642, Lord Say arrived in Oxford. He at once with a guard of soldiers and with Torches went to New College to search for Plate and Arms; and then to Queen's, where there was a Guard of Soldiers set all the night, not suffering any person to go out.²

The Parliamentarians did not stay long.³

'Dec. 5, 1642, the University Bellman warned the Colleges to send men to dig at the works through New Park, the citizens north of St. Giles's church, the country by St. John's College Walks.⁴

'Soon after Dec. 15 those Doctors and Heads of Houses that had formerly fled from the University, namely, Dr. Fell, Potter of Qu. Coll., Baylie, Frewen &c., to avoid being carried up prisoners to the Parliament returned to the University.⁵

'Feb. 25, 1642-3, Dr. Richard Stewart, Dean of Paul's went from the King to thank Tolson [Provost of Oriel, then Vice-Chancellor] & the University for their working in the Trenches about the city, with a desire that in regard the City was backward in their task of work the University would help them.'⁶

On the 5th of January 1642-3 the King desired the College 'to lend us all such Plate of what kind soever w^{ch} belongs to your Colledg, promising to see the same justly repai'd unto you after the rate of 5s. the ounce for white and 5s. 6d. for guilt Plate

¹ Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i, pp. 447, 448. Langbaine's colleague was 'Mr. D. Diggs of All Souls'.

² Ib., pp. 448, 450.

³ By 'the 23 of Oct.' the city was 'well quitted of Soldiers', and October 29 'The King with his Army of Footmen came from Edghill battle to Oxford'. Ib., pp. 454, 455. He was joined by the Queen 13 July, 1643. Ib., pp. 465, 466.

⁴ Ib., p. 456.

⁵ Ib., p. 457.

⁶ Ib., pp. 460, 461.

as soon as God shall inable us'.¹ 'Upon these letters,' as the College Register (in Potter's hand) says,

'the Provost and Fellows by common consent decreed to lend unto his Maty (as they had done formerly 800£ in money so now) their plate of all sorts, for his relieve in this extream necessity & danger both of Church and State ; excepting only the plate for the Communion Table, & the Horne. For wch Plate they had this acquittance from S^r Wiliam Parkhurst :

Jan 14th 1642

Rec^d then of Queens College in Oxford,

for his Maties service

In white plate 155^lwt 6^{oz} 1^{dwt}

In guilt plate 37^lwt 9^{oz} 0

which at the rate

of 5^s, for white comes to 466^l 10^s 3^d

of 5^s 6^d, for guilt comes to 124^l 11^s 6^d

In all 591^l 1^s 9^d

Wm Parkhurst ²

The College thus parted with some thirty-six 'Tankers', fourteen 'Two eared-Potts', three 'White Large Bowles', twenty 'Lesser Bowles', many 'Salts', large and small 'Tunnes', 'Guilt Bowles', 'Gobletts', 'Spoones' apostle, slipp,³ and guilt, and 'A small cover of the Nutt'. Many of these had been made in the last sixty years, and most of them were inscribed with the names of those who had given them out of their love and good affection unto this College.⁴

The Accounts of the College reflect the vicissitudes of the Civil War. In 1643 'summae variae' are paid 'Carolo Short pro

¹ The letter is transcribed in Reg. H, p. 78. The original received by the College is in the archives (Mores, p. 35).

² Reg. H, pp. 79, 80.

³ The N. E. D. explains 'slip' as a spoon with a handle or stem having the top cut off obliquely. The stalks or ends of the spoons are sometimes said to be 'slipped'. In heraldry 'slipped' means torn off, not cut.

⁴ There is a list in the archives (Mores, pp. 35-41). The spoons include 18 Apostles spoons and 24 slipp spoons.

erudiendo scholares nostros in re militari'.¹ In the same year 16s. 8d. is paid 'pro quatuor pyris epiniciis diverso tempore habitis post totidem strages hostium', and again (July 15) 5s. 'pro duabus pyris epiniciis, and 2s. 6d. 'pro altera'. In the following year we find 6s. 'pro duabus pyris epiniciis'.² In 1642 took place 'dissolutio collegii super adventum hostium',³ and on the 10th September a decree was made that payments should be made to the various categories of members in lieu of their commons for seven weeks. The twelve Fellows were paid 5s. a week, the Chaplains and Poor Boys 2s. 6d., the servientes 2s.⁴ The Fellows in residence were Lough, Airay, Head, Hauton, Stanwix, Yaire, Barlow, Archer, Cairas, Sanderson, Aglionby, and Smith. Three masters absent in the north, Langbaine, Stanley and Dobson, received allowances for eleven months amounting in all to £20 05s. The Chaplain was Fisher. The Poor Boys were Smith, Tully, Rallingson, Nicholson, Barlow, Currey, and Spenser. The eighteen servientes were the pincerna, promus, coquus, and subeoquus, Wilkinson, Tarne, Fairer, Addison, two Martins, Read, Braithwaite, Airay, Whelpdale, Egglesfield, Peirson, Dobson, and North. Nicholson in the same category received his allowance for three weeks only.⁵

June 14, 1643, the King, then at Oxford, asks for £2,000 from

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Richard Stanwix and Edward Stanley from 7 July, 1642, to 7 July, 1643.

² In the Long Roll of Edward Stanley and Ranulph Sanderson from 7 July, 1643, to 7 July, 1644.

³ This 'adventus hostium' was that of Lord Say in September, 1642. See p. 259.

⁴ In the 1642-3 Long Roll occurs:—'Deliberatum sociis, capellanis, pueris, et servientibus secundum decretum factum 10 Sept. in dissolutione collegii super adventum hostium vice communarum pro septem hebdomadis.' The date of the decretum is the date of Sir John Byron's departure from Oxford. Lord Say arrived on the 14th. Seven weeks from the 10th September would bring us to 29 October, the day on which the king reached Oxford from Edgehill.

⁵ The total paid to the fellows was £21, to the chaplain and poor boys £7, to the servientes £12 02s. To Nicholson 6s. This with the payment to the masters in the north amounted altogether to £60 13s. References to some of those here mentioned occur later.

the University, and as much from the City, raised from each College and their servants. 27 June each Head and Fellow of Colleges is asked to pay 4*s.* a week to foot soldiers for a month. The Fellows of the richer Colleges paid for two or for three soldiers.¹

18 January, 1643–4, £40 a week for twenty weeks was to be levied upon the Colleges and Halls, exempting all Scholars from working on the Fortifications.²

9 June, 1644, Proclamation is made that all persons in Oxford should provide sufficient corn and victuals for themselves and their families for three months, or be turned out of the city.³

20 Nov. 1645 a petition was presented to Sir Thomas Glenham, Governor of Oxford for the King, as follows :—‘whereas parcel of the works on the west side of north gate had been assigned to Magdalen and Queen’s Colleges jointly, and Queen’s College had already performed more than in due proportion would have come to their share, most of them labouring in their own persons by the space of twelve days at the least, while those of Magdalen assisted, some very slenderly and some not at all, they entreat that a proportionable part of the work yet unfinished may be set forth to themselves in particular apart from Magdalen.’ This was ordered to be done.⁴

The College charges to His Majesty and the garrison from 1642 to 1645 amounted in the whole to more than sixteen hundred pounds.⁵

On the first of August 1644, owing to the increase of pestilence within the city and the investment by the enemy, the College (nearly all the members of which were then present) agreed to make some elections at irregular times,⁶ and to allow

¹ Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i, p. 464.

² Ib., pp. 467, 468.

³ Ib., p. 472.

⁴ The original is in the College archives (Mores, p. 42).

⁵ In the College archives (Mores, p. 42) is :—‘ Collections of the college charges to his majesty and the garrison from 1642 to 1645. They amount (as Mores says) to £1599 : 18 : 02 exclusive of certain particulars therein mentioned.’

⁶ ‘Aug. 1^o 1644. Quum hodie intra Civitatem Oxon periculum indies gliscat

any absent Fellows five shillings a week during their absence.¹ On the 22nd of March 1644–5, Thomas Smith, Fellow, is granted three years' leave of absence.² On the 26th of March 1646, Francis Gibson, taberdar, was dispensed from residence owing to the civil commotions.³

Among the odds and ends in the College accounts of the period are entries :

18 Nov. 1644 artifici cuidam oppidano decem situlas (buckets)

pestilentiae, eamque foris undique pene cingant atque obsideant infestae perduellium copiae, ut incertissimum sit an Socii (qui omnes jam uno alteroue excepto hic adsunt) Terminum proximum tutum in Collegio expectare possint ac tum conuenire : Ob has causas aliasque idoneas, vnamini consensu Præpositi et Sociorum dispensatum et decretum est, ut non obstante Statuto de Electionibus in pleno Termino habendis, Electio hodie fieret unius Capellani scilicet Magistri Currey, et quinque pauperum puerorum nempè Jacobi Fairer, Thomæ Brathwait, Adami Airay, Thomæ Whelpdale et Joannis Pierson, qui omnes et singuli omnium suffragiis electi sunt, et statim, præstitis Sacramentis, à Præposito admissi.' (Reg. H, p. 81.)

¹ 'Eodem die ibidem decretum est, quod durante predicto contagii atque obsidionis periculo Socii absentes percipient pro tempore absentiae suæ per hebdomadam quinque solidos cuilibet soluendos quum ex facultatibus Collegii, attentis aliundè oneribus, commodè fieri poterit.' (Reg. H, p. 81.) For this plague called Morbus Campestris see Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II, i, p. 469.

² 'Mart. 22 An. 1644. An. Regni Regis Caroli 20. Anno et die predictis Thomæ Smith Artium Magistro et Collegii Socio per Præpositum et Socios indulta est peregrinandi venia per triennium vel ulterius si è re suâ fuerit ; Camera proficiens et jure Societatis sibi interim salvis.' (Reg. H, p. 81.)

³ 'Martii 26 Anno 1646. Anno et die predictis vnamini consensu Christophori Airay Præpositi Locum Tenentis et Sociorum cum Domino Gibson dispensatum est ut sine ullo sui præjudicio à Collegio abesse possit donec Britannia (quod serio voulimus) feliciter pacata aut opportunitate alia oblatâ, commodè revertatur. Ita est Thom. Barlow Registrar.' (Reg. H, p. 84.) Francis Gibson entered as batler 21 May, matriculated 4 June, 1641, aged 17. He was born at Kendal. His father's name was William. He was elected taberdar 26 March, 1645. Foster (Al. Ox., s.v.) says he was admitted B.A. 21 May or 7 June, 1645, by request of the Chancellor because he had served 10 months with the regiment of the Earl of Dover. 11 May, 1648, he replied to the Visitors 'I know not how farre the power of Parliament extends and therefore for the present cannot submitt to this Visitation', and on 15 May is on a list of persons who have not submitted to the Visitation and are expelled by the Committee. 1 July he was ordered by the Committee to be deprived and removed from his place in the College and expelled the University for his high contempt of the authority of Parliament. See below, ii. 5.

nostras urbani incendii reliquias conquirenti reparanti & referenti 5s.¹

22 Mart. 1645 fabro ferrario fabricanti machinam ferream ad volvolum in sphaeristerio protrudendum 15s.²

On the 26th of March 1645 two Fellows were elected but not admitted, as owing to the Civil War the rents received did not suffice for the support of the actual Fellows. They were, however, to be admitted as soon as circumstances permitted.³ They were admitted on the following thirtieth of August.⁴ In consequence of similar difficulties, Samuel Smith, who was presented to the Chapelry of Upton Grey, was allowed to retain his Fellowship along with the preferment.⁵

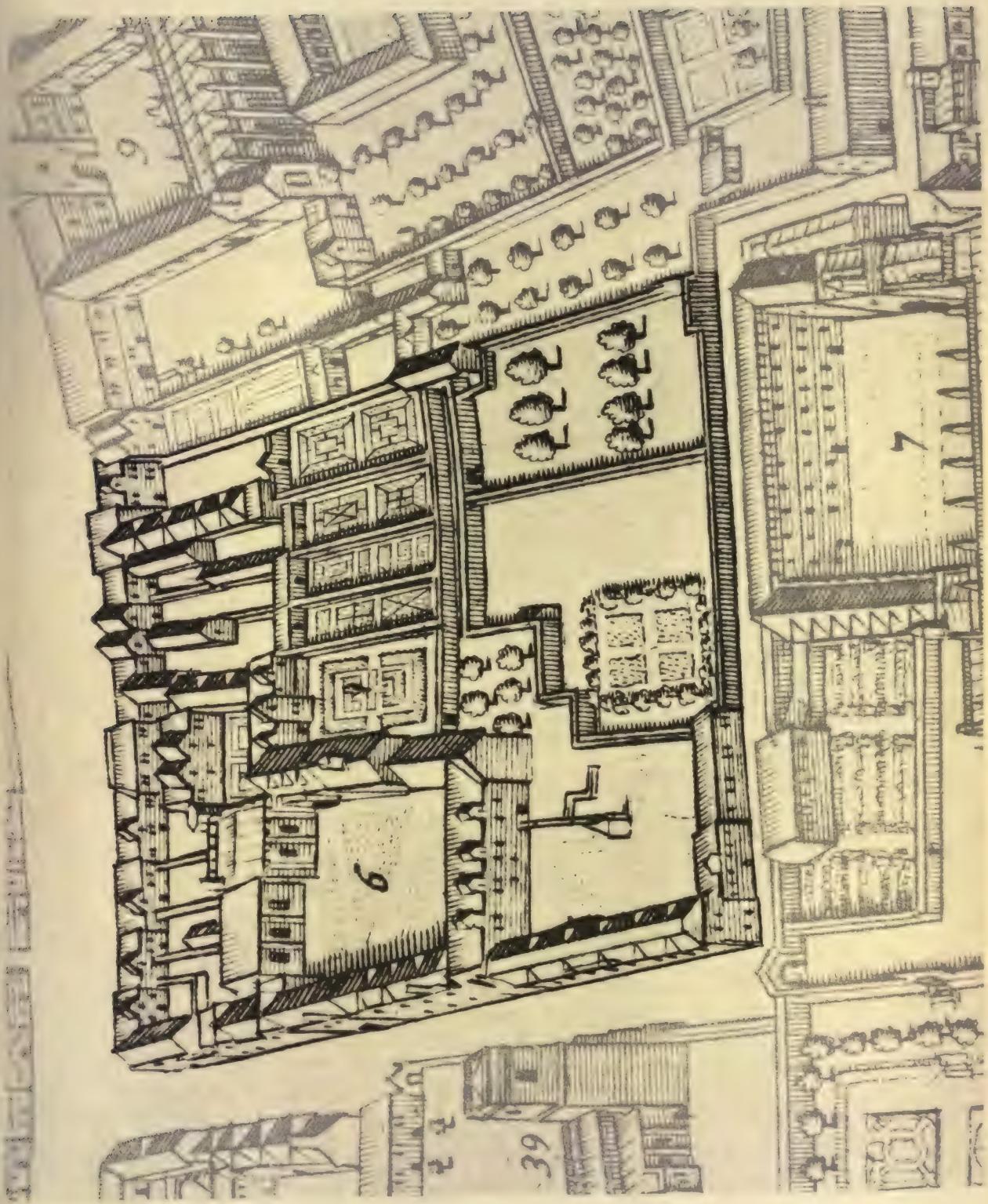
¹ In Long Roll of Messrs. Gerard Langbaine and William Dobson from the last of July, 1644, to the last of July, 1645. For this fire which destroyed from what is now George Street to beyond St. Ebbe's Church see Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. i, pp. 472, 473. It was originated by a soldier roasting a stolen pig, and is ascribed by Wood to the 'Parliament Soldiers at Abendon'.

² In the same Long Roll. Volvolum seems to be a fishing net, perhaps used to prevent the balls being hit out of the court.

³ 'Mart. 26 An. 1645. An. Regni Regis Caroli 20. Anno et die predictis, statuto regni de electionibus prius lecto, vnamini consensu Præpositi et Sociorum electi sunt in scholares seu socios hujus Collegii Jacobus Nicolson et Johannes Curay. Nempe electi die predicto non admissi tamen, siquidem jam a biennio ferale bellum civile desæviit, Britanniæ viribus in suam ipsius perniciem infæliciter conjuratis; adeo ut e accepta redditum summâ non suppeterent ad victum quotidianum, eumque satis tenuem, sociis prioribus comparandum, nedum aliis de nouo accessuris. Conclusum tamen, eos quam primum possilitas se obtulerit esse admittendos.' (Reg. H, p. 82.)

⁴ 'Aug. 30, 1645. Anno et die predictis Jacobus Nicolson et Johannes Curay in Scholares seu socios hujus Collegii prius electi, vnamini consensu Præpositi et sociorum, juramentis pro more prestitis, per Præpositum admittuntur. Quamvis enim tumultus ciuiles nondum sedati Britanniam tot cladibus lassatam estu violento adhuc inundaverant adeo ut aliquantilum tantum annui redditus in quotidianam societatis alimoniam, eamque satis tenuem, domus afflita perciperet, tamen quia diffusa Fundatoris charitas ad favores ampliandos nos seriè alligauerat, Societas voluntati adeò piæ obsecuta, predictos scholares in societatem tituli simul et beneficii admittebat.' (Reg. H, p. 82.)

⁵ 'Octob. 8, An. 1645. Anno et die predictis, Roberto Kisby ministro capellæ nostræ de Vpton-Gray in comitatu Southampton nuper demortuo, Samuel Smith artium magister et Collegii socius vnamini consensu prepositi et sociorum in ejus locum substituitur.' The form of appointment (in English) is then given and then follows:—'Oct. 8. An. Dom. 1645. Eodem anno et die vnamini



Thomas Stephenson, Fellow, was created D.D. 12 December, 1644, because His Majesty had present and special occasion to employ him in places more remote about certain weighty affairs.¹

Among the fifty Fellows elected during these two Provostships, the most notable, apart from those who succeeded to the Provostship, were: Thomas Crosfield, who proceeded B.A. 9 December, 1622, M.A. 30 June, 1625, B.D. 17 December, 1635. He was a Westmorland man under whose name was published ‘A letter relating to the Martyrdom of Ketaban Mother of Teimurases Prince of the Georgians, &c., Ox. 1633’. 4^o. with ‘The Imposture of a Jesuit, written first in Greek, now done into English by Tho. Crosfield, M. of A. Fellow of Qu. Coll.’² He was one of the first Fellows elected in Christopher Potter’s Provostship, having been with three others elected on 20 October, 1627, and admitted the same day.³ He is the author of a diary now in manuscript in the College extending from the death of James I.⁴ He also produced in 1638 a selection from the Statutes of the University ‘ad usum præcipuè Juniorum’, which went through many editions during the two following centuries and was, under the name of ‘Parecboleæ’, presented at matriculation by the Vice-Chancellor to successive generations of undergraduates.⁵ Christopher Airay, who proceeded B.A. 16 December, 1625,

consensu Præpositi et Sociorum vterius indultum est vt non obstante promotione
hac ecclesiasticâ prefato Samuel Smith societatis jura illæsa possideat et inviolata.’
(Reg. H, pp. 83, 84.)

¹ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 78.

² Ib., i. 479.

³ The others were Thomas Wethereld, Thomas Stevenson, and John Strickland.
(Reg. H, p. 69.)

⁴ It is MS. CCCXC in Coxe’s Catalogue. There are a good number of quotations from it in the Anglo-Catholic edition of Laud’s Diary.

⁵ ‘Statuta Selecta è Corpore Statutorum Vniversitatis Oxon, Vt in promptu et ad manum sint, quæ magis ad usum (præcipuè Juniorum) facere videntur: Excusa cum Licentiâ, Typis Guil. Turner, Typographi Vniversitatis, pro Guil. Webb, An. Dom. 1638.’ A later, perhaps the latest, title-page is:—‘ Parecboleæ sive Excerpta e Corpore Statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis. Accedunt Articuli Religionis XXXIX in Ecclesia Anglicana recepti: neenon Juramenta Fidelitatis et Suprematus, &c. &c. In Usum Juventutis Academicæ. Oxonii, e Typographo Academico. M.DCCC.LVI.’ For further information as to this book see Madan, *Oxford Books*, ii. 140.

M.A. 29 January, 1628–9, was created B.D. 1642, ‘a pioneer in English logic’, and died as Vicar of Milford in Hampshire;¹ Michael Hudson, Fellow 1630, a sort of Royalist martyr, killed in the defence of Woodcroft House, Northampton, 1648. He had been tutor to Charles when Prince of Wales, and was afterwards nicknamed by him ‘his plain-dealing chaplain’.² Guy Carleton, Fellow 1630, Junior Proctor 1635, Royalist divine and warrior, escaped from Lambeth House to Holland, and at the Restoration was made Dean of Carlisle (1660) and Bishop of Bristol (1671) and of Chichester (1678).³ Henry Edmondson, Fellow 1632, a grammatical writer, usher of Tunbridge School, and master of Northleach.⁴ Richard Stanwix, Fellow 1632, Chaplain to Coventry and Finch successively Lord Keepers, and author of ‘A Holy Life here the only Way to Eternal Life hereafter’.⁵ Randall or Ranulph Sanderson, a Westmorland man, Fellow 1637, delegate of the parliamentary Visitors 1647, and afterwards Rector of Weyhill in Hampshire, and Prebendary of Salisbury. He wrote a Direction for the reading of the Bible over in a year, with an Explanation thereof.⁶ He was a benefactor to Appleby School, as also was Thomas Smith, Fellow 1639, Dean (1672) and Bishop (1684) of Carlisle.⁷ Thomas

¹ His life is in D. N. B., and in Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 907.

² Wood says (*Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 233) that Charles gave him his nickname ‘because he told him his mind when others would, or durst, not’. He was scout-master general to Charles’s northern army and accompanied Charles in 1646 in his escape from Oxford to Newark. His life is in D. N. B.

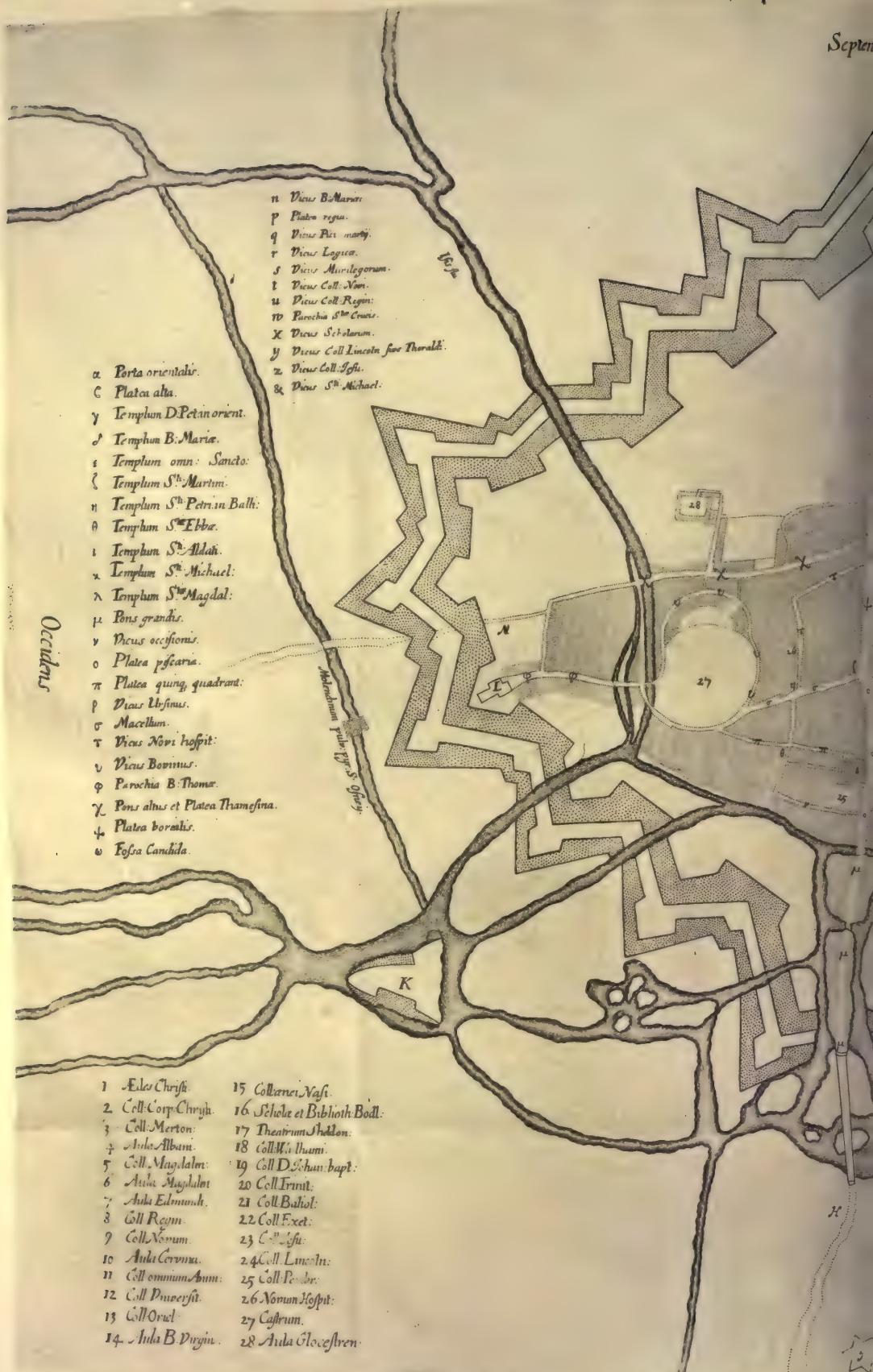
³ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 866–8.

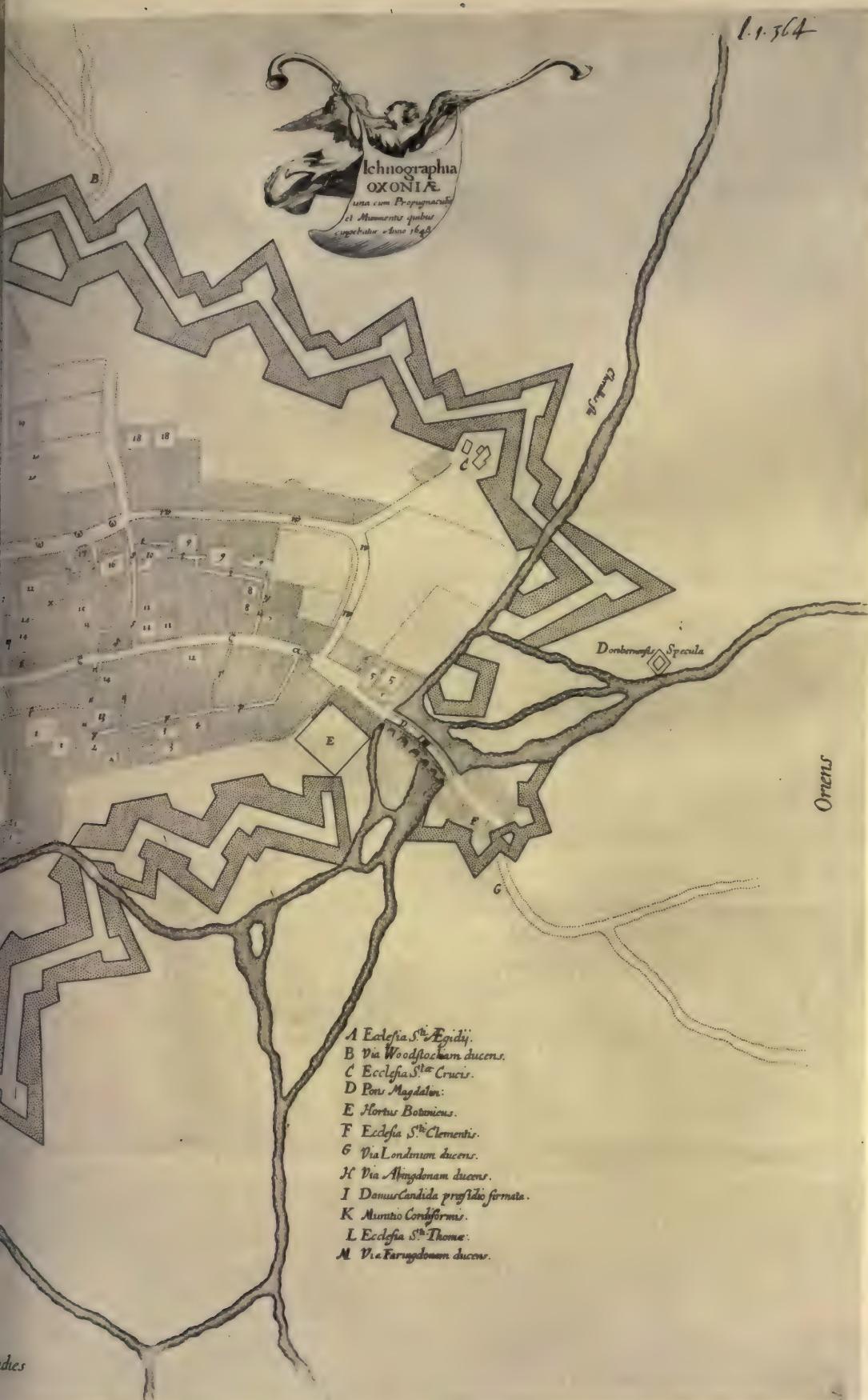
⁴ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 474, 475. His books are *Lingua linguarum*, *Homonyma et Synonyma Linguae Latinæ*, and *Incruenta Contentio sive Bellum Rationale*.

⁵ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 427, 428, where is given his epitaph in Chipping-Warden Church, Northamptonshire.

⁶ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 488. His name occurs (Burrows, p. 4) in the list of ‘the names of divers worthy Gentlemen who are appoynted delegates to the’ Parliamentary ‘Visitors, Sept. 30, 1647’; but his submission to the Visitors (ib., p. 123) is doubtful, and his name occurs (ib., p. 135) in a list for expulsion.

⁷ Smith and Sanderson joined Thomas Barlow, then provost, and afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, in a gift of six hundred pounds to the governors of Appleby School in Westmorland on condition that the nomination of the master should





Lamplugh, Fellow 1643, Rector of Charlton-on-Otmoor, Archdeacon of Oxford and of London, Principal of St. Alban Hall, Prebendary of Worcester, Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, Dean of Rochester, Bishop of Exeter, and Archbishop of York. The last preferment he is said to have received from James II as his reward for posting to London with the news of the landing of William of Orange.¹ Thomas Tully, Fellow 1643, Principal of Edmund Hall 1648, and Dean of Ripon 1675, was author of 'Logica Apodeictica', a theological Enchiridion, and some controversial books.²

But at the time the most notable member of the foundation was Richard Rallingson, who entered the College as batler in 1636. He proceeded B.A. in 1641, having been elected Taberdar in the previous year. When Oxford was besieged the fortifications about the city were mostly contrived by him, though at the time only a Bachelor of Arts. He had also drawn 'a mathematical Scheme or plot of the Garrison'.³ His endeavours in this nature gave so great satisfaction to the King that he forthwith sent letters in his behalf to the University to confer the Degree of Master of Arts upon him; which letters being read in Convocation 17 Octob. 1643, was then admitted Master of Arts. He was elected Fellow in 1643, and owing to the difficulty

be vested for the future in the provost and scholars of the College. The tripartite indenture to that effect is in the College archives (Mores, p. 174). There is a life of Smith in D. N. B., in Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 892–4, and in *The Flemings in Oxford*, ii (O. H. S. lxii), pp. xviii–xxii. His portrait is prefixed to the last-named volume, and there are several letters from him in the work.

¹ His life is in D. N. B., and in Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 878–80. There are two portraits of him in the College common-room.

² His life is in D. N. B., and in Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 1055–9. He should not be confounded with Thomas Tully, of St. Edmund Hall, chancellor and dean of Carlisle, who died 1726–7.

³ For a reproduction of this Scheme, which is given by Wood in the Latin edition of the *History and Antiquities*, between pp. 362 and 363 of the first volume, see Plate XXIII, opposite p. 266. Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 32, seems doubtful whether 'this Ichnography' as he calls it was drawn by Rallingson or by Henry Sherburne, comptroller of the ordnance in the army of Ralph lord Hopton, but the plan of the fortifications was contrived by Rallingson.

attending ordination was allowed by the College on 14 February, 1645–6, to postpone his ordination, notwithstanding the statute requiring him to be ordained within two years from admission to his Fellowship. He continued to fulfil his duties to the College, being Magister puerorum 1650, and Treasurer during three years between 1652 and 1660. He proceeded B.D. 1657 and D.D. 1661; he became Chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle, and had a small observatory constructed in the College in 1664. He was promoted to the Rectory of Pulborough in 1667, but did not long survive his removal from Oxford, dying in the following year. Wood describes him as an ingenious man well skilled in the mathematics, but had not preferment confer'd on him equal to his merits.¹

Of those other than Fellows who entered the College during the Provostships of the two Potters the following are perhaps the most worthy of mention: Obadiah Sedgewicke, a member of the Westminster Assembly, Chaplain to Lord Vere and to the regiment raised by Denzil Holles; Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, died 1678.² Sir John Stawell, Knight of the Bath, who raised five regiments for Charles I and was Governor of Taunton, created D.M. 31 January, 1642–3.³ Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, taken prisoner at the battle of Wigan Lane and beheaded at Chester.⁴ William Ben

¹ See Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 60, 257. ‘Februar. 14, 1645. Quoniam statuto plentissimi fundatoris cautum est ut scholaris quilibet intra biennium ab admissione suâ numeratum in ordinis sacerdotalis gradum sacrâ Episcoporum Χειροθεσία cooptetur: Cumque Rich. Rawlinson Artium Magister, et Collegii socius (Britanniâ nostrâ armis ciuilibus jam a triennio afflictâ, ecclesiâque simul et Republicâ ni benignior Deus nobis immerntibus succurrat maturius interitur) commodè hoc præstare non poterat: Anno et die prædictis ex vñanimi Præpositi et Sociorum consensu sibi indulatum est, vt (statuto non obstante) anno proxime secuturo sacris ordinibus initiari indemnis poterat.’ (Reg. H, p. 84.)

² ‘In 1616 he was sent to Qu. coll. being then 16 years of age, but making no long stay there he retired to Magd. hall.’ (Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 441.) His life is also in D. N. B.

³ See Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 48, 49. His life is also in D. N. B.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B. His farewell letter to his wife is printed in Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xliv), pp. 354–6.

or Benn, preacher at All Saints', Dorchester, ejected 1662.¹ William Style, afterwards of Brasenose, compiler of 'Regestum Practicale', a set of legal reports.² Several Eglesfields, of whom the most notable were James, M.A. 1625, afterwards Vicar of Chewton in his native county of Somersetshire, and of Abingdon; author of 'A heavenly Hymn to the King of Heaven', a sermon on Mark vii. 37, 'a minister's son and a learned man';³ and Gawin, of whose appeal against the College we have already spoken.⁴ Samuel Faucet, M.A. 1624, who published a seasonable sermon for troublesome times on Psalm xxv. 22, a Londoner born, Rector of St. Alphege, London, 1643, to which he was presented by Bishop Juxon.⁵ Wye Saltonstall, who published or left in manuscript verse translations from Ovid and other works.⁶ John Palmer, *alias* Vaulx, created D.M. 12 April, 1648, and next day intruded into the Wardenship of All Souls; appointed 5 July of the same year one of the Committee to examine candidates for Fellowships and Scholarships.⁷ Nicholas Gibbon, author of 'A Summe or Body of Divinity Real', Rector of Sevenoaks, consulted by Charles I at Carisbrooke, worked as a farm labourer during the Commonwealth, and died Rector of Corfe Castle, aged

¹ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 1273, 1274.

² His life is in D. N. B., and in Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 470, who does not mention that he was at Queen's before he went to Brasenose, though he was matriculated from Queen's.

³ See Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 423. His father was Anthony (fellow 1577-8), for whom see n. 2, p. 209.

⁴ See p. 254 and n. 3 there. There were of course other Eglesfields like the Edward Egelsfeldt who in 1569 worked for the Germans at Keswick (Elizabethan Keswick, pp. 89, 107, 157). The founder's family seems to have merged in that of Senhouse in Tudor times, when John Senhouse of Seascale married Elizabeth, elder sister and coheir of Richard Eglesfield, son of Gawen Eglesfield, of Alineburgh Hall. Their descendants are the Senhouses of Netherhall, Maryport. (Nicolson and Burn, ii. 159.) See also Appendix B, p. 317.

⁵ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 415 and n. 9 there.

⁶ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, ii. 676.

⁷ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 115. Sheldon had been ejected. Palmer died 4 March, 1659-60, 'at which time all things seeming to tend towards the Restoration of the King, the Fellows did not proceed to the election of a new Warden'. (Wood, *Colleges and Halls*, ed. Gutch, p. 272.) The order for the appointment of the Committee with their names is in Burrows, p. 141.

92.¹ Anthony Hawles, created D.D. 2 August, 1660, Chaplain to His Majesty in exile, collated to the Archdeaconry of Salisbury January 1657, and about the same time to a prebend in the same church, Canon of Windsor 18 July, 1660, and had two good rectories bestowed upon him in Wilts.; died 16 January, 1663, buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.² William Evans, D.D., 2 July, 1640, Prebendarian of Hereford. John Pritchett or Prickett, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.³ George Bate, physician to Charles I, Cromwell, and Charles II, one of the first Fellows of the Royal Society, author of 'Elenchus Motuum Nuperorum' and of a treatise on rickets.⁴ William Burton, afterwards of Gloucester Hall, B.A. 1628, the author of the 'Commentary on the Itinerary of Antoninus', usher to Thomas Farnaby, and master of the school at Kingston-on-Thames.⁵ Captain Philip Elis, father of the more celebrated Clement.⁶ John Pretiman, concerned in Sir George Booth's rising on behalf of Charles II, and created Baronet about 1660.⁷ Three of the Lord Keeper's sons : Francis Coventry entered 1627, Henry 1631, and William 1642. The Lord Keeper had been a friend to the College in the matter of the Hampshire livings. Francis lived to a great age, dying in 1699; Henry became Fellow of All Souls in 1634, Secretary of State in 1672, and died in 1686; William was created D.C.L. in 1663, secretary to the Duke of York, praised by Burnet and criticised by Clarendon, and died of gout in the stomach in 1686.⁸

¹ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 787-9. His father of the same name, of Clare College, Cambridge, was also a theological writer.

² Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 236.

³ His life is in Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 862.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 827-31.

⁵ To be distinguished from two contemporaries of the same name, one a Puritan fellow of New College who died 1610, the other (1575-1643) an antiquary, author of the 'Description of Leicestershire', who was of Brasenose. Our man's life (1609-57) is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 438-40.

⁶ See ii. 43 and n. 7 there.

⁷ The Baronetcy was a Scotch one. It was afterwards assumed by Bishop Pretiman Tomline of Winchester (1820-7), but not by any of his sons.

⁸ For the Lord Keeper's assistance in the matter of the livings see pp. 246, 247 and n. 1, p. 247. The lives of the father and the two younger sons are in

George Benson, entered 1627, created D.D. 1660, Archdeacon of Hereford, Prebendary of Worcester, and in 1672 Dean of Hereford, Master of Ledbury Hospital, and Rector of Cradley, died 24 August, 1692, aged 78, and was buried on the right of the altar in Hereford Cathedral. George Cary, afterwards of Exeter College, succeeded Seth Ward as Dean of Exeter 1662. Henry Fletcher entered 1630, but did not matriculate, created Baronet 1641, raised a regiment for the King, killed at Rowton Heath 1645.¹ Robert Napper, Naper, or Napier entered 1628, Receiver-General under Charles I and Charles II. Two Michells, John and Humphrey, entered 1630; the former proceeded M.A. and the latter B.C.L. in 1635. During the civil wars both found an asylum in the College, and in gratitude therefor John's only son, of the same name, founded eight Fellowships, four scholarships and four exhibitions in the College, as we shall see further on.² John Shaw, batler 1628, afterwards of Brasenose, a strong Royalist and Protestant, died at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1689.³ John Owen entered 1630, B.A. 1632, M.A. 1635, the celebrated Dean of Christ Church 1651–60, Vice-Chancellor 1652–7, died 1683.⁴ Edward Turnour, knighted 1660, Speaker of the House of Commons 1661, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1670.⁵ John Rushworth, M.A. 1649, secretary to his kinsman Fairfax, compiler of the 'Historical Collections', died in King's Bench prison 1690.⁶ Thomas Holyoake, son of Francis the lexicographer, B.A. 1636, M.A. 16 May, 1639, and Chaplain of the College, captain of undergraduate Royalists, admitted to practise physic

D. N. B. The eldest son must not be confounded with Christopher Davenport, otherwise known as Francis Coventriensis or Sancta Clara, Queen Henrietta Maria's Franciscan chaplain, who died 1680. Wood has a life of the Lord Keeper in *Athenæ*, ii. 650, and of William, who was an author, ib., iv. 190.

¹ His son, Sir George Fletcher, and his son-in-law, Sir Daniel Fleming, were both members of the College. See ii. 31.

² See ii. 104–8.

³ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 256, 257, who says he made 'little stay' in Queen's College before migrating to Brasenose.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 97–114.

⁵ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 1060.

⁶ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 280–4.

2 April, 1647, and practised it till the Restoration, when he became a Prebendary of Wolverhampton.¹ Frederick Sagittarie, a German, son of Frederick Sagittarie of Heregord in the Palatinate, created B.A. 13 August, 1636, created Doctor of Physic of this University 12 September, 1661 (as Sagittary), and practised his faculty in Dorsetshire, afterwards Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians.² John Dale, B.A. 1639, afterwards Fellow of Magdalen College and known by the name of 'Analysis Dale' from an Analysis of the Epistles which he published in 1652. He died at Standlake, of which he was Rector, in 1684.³ William Troughton, batler 1633, afterwards chaplain to Colonel Hammond, Governor of the Isle of Wight, Rector of St. Martin's, Salisbury, ejected 1662. Samuel Aneley, B.A. 1639, created D.C.L. 1648, wrote himself afterwards and was called by the name of Annesley, a cousin to the Earl of Anglesey, a writer, a nonconformist divine in and near London. He seems to have been peculiarly obnoxious to Wood, who describes him as a teetotaller. He was Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and was ejected in 1662; through his daughter he was grandfather of the Wesleys.⁴ Samuel Fisher, batler 1634, afterwards servitor at Magdalen College, where he waited on Robert Lucy, commoner; a Covenanter, Rector of Thornton-in-the-Moors, whence he was ejected at the Restoration, author of an 'Antidote against the Fear of Death' and a 'Love Token for Mourners'.⁵ Colonel John Penruddock, Fellow commoner 1636, a Royalist who joined the abortive insurrection of 1655 and was beheaded at Exeter.⁶ Alan

¹ His life is in D.N.B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 1040, 1041. Subsequently to his death a large Latin-English Dictionary was published which he had based upon his father's work.

² Wood, *Fasti*, i. 490, ii. 255.

³ His life is in Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 161. See also Macray, iii. 181. Wood gives his nickname in *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 8, 9.

⁴ 'He seldom or never drank any beer, only water.' (*Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 509). Troughton's life in the *Athenæ* immediately precedes Aneley's. The lives of both are in D.N.B., Aneley's under Annesley.

⁵ His life is in D.N.B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 587.

⁶ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 46. His life is in D.N.B.

Pennington of Muncester, B. and D.M. 1651, afterwards of Chester.¹ Thomas and George Lucy, sons of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote; Thomas was a friend of James Howell and M.P. for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and for Warwick. Thomas Tylden, commoner 1638, afterwards Godden, and of St. John's College, Cambridge, a convert to Rome, and Chaplain to Queen Catherine of Braganza, died 1688.² Among those who came to Oxford in the King's service was George Wharton, the astrologer, who had raised a troop of horse and during the siege was esteemed a member of Queen's College. He is most celebrated for his almanacks, was created a baronet 1677, and died 1681.³

The chief benefaction received by the College during these two Provostships was that of Henry Wilson of Underley in the county of Westmorland. He bequeathed a sum of thirty-five pounds to be paid yearly out of the tithes of Farleton in the parish of Beethom in the same county, for the benefit of seven exhibitioners, four from the school of Kirkby Lonsdale, and three from the school of Kendal. He also bequeathed a sum of five hundred pounds to the College for the purchase and redemption of Impropriations in the North of England 'for the good of the fellowes there for ever'. The College was to appoint preachers in such places with a preference to Wilson Exhibitioners if 'fitt and able'.⁴

¹ There is a letter in Foster's Penningtoniana, p. 60, from him to Sir Joseph Williamson, asking for a living for his wife's brother-in-law.

² His life is in D. N. B.

³ Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 5, 6. His life is also in D. N. B.

⁴ For Wilson's will see Lib. Obit., pp. 100–2. The £500 was lent to Charles I and never repaid. See n. 1, p. 258. The notice of his death, 18 Oct. 1639, is the latest obit in the College Liber Obituarius.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

THE following are the most important sources for the History of the College.

Archives.

Under this head I place the numerous documents preserved in the Muniment Room over the passage from the Front to the Back Quadrangle.

They have been made accessible to research by Edward Rowe Mores, a former member of the College, who classified and calendared them about the middle of the eighteenth century. His calendar is contained in five duodecimo volumes, which are paged consecutively from 1 to 458. The bulk of the documents have reference to the College Property, and are arranged under the names of the estates to which they refer ; and these, as a rule, are classified under the counties in which they are situated. First, however, come a class of

Literae regiae et alia quae ad ipsum spectant Collegium
and a class

Ad fundatorem, praepositos et alios collegii Reginae scholares spectantia.

Then follow

Cartae et munimenta de tenementis et placeis in civitate Oxoniensi;

Cartae et munimenta de terris et tenementis in comitatu Oxoniensi.

Then those concerning estates in Cumberland (including the School of St. Bees), in Westmorland (including Appleby, Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Heversham Schools), Berkshire, Warwickshire, Hampshire (including Southampton and St Julian's Hospital and Sherborne Priory), the city of Westminster, Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, and Durham.

Then follow lists of the
Surveys, Maps and Plans of the College Estates ;
The Computi or College Accounts contained in the Long Rolls ;
The Ledger Books of Leases beginning in the eighth year of Queen Elizabeth ;

The Ledger Books of the Hospital of St. Julian ;
 Court Rolls and other documents preserved in the Muniment Room ;
 and finally a list of

Cartae et munimenta in thesaurario Collegii Reginensis asservata
 quae ad Reginenses aut nihil aut parum spectant.

The whole is written by Mores in a minute but very legible hand,
 some of the more important documents being transcribed at length.

In the notes to this history references to documents in the archives
 are made to the page of Mores's Calendar. In the five volumes the situation
 of the documents in the Muniment Room is given by reference to
 the letters and numbers with which the drawers are inscribed.

The volumes are here cited as 'Mores', though in his other MSS.
 he refers to them as 'Excerpta'.

Registers.

The earliest Registers known to me have been named, probably by Provost Langbaine, Register G and Register H. This seems to indicate the existence at some time of at least six earlier Registers, which however are not now accessible, or are not so inscribed.

Register G is a moderate sized thick folio. Nine leaves at the beginning are left blank. The tenth begins

Registrum Omnium Dispensationum, Decretorum, Electionum,
 Computorum et Inventoriorum Collegii Regine Oxon et domus
 Dei infra Villam South^t.

The contents of the Register are not arranged chronologically, but are classified, primarily, according to the subjects mentioned in the heading. Casual entries are however introduced, irrespectively of subject, throughout the book.

Decreta begin on folio 15, which is however numbered 11. Sixteen pages are occupied though not exclusively by them. Some resignations and agreements with the signatures of the parties occur here.

On page 37 begin Summaries of the Computi of the Collectors of Batells from 1582-3 to 1699-1700, the last being written on page 165.

After some blank pages occurs on page 227 the election and confirmation of Provost Lancelot Shaw and his confirmation by Thomas (Young), archbishop of York in 1565 ; and on the following page the election of Provost Alan Scott and his confirmation by Edmund (Grindal), abp. of York in 1575.

On page 230 are three elections of Fellows between 1566 and 1572 at which altogether 14 Fellows were elected.

On pages 233 to 238 are the record of sundry elections of Fellows, Taberdars, and Poor Boys between 1566 and 1582.

On pages 241 to 245 are summaries of the Computi from 1566 to 1570.

On pages 289 to 316 are undertakings by Fellows (probably Tutors)

to be answerable for the batells of persons, probably their pupils in College.

On pages 317 to 426 are summaries of the Computi of Godshouse, Southampton, from 1566 to 1698.

On pages 489 to 569 are summaries of the Long Rolls from 1625 to 1706. The next page has the beginning of a similar summary for 1729-30.

On page 581 is a summary of the Long Roll for 1717-18.

On pages 610 to 614 are Debita pro Batellis 'Batells owing' from 1580 to 1583, and on page 615 a long undated similar list.

On pages 626 to 635 are accounts of sums apparently owing to the College by outgoing bursars for rents and batells not received and accounted for between 1566 and 1570.

On pages 636 to 691 Summaries of the Long Rolls from 1572 to 1625.

On pages 694 and 695 are some inventories.

On pages 696 to 707 are Summaries of Computi of Collectors of Batells from 1571 to 1582.

On pages 708 to 710 are more inventories.

On pages 711 and 713 are accounts of receipts and expenditure in the College Chest from 1647 to 1685.

Page 712 is occupied with some financial memoranda and receipts.

Fastened into the book is an Index by Provost Langbaine.

Scattered up and down the volume are notes bearing, or not bearing, upon the contents of the page in which they are written.

Register H is a book of nearly the same format as G. It is stamped on each side with the royal arms France and England in blank. As the book has been used, the arms are upside down.

On page 1 there are samples of letters testimonial and of a resignation.

On pages 3 and 5 a declaration made 8 June, 1585, by Provost Robinson and six Fellows as to the use of the Founder's seal and that 'quo in praesenti utimur'.

On pages 7 and 9 is a catalogue of those who have given plate to the College.

On page 8 is an account of the plate given to Charles I.

There are no pages 10 and 11.

On pages 13 and 15 is a list of Commoners who have given plate or books to the library from 1648.

On page 28 there is a receipt.

On page 29 a quotation from Rous as to the residence of Henry V in the College.

On pages 31 to 217 (there are no pp. 180-9) elections of provosts, fellows, taberdars, poor boys, and chaplains, beginning with Provost Robinson's election in 1581, and ending with the election of John Gibson as Provost in 1730.

Among the elections appear other documents, as for instance (p. 42) a decree for lightening the expense of taking degrees in Theology, (between pp. 52 and 53) the Archbishop of Canterbury's recommendation of Dr. Pilkington to the Provostship, (p. 64) the College's petition to the Queen to become patroness, (p. 65) the petitions to the Queen (in French), and (p. 66) to the King for the six livings in Hampshire, (p. 69) the expulsion of a master of Northleach School, (p. 70) a decree as to the division of the College Revenue, (pp. 78-80) the correspondence with Charles I about giving money and plate, (p. 80) a letter about lands at Brough, (pp. 101-3) Orders from the Parliamentary Visitors, and also on pages 104-43; (p. 108) particulars of rates in the parish of Brough, (p. 159) letter from Sir E. Nicholas asking for dispensation from residence for Williamson, (p. 165) a decree as to charges, (p. 169) the Visitation of Northleach School in 1666.

The account of elections does not seem to be complete. There is, for instance, a gap between 1699 and 1704, for which perhaps pages 201 to 204 have been left blank.

From page 217 to page 810 is left blank.

Then follows a succession of documents with respect to Edmund Hall. They include the admissions of (p. 811) Thomas Pereson, Nicholas Cooke, (p. 812) Nicholas Pullen, Philip Johnson, Henry Robinson, Thomas Bousfield, (p. 819) John Aglionby, (p. 821) Barnabas Potter, Adam Airay, (p. 827) Thomas Tully, (p. 829) Stephen Penton, (p. 831) John Skelton, (p. 839) Henry Felton, (p. 840) Thomas Shaw, (p. 842) George Fothergill, (p. 845) George Dixon, (p. 847) William Dowson, (p. 852) George Thompson, (p. 857) Antony Grayson, (p. 864) William Thompson, (p. 867) John Barrow, (p. 870) John Branthwaite.

On page 914 is Bishop Barlow's will.

On page 915 the conditions of Gabriel Thistlethwaite's bequest.

On page 916 an extract from the will of Lady Margaret Hungerford.

On page 918 a clause in the last will of Thomas Sands of Kendall.

On page 920 The charitable and pious guift of Mr. George Fleeminge and The charitable guift of Henry Parke.

On page 921 some accounts connected therewith.

On page 922 memorandum of a gift from Christopher Jopson, Esq.

On page 923 memoranda concerning the payment of the above and other legacies.

Halton's Register.

The next Register in chronological order is contained in a folio book bound in vellum which was originally used by Timothy Halton to keep the accounts of the Embassy of Sir Leoline Jenkins and Sir Joseph Williamson at Cologne between Sept. 1673 and April 1674. Halton

seems to have been acting as Financial Secretary and Treasurer to the two envoys. His accounts occupy the beginning and the end of the book.

In the middle of the book are :

1. Copies of documents concerning the College.

On pages 924 and 925 a clause of the last will of James Rigge and the election of the first two Rigge exhibitioners.

On pages 926 and 927 further documents connected with the same foundation.

On page 928 a clause from the will of Dr. Robinson, Bp. of Carlisle.

On page 929 a clause in the will of Mr. Blackall.

On pages 930 and 931 clauses from the will of Henry Wilson and a memorandum thereon.

On page 932 decree that Upper Commoners shall give plate or books to the value of five pounds, and appointment of James Deane as bailiff and collector for the College in the city of Oxford (1641).

On page 934 some rules as to allowances, &c.

On page 935 information as to cleaning cesspool.

On page 936 some agreements.

2. An account of what passed at the several meetings of the Society in the Provost's Lodgings and what persons were present.

The first meeting of which the record is given was held 3 December, 1705, the record goes on regularly till 5 May, 1715, after which there are records of eight meetings held in 1730 and 1731, the last on 2 August, 1731.

The next two Registers are folio volumes bound one in sheep and one in rough calf and contain :

(1) An account of College meetings, beginning on 6 May, 1728, and ending 1 April, 1809.

(2) A similar account, beginning 29 April, 1809, and ending 15 April, 1862.

The latter book begins with Memoranda relating to the College, Extracts from the Statutes, and Copies of such standing orders as are considered to be of constant use and obligation till they shall be formally repealed or altered.

I have called the former of these two registers K and the latter L, but as the arrangement in both is chronological and the entries are referred to by their dates, the date will give a sufficient reference. They are both unpaged.

In 1860 a practice had begun of keeping full minutes of the proceedings at College meetings, the College Register being reserved for the record of the more important business. At first a Minute Book and the Register were both brought to College meetings, and the records of

each meeting divided between the two books. In the Register the practice was continued of the record being signed by the members present, their names being only recorded in the margin of the Minute Book. This practice was continued till 1863. From that date the minutes only were recorded at the time, and the Register (still confined to the more important matters) was made up afterwards of extracts from the Minute Book. This went on till 1873 when the keeping of the Register was discontinued. The first entry in the last Register is the resignation of the Provostship 10 April, 1862; the last is of date 12 November, 1873.

The first volume of the first Minute Book begins on 29 May, 1860, and ends on 18 June, 1883.

Entrance Book.

A small folio, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., with a vellum covering. It is a composite book unpage, containing a list of the Provosts, a list of the Fellows, and a list of Students admitted to the College, the last beginning about 1581-2.

It is not an Original Document. It was started about 1634-5, and all the entries down to that date are in one hand. The latest Provost in the first hand is Christopher Potter 1626, the latest Fellow Edward Stanley 1635, the latest Student Richard Rawlingson 1636. Since then it has been kept up by additions from time to time, but it seems seldom, if ever, to have been kept as a book of record. Many additions, and some corrections, have been added to the original record, with very varying degrees of accuracy. The list of provosts and fellows have been completed up to date, and the list of students to 1894.

The original lists had nothing but the Christian and family names, those of the fellows and students often only the family names. The Christian names are given regularly in the list of provosts from the beginning, in the list of fellows from 1563, in the list of students from 1624. They are in many cases supplied to earlier names, not seldom erroneously. Notes have been added to some of the names, but here also with very varying accuracy.

Besides the lists the book contains :

- (1) Within the cover a certificate from the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Oxford that Thomas Fothergill, Provost, did 'on Tuesday next after the close of Easter' 8 G. 3 take the Oaths required to be taken by an Act of the 6th year of George III.
- (2) An imperfect list of Queen's College bishops.
- (3) On a quarto sheet fastened into the book a list of the livings in the gift of the College, and a statement of licences in 'mortmayne'.
- (4) Certain promiscuous historical memoranda on folio 4 recto.
- (5) A list of members of the College extracted from Register P of the Matriculations of the University ; followed by a transcript of the

matriculations of Queen's men from the University Matriculation Register at first without date, and then from Ju. 10, 1574 to 1612 dated, followed by some similar matriculations dated 28 April to 4 July, 1615.

(6) At the end of the book are three and a quarter pages of a list of 'The inscription upon the plates given to the Coll. by several Gents Comoners since 1646', continued to 7 August, 1651.

Liber Albus Benefactorum.

A large quarto, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., handsomely bound in morocco leather gilt, with Williamson's arms on a silver diamond-shaped plate on the first cover and Eglesfield's arms on a similar plate on the other, with Williamson's crest and motto 'sub umbra alarum tuarum' on silver triangular plates at each corner of each cover, and two silver clasps with Williamson's crest thrice repeated on each, once on the clasp itself and once on each of the plates whereby the clasp is fastened to either cover.

The frontispiece to the book is an illuminated blazon of Williamson's second coat of arms, and the book begins with an enumeration of his benefactions. This is followed by a list in calligraphy of those who have made gifts to the College, beginning with Robert Strange who in 1650 gave a silver cup weighing $20\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and ending with Walter Manners and John Hambrough who in 1815 gave two silver Candelabra with two pairs of branches.

The initials are adorned with various degrees of decoration in pen and ink, a considerable number with drawings of the objects presented, others with cherubs and other conventional designs. Lord Crew, bishop of Durham, has his arms set out, as have Lord Brudenell, Lord James Beauclerk, Queen Caroline, Lord Gowran, and the Earl of Plymouth. There are also inserted views of the screen in front of the College, the north-east pediment, the communion table with its candlesticks, and the fire in the western wing of the front quadrangle in 1778.

Mores's Collections in the Bodleian.

Besides the Calendar of Archives above described, Mores made other collections for the history of the College. Some of these now exist in six volumes in the Bodleian Library of which the contents follow. The volumes are catalogued as MS. Gough Oxon. xii–xvii.

VOL. I

Nomina Sociorum Aulæ Reginæ Oxon— quibus divisas fuisse singulis annis portiones ostendunt thessaurariorum computi, & alia quædam ad eandem domum spectantia ex iisdem rotulis excerpta 28 Jan. 1752.

The last Long Roll excerpted is Comp. mro^y Joseph Richmond sac. th. bac. & Jac. Rawes sac. th. bac. de 1 Aug. 1760 ad 1 Aug. 1761.

At the end of the book are 4 more computi to Aug. 1765. At the end of the book also is a list of the members of the College Term. nat. 1768 and

Eleccōes tab'dario^y from 1566 to 1636.

VOL. II

Reginenses admissi ad lecturam logices Aristotelis.

The first is 1507–8, John Loyshe.

The last is 1690, 22 Oct., Tho. Preston.

Reginenses qui in xl^{ma} determinaverunt.

The first is 1518–19, Will. Robertson.

The last is 1679–80, Non determ. Ric. Tibbolls.

Reginenses admissi ad incipiendum in artibus.

The first is 1508, 27 Feb., Chr. Wrangwys.

The last is 1753, 3 Jul., Gul. Timbrel.

Reginenses qui realiter incepunt in Artibus.

The first is 1502 . . . Will Patenson.

The last is 1680, Joh. Yeadle.

Reginenses admissi ad lectur. libr. Sententiarum.

The first is 1509, 27 Jun., Edv. Hylton.

The last is 1646, 10 Jul., Tho. Lamplugh.

Under the same heading are

Adm. ad lect. epist. D. Paul.

The first is 1657, 23 Jul., Tho. Barlow.

The second Tho. Lamplugh.

The last is 1753, 3 Jul., Gul. Brakenridge.

Reginenses admissi ad incipiendum in SS. Theologia.

The first is 1515, 15 Maij, Joh. Pantre.

The last is 1753, 3 Jul., Gul. Brakenridge.

Among them are

1644, 12 Dec., Tho. Stephenson, adm. & cr. in domo convoc. because as the Chanc. letters say his Maj. has present & special occasion to employ him in places more remote about some weighty affairs.

1675, 6 Jul., Lanc. Addison lately employed in his Maj.'s service at Tangier.

Reginenses qui realiter incepérunt in SS. Theologia.

The first is 1515, 2 Jul., Nic. Mylys.

The last is 1675, Lanc. Addison.

Reginenses admissi ad Lecturam Instit. Imperial.

The first is 1563, 19 Feb., Ric. Talentire.

The last is 1752, 10 Nov., Sam Sandys.

Reginenses qui realiter incepérunt in Jur. Civ.

The only one is 1635, 18 Jul., Geo. Riddle.

Reginenses adm. ad Incipiend. in Jur. Civ.

The first is 1635, 18 Jun., Geo. Riddle.

The last is 1747, 25 Jun., Joh. Mosse.

A very miscellaneous lot including Humph. Michel, Sir Rob. Southwell, Edm. Halley, Joh. Waugh, and Jos. Smith.

Reginenses admissi ad Lectionem Aphorism. Hippocr.

The first is 1550, 4 Aug., Tho. Francis.

The last is 1750, 4 Jul., Ricæus Charlton.

There is a note to Francis, ‘ M^r Art. studio artium & theol. relichto in medicorum scholam commigravit, ejusque facultatis alumnus est effectus consensu & approbatione ven. viri m^rī drīs Wright Can. tunc vicem gerentis.’ A person of the same name is admitted 1554, 3 Jul.

Reginenses admissi ad Incipiend. in Med.

The first is 1554, 14 Jul., Tho. Francis.

The last is 1737, 8 Jul., Addison Hutton cumul.

Reginenses qui realiter incepérunt in Med.

The first is 1555, 29 Jul., Tho. Francis.

The second and last is 1680, Joh. Floyer.

There are at the end of the volume some rough lists, one of which is headed Sub grad. and has names dated from 1523, Milo Brathwayte, to 1567, Farlam.

The dates on the other lists run from

1517, Ds. Leyke, to 1591, Todhunter;

from 1515, 2 Jul., Chr. Moose, to 1554, 5 Jul., Alan Scott;

and from 1576, 7 Jul., Jo. Langhorne, to 1586, 30 Maij, Clem.

Burdytt, in reverse order.

VOL. III

Catalogus studentium in term. Mich. 1536. The first of four similar lists all apparently earlier than those in the Entrance Book.

This is followed by the lists in the Entrance Book beginning with

Catalogus studentum excerptus ut videtur e libro promptuarii circa ann. 1581, 1582 qui autem hic primo occurruunt communarii fuerunt ut arbitror.

The first is Carill.

The last is Harper.

There is then a page of miscellaneous notes of Queen's men, Langton, Paice, Wotton, Rainolds, &c.

Then follows a list beginning with

1564, Nich. Pulleyn,

probably taken from the Matriculation Register of the University, immediately followed by the Entrance Book list beginning

1589, term. vac. Alex. Huthwatt.

This is brought down to

1753, Geo. Salt. batl. 5 Jul.

The list of the fellows continued.

The first is 1594, Abr. Foster, non ultr., 1596.

The last is 1760, Tho. Monkhouse.

This seems to be the continuation of the list from the Long Rolls which is contained in vol. iv.

VOL. IV

Wood's MSS. 4to 99. Cat. of MSS. quoted in Hist. and Antiq. Oxon.

The Authorities of Wood for Queen's College, substantially the list in Clark's Wood's Life and Times, vol. iv, p. 168, where however, as usual, Clark has doctored it. In his account Catalogus Doctorum should be *Dominorum*, i. e. of B.A.s, and the expansion of Ter fulgens boreale sidus should be Robertus Eglesfeldianus.

A tracing of the site of New College and Queen's from Agas's large map.

Do. from the Ichnography in Loggan.

A tracing from some later map of the present site of the College : probably Isaac Taylor's map of 1750.

A conjectural placing of some of the halls and buildings on or near the site of the College.

Maryol Hall.
Wymesbury's.
Sowy's.
Dendamour Hall.
Temple Hall.
Hammer Hall, &c.

An account of the purchases and donations made for and to the College arranged according to districts.

Inter murum horti scholar. reg. & muros civitat.
In platea alta.
In vico Thoraldi.

A list in chronological order of the *real* possessions of the College as acquired.

It begins with the purchase from Sowy and ends with Wm. Feteplace.

Information as to

Hospitale S. Juliani.
Prioratus de Sherb.
Eccl. de Bletchenden.
Hen. Booste. Prepositus.
Lease of Edm. H. to Tho. Lancaster, &c.
Mortmayne.
Rect. of Holwell.
Chedworth Tithes.

Translation of Wm. Fetyplace's indenture belonging to William Mercer, Chaplain of the Chantry 1572 to 1584, with a list of the Chaplains.

The first is Dr. Will. Rudde, 1526.
The last is Richardson, 1590.

Mores gave £5 in usum Bibliothecæ vice refect. in aul. when he was presented B.A. and 40s. when presented ad determinandum.

The just and necessary apologie of Henrie Airay touching his suite in law for the rectorie of Charlton, 1621, published after Dr. A.'s death by C. P. (Christ. Potter?).

True acc^t of the dispute at Queen's (1748).

Catalog⁹ sociorū coll. Reg. Oxon. ab Edv. Rowe Mores concinnat⁹
It ends, 'continued in another place,' sc. vol. iii, f. 85.

Tann. MSS., No. 338.

f. 51. Remission of tithes and firstfruits by Henry VIII in return for which two solemnities in memory thereof and a public praelector to be maintained by the Colleges. The total sum raised is xiij^{li} x^{sol} viij^d of which Queen's College yearly xvij^s vj^d.

f. 52. Queen's Coll. £260 rents.

f. 53. Number of scholars in y^e long vacation 1612.

Coll. Reg. Præpositus	1	Clerici	2	Indigentiores p <small>ro</small> wi	11
-----------------------	---	---------	---	--------------------------------------	----

Socij	13	Talbolistæ &	} 12	Communarij	194
Capellani	2	Grindalistaæ		Batillatores	24
Famuli					8

f. 101. Summ							267
--------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

w^{ch} is a much greater numb^r than any other Coll. No. of whole University 2939.

Plate presented to K. Maj. (the King's Majesty) 20 Feb. 1642.
Queen's Coll. 193^{lb} 03^{oz} 01^{dwt}.

f. 240. Valuation about 50 yrs. ago.

Queen's Coll. value of headship £70 p ann.

No. of fellows, 15.

of scholars, &c., 30.

of commoners, 30.

Annual revenue £600.

Reginenses (notes on).

Ric. Paice.

Tho. Robertson post dem. Magd.

Laur. Vaulx.

Rob. Langton.

Rob. de Bix.

Joh. Palmer als Vaulx.

Bern. Gilpin.

Topcroft.

A short life of Robert Langton in Latin. (This is printed in the Additional Notes, p. 357.)

Wood's MSS. B. 14. 111.

Coll. Reg. ann. 1616, a list of provost and fellows ?

Inceptores in art. 1752.

A list of the men from different Colleges.

Coll. Reg. is Monkhouse, Brown, Ratcliff, Lamplugh, Harington, Birkhead, Denton.

Eccles. div. Pet. in Orient. Oxon., Wood's MS. hist. f. 347, &c.

Epitaphs on William Robertson or Roberson 'pincerna', on Christopher Potter, son of the Provost, and on Henry Smith drowned in the Cherwell xij Kal. Jun. 1640.

Wood's MSS. C. 11, pp. 30, 31, a 4to vol. collected by Mr. Ralph Sheldon.

The arms in Queen's College Chapel and Hall.

Livings in the gift of Q. Coll.

with Time of Acquisition. On a leaf an estimate of their value.

Vicarii de Burgh.

On the reverse Piores hosp. S. Jul.

Piores hosp. S. Jul. Southton.

Rectors of Nighton.

On reverse Rectors of Bramshott.

Vicars of Godshill.

The devil incarnate etc. a satyre on Joan Fisher sometime wife of Hen. Fisher sometime manciple & butler of Queen's Coll. said to have been written by Tho. Hyde: 'she kept an alehouse next to Edmund Hall.'

An ascription of the authorship of Drunken Barnaby to Barnabas Harrington of Queen's Coll.

The inscription upon the plate given to y^e Coll. by sev'al gent. comm^s. since 1646 (betw. 1649 and 1651).

Tenentes domum Myssenden de abbatia de Osney.

Owners of Myssenden and pedigrees of Brookhurst and Harris.

An undated paper concerning the offer of three Tenements at the corner of Queen's lane [i. e. between Edmund Hall and High Street, once domus Myssenden—H. E. S.].

Ex Registro Matriculationum Universitatis Oxon. Pag. 281 et deinceps.

The list is in the College Entrance Book.

It begins **Præpositus Mr. Bowsefield**
and ends **Edward Keyrse.**

Another list beginning and ending

Robert Jackson Ebor. Pl. F. nat. annos 22.

Edmundus Hollins Ebor. Pl. F. 17.

Another list beginning

1574, Ja. 10, **Gulielmus Hilton West.** Gen. F. 18,
and ending

1615, Jul. 4, **Jos. Weath Ebor.** min. verb. D. F. 17.

Four leaves misarranged 1, 4, 2, 3, in alphabetical order, of some of the more notable members of the College, beginning

1599, **Ric. Atkyns Gloc.** arm. fil. æt. 15,
ending

1664, **Ant. Woolrich,** f. 3, **Tob. W.** mri Cancellor., 14 Feb. 1593,
Joh. More Westm. pl. f. 15.

There are three coats of arms.

Ex catalogo benefactorum qui ad bibliothecam ornandam vel pecunias vel libros vel aliud quodvis munificentiae genus subministrarunt, beginning with

Mr. Sim. de Bredon
and ending with

Fr. Young, Wilt. 1648.

After the first page, which has Bredon, bishop Rede of Chichester, and bishop Whelpdale of Carlisle, the list is alphabetical, beginning with
Hen. Airay ppos. moriens 1616.

This document is printed in the Appendix on the Library in vol. ii of this history.

An inscription in French from the tomb of John de la Halle, but no indication in what church it was found.

VOL. V

Reginensium Testamenta.

References for the Wills of Whelpdale, Bredon, Rede, Pantry,
Alan Scott, Chr. Potter, Scayfe, Tho. Beaufort, Hen. Beaufort.

Miscellaneous Notes and References.

Transcript of Wood 28, fol. 78 and seqq.

Langbaine's Judgment concerning the complaints of the Scholars as being oppressed and defrauded. There is a supplement containing the proportion of the fines taken by the College in each College. Incidentally there is information as to the value of commons at the time (perh. 1657).

A pedigree of Eglesfield.

Benefactores Coll. Reginæ Oxon.

Said to have come from Mr. Hugh Todd, Fellow of Univ. Coll. Jan. 1686-7.

Inserted between the leaves of this account are

(1) Quotations from Langbaine's *Adversaria*, vol. viii, p. 171;

(2) The statement 'pat. 12 E. 3 m Quod Rob. de Egglesfeld poss. imparcare boscos suos de Egglesfeld Dregs & Ravenwyke'.

At the end is a list of Schools and Livings in the patronage of the College, with dioceses, counties, values, king's book and other, and Incumbents, and a List of the

Fellows of the Colledge to be presented into the said Benefices upon Vacancy Mar. 25, 1689,
beginning with

Dr. Potter, Provost,
and ending

Jos. Nicolson, art. bac. 15 Jul. 1643
(obviously a continued list).

(Really a list of Fellows, Masters, Tabitors and Servientes ad Mensam.)

Latin. (*Printed.*)

Dedication by Ri. Crakanthorpe to Richard Leveson of his Logic, with some autobiographical details. Dated from Black Notley, 1 Aug. 1622.

Extracts from Wood's notes on Extracts from the Queen's College Documents.

Saracen's Head.

le Goter hall.

plots for enlarging site of Q. C.

Hotham's & Stowford's Benefactions Willeby Hall
&c., &c., &c.

On a small leaf some notes of Mores.

Extract of a Pamphlet entitled 'The state of the case concerning the Election of a Provost of Queen's College'.

Some remarks on a late Paper entitled a Further Vindication of those Gentlemen who have endeavoured to obtain a Liceat Migrare from Q. Coll. Oxon.

This is printed in the Appendix on the Secession of 1748 in vol. ii.

Some Queries to be answered by those whom they may concern.

Qu. 1. Whether E—sf—d's bounty is properly applied to the purposes of luxury & gaming ? by luxury we mean regaling ourselves at the rate of 12^s an head, which at a moderate computation was the expense of a late dinner.

Qu. 2. Whether reproof comes with a good grace from those who are delinquents in a greater degree than the persons reproved by them ?

Qu. 3. Whether absenting oneself from prayers with intent to debauch an ignorant girl be not a greater crime than a casual omission occasioned by being kept up too late the preceding night and deserving a greater punishment ?

Qu. 4. Whether (if, as was reported, a certain person was at a late election set aside for fornication) several juniors are not unjustly kept out of fellowships by their superiors ?

Qu. 5. Whether feeling Dolly Bricklands white thighs compared by a certain gentleman to pillars of marble ; or chasing a woman sword in hand round a table ; or pulling off a bedmaker's petticoats does not border on fornication ? if not

Qu. 6. Whether divers particulars more nearly tending thereto may not be collected from the mouths of Hannah Hartley, Ria Deane, Ann King and others ?

Qu. 7. Whether, these things considered, we may not justly apply this sentence, Ye take too much upon you, ye sons of ?

Let these queries be registered with the letter, and let posterity judge between us.

Qu. Whether we may not justly conclude from the attempt lately

made upon Mr. Green's benefaction, that on a proper enquiry the donations of other benefactors would be found either misapplied or embezzled ?

The case of Queen's College, Oxford, in regard to some late Irregularities of several of its younger Members. (In print.)

This is also printed in Appendix E, vol. ii.

Ad Coll. Reg. Oxon. Spectantia.
 Foundation of College.
 Blechingdon.
 Godshouse Southampton.
 Priory of Shereburn.
 Burgh under Stanemore.
 Sparsholt.
 Enham Militis.
 St. Peters in ye East.
 Newbold Pacy.
 Tuttle Street Westm.
 Penrith.
 St. Peters.
 Bryll.
 Dudcott & Appleford.
 Baldington.
 Chalgrave.
 Childrey.
 Caresley.
 St. Bees.
 Kendal & Kirby Lonsdale.
 The Coll. Treasury.
 Tenemts Oxon.
 Baldington.
 Garsingdon.
 Letcombe basset.
 Dalton percy.
 Godshouse Southampton.
 The foundation of Sherburn.
 Baldington.

The names of the Coll. Parsonages and their Incumbents. Queen's College Tenants at Southampton that hold by lease, what their tenements are worth & let at as by enquiry we can find as follows, viz^t Dec^r. 20, 1670.

Of the Limitts and Rents of our Coll. Estates.

Excerpta hæc sunt e libro obitali seu martilogio Coll. Reg. Oxon.

Ashm. MSS., No. 833, f. 481.

(A list of benefactors.)

Catalogus socioꝝ à fundatione collegii.

Beginning 1340, Ric. de Retteford, S.T.P. ppos.,

ending 1624, Sam Dodding;

with note at foot:

Obadiah Sedgwick int. scholares 1616.

Geo. Birles int. scholar. 1624 med. doct. coll. Lond. soc. & Car. 2
ptomedicus 1663.

Wood's MSS. E. 5.

Cat. of fellows & schol. of Q. Coll. 1552.

Beginning prepos.

Mri.

Cook,

ending Lancaster.

A selection of names of Queen's men.

Beginning

1578, Hug. Malaptius Hannoviensis Flandr. Generosus, Aug. 3, 17,
ending

1645, Carol. Potter, Ox. fil. Christop. Potter Coll. reg. Præpos.
July 4, 11.

Mores has prefixed to it

Coll. Reg.

Tho. Bell, 1570 too soon for y^e write^r of both his naes.

1564, Nich. Pulleyn.

1574, Rich. Smith de com. Hertf. pl. f. 10 Jan. 19.

Catalogus Sociorum a Fundatione Collegii 1340, beginning 1340,
Richardus de Retford prepositus, ending Dec. 8, 1748, Geo. Dixon.
(Mores has annotated it throughout and continued it to 16 Apr. 1752,
Will. Sewell.)

Portion of a transcript of the Entrance Book, beginning 1692-3,
Roger Fleming Batler, Mar. 17, ending 1754, John Monk Newbolt Com.
Dec. 12.

(Largely annotated by Mores.) It is continuous to 1750, Henry Scott

Com^r, May 31, and continued by Mores to 1753, Geo. Salt bat^r, 5 July, clerk; there is then an interval of some blank pages, and then follows a leaf written on both sides bringing the list from 1753, John Crutchley Com^r, Jan. 19 to J. M. Newbolt as above.

There are insets of fragmentary papers with notes, e.g. When a freshman is entered at Q. Coll. the tutor drinks to him success in a cup of ale, & the pupil pledges him in a cup of salt and water.

There was a custom here of showing the New masters Carfax, who used to treat y^e Fellows at Swindlestock : for which a composition fee of five shillings is now paid, if this custom is any more than are several at this coll. it

Edw. prince of Wales born 15 Jun. 1380 at Woodstock.

Hen. 5 born at Monmouth 1388, stud^t at Queens 1398, crowned 9 Apr. 1413.

Admissi ad lect. libr. Aristotelis.

Beginning 1750, Term. pasc., Edv. Rowe Mores, 12 Maij,
ending 1751, Term mich., Sam. Whitchurch, Dec.

Coll. Reg. Oxon. 25 Jun. 1746.

Beginning Mr. Præpositus } (probably are or have been
Mr. Harrison } on the foundation.)
ending Famul^o ppos. Scott }
continuing Dr. Benn } probably non-foundations.
to Hodgson }

(The undergraduates are divided into Commensales, and Servientes et Batellarii.)

A similar list for 1753, ineunte anno.

The number of persons who have entered at Q. Coll. in each year from the year 1590 to the present ;
beginning 1590, 10.

ending	1752,	8	6	tot
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VOL. VI

Some lists apparently of inceptors and determiners, 1753–1757

The beginning of a transcript of the College Statutes, beginning Honestis legibus, ending sive alterius licentia minimo requisita seu optenta.

Some particulars concerning y^e good Government of y^e Coll. tendered to Mr. Prouost and y^e society for their approbation, and Authority to establish them, if in prudence they shall think fit so to doe.

Inscriptions in S. M. Magdalen Church to

1. Rob. Abdy, Master of Ball. 1494.

2. Alice, wife of Rich^d Hamdon, and some time of George Havell, brewer, 1524.

The number of Inceptors in Th. Jur. Med. Mus. Art. in each year from 1601 to 1680.

Do. from 1502 to 1600.

Xmas, 1747.

Table of Receipts & Expenses from L. Day, 1748 to L. Day 1752.

In Rawlinson's Handwriting.

An outline for a life of William Clarke . . . became a member of Queens College Oxford . . . in 1753 became Chaplain to Thomas Rawlinson Esq^r. Lord Mayor of London . . . He has published A Sermon preached before the Rt. Honble the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Citizens of London in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul on Wednesday Jan. 30, 1754, being the day appointed to be observed as the anniversary of the martyrdom of King Charles the first. Lond. 1754 . . . in . . .

An Explanation of the Picture over the Calendar in the Oxford Almanack for the year 1761.

Ventri Ingeni Largitori

M. Loweins haud pigre decumbens olim posuit,

Tabula votiva nunc indicat

Virginem, Stupro feliciter evitato

hic, Cupidini divo potenti,

Suspendisse

Vestimenta dilacerata

List of names, beginning 1517 Leyke (Joh), ending Mercer, &c., from 1517 to 1576, with degrees added in some cases.

List of seceders 1748.

Probably references to Registers of Abps. of Canterbury, viz. Reynoldes, Langham, Wyteleseye, mostly about Croydon.

Founders pedigree for Boys 1579 exhibited by Thomas Boys recommended by the Queen's Letres who was admitted fellow as kinne to the founder wth protestation y^t it should not be prejudicial to the College hereafter if they shall see cause to repell him or any other so claiming.

The pedigree is not given. He does not seem to have been admitted.

List of Queen's men y^t have had certificates in ord to take degrees at Camb^r. betw. 1737 & 1753.

- D^o Hudleston.
- D^o Preston.
- D^o Hartley.
- D^o Coles.
- D^o Rob. Wardale.
- D^o Hinde.
- D^o Browne.
- D^o Crofts.

Mores's Accounts it would seem for 1752 arranged in Months, kept in some pages of an Index Nominum & Locorum, arranged as Ord. &c. Extr. The weeks are designated by a saint's day occurring in them.

Printed headings to be cut into slips.

Mores's Book plate and Motto (in Capitals)
ητοι τον λογον αφετε η καλως αυτω προστητε.

Accounts for two years more kept as above.

Perhaps the days on which courts were held extracted from some Court Rolls.

Perhaps a continuation of the same.

Alphabetical Index of Certain Saints.

Proposalls relating to Excommunication, &c. An Original Document dated 1689.

Incertum proc. from Claude B. 6.

Extracts from Claud. B. 6 tpe Ric. I and from Claud. C. 9 tpe H. 2.

The figures of Syllogism.

Queries app. with ref. to a marriage settlement.

A page of a latin life of Ælfric, see below.

Cart. miscell. vol. x, no. 20 in biblioth. Lamethan.

Beginning of a printed acc. of the Ch. of Tunstall.

A list of stars of first ? magnitude.

Beginning Aldebaran, ending Cor hydræ.

Perhaps a list not in chronological order of parsons of Hampton Poyle.

List of Queen's College proctors from 1403, Rog. Whelpdale, to 1750, Fr. Harrison.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Latin passage with reference to an ordination allowed to be held in the monastery of Shirburn, Dorsetshire.

Latin Life of Ælfric, see above.

Miscellaneous Notes.

FINIS.

Accounts.

The Computi of the College exist in considerable numbers. The earliest, for 1848, is printed as a sample in Appendix D. The earlier Computi give many details of life in College. As they go on they become less detailed, and so less interesting.

The earliest existing computi have been transcribed under my direction by Mr. C. L. Stainer. They are contained in eight volumes

of transcripts with two of Index. The contents of each volume are i. 1848-60, ii. 1860-75, iii. 1877-93, iv. 1894-1404, v. 1405-20, vi. 1420-39, vii. 1489-54, viii. 1454-70. The first volume of Index deals with the first four volumes of transcripts, the second with volumes v-viii. There are also eight earlier volumes of transcripts of the computi of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries severally containing i. 1592-1618, ii. 1618-28, iii. 1628-57, iv. 1657-65, v. 1666-1712, vi. 1718-43, vii. 1748-70, viii. 1770-90. The computi from 1470 to 1592 still await transcription.

Smith's Manuscripts.

I availed myself of an opportunity which presented itself of purchasing from one of Provost Smith's descendants a number of manuscripts collected by his son, the younger Joseph. Some of these possess considerable value as materials for the history of his provostship and that of his three predecessors. The numbers of those which are most useful in this respect are 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 124; 98 in particular is described on the first page as A Memorandum Book of some occurrences at Queens College Oxon during y^e time that Dr. Smith was Provost, &c.

Among the varied contents of this volume are some of Burghers's plates of the College, The State of the New Buildings, Three fly-sheets concerning the Secession of 1748, Accounts of Halton's and Lancaster's Benefactions to the College, Smith's Rules and Orders, His Divinity Questions, letters, poems, &c., documents connected with Lady Elizabeth Hastings', Bridgman's, Michel's, and other Benefactions, list of pictures given to the College by Smith, Documents connected with Smith's election to the Provostship, &c.

Note Books.

There have been preserved a few note books, or memorandum books, of provosts and others, which contain here and there information as to the College and its estates not to be found elsewhere.

Collinson's Life of Eglesfield.

This is contained in a small folio (13½ in. x 8 in.), half-bound, with a label on the front cover Memoirs of Eglesfield (*sic*). It appears in the volume in two forms, one on folio leaves numbered one and headed Of the family of Eglesfield, the other on quarto leaves headed Of Robert Eglesfield. The volume itself is mainly made up of these and letters from Senhouse with transcripts from documents at Netherhall forwarded to Collinson by Senhouse. Use has been made of these in Appendix B on the family of Eglesfield in this volume. Collinson seems to have taken some pains with these lives, and among other things entered into a correspondence with Mr. Humphrey Senhouse of Netherhall, who

seems to have been a descendant of the founder's father. A memorandum, placed in the book, describes Senhouse's amusing misunderstanding of Collinson's object in writing to him. Collinson seems to have multiplied Robert Eglesfields without necessity, and the life has little original value.

Letters.

There are many letters of interest for the history of the College in the Smith MSS. above described.

There are two collections of transcripts of letters: one of Riland letters used by Mr. W. G. K. Bedford in his account of the Rilands of Sutton Coldfield; and one of Fothergill letters, secured to me by the kindness of Miss Carter Squire of Catterick. These last have been employed rather inadequately by C. Thornton and F. McLaughlin in 'The Fothergills of Ravenstonedale'. Miss Carter Squire also favoured me with some other details about the Fothergill family which I have taken care of in connexion with the transcripts.

I have also a few odd letters written by other members of the College which I have thought worthy of preservation.

Of printed letters I may mention The letters of Radcliffe and James, and the Letters printed in The Flemings in Oxford, both included in the publications of the Oxford Historical Society. Bentham's life by Bowring contains many castigations of the College and of Bentham's contemporaries there.

Printed Material.

Besides the printed letters mentioned above, books dealing with Oxford generally contain a good deal of information about the College. Wood's Colleges and Halls has been laid under contribution by most more recent authors, but books like Maxwell Lyte's History of the University, Rashdall's Universities of the Middle Ages, Ingram's Memorials, Ayliffe's Ancient and Present State of the University, Chalmers's History of the University, Wade's Walks in Oxford, Salmon's Present State of the Universities, Andrew Lang's Oxford have often preserved details not found elsewhere. Hearne's Collections have for his period a good deal of information about Queen's as has also, though less prominently, Wood's Life and Times. Joseph Foster's Alumni Oxonienses is of course indispensable.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.

In the Second Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, Appendix, p. 187, some account is given by Mr. H. T. Riley of some of the College documents. Its incompleteness is partly due to the circumstance that at the time there was no one in College well acquainted with the documents in question. Mr. Richard Robinson (Fellow 1865-70) would, had he lived, most likely have undertaken

the history of the College. Mr. Riley expresses his obligation to him and other members of the College. Extracts are given from most of the books and from the Long Rolls, but rather casually and not always with complete accuracy. The passage about the shoe for the Provost of Oriel's horse (see p. 95) is made unintelligible by reading 'quo' for 'equo'; an attempt is made to make all the Wiclit references refer to one person, and two extra fellows are added to the list, one Himberford being an attorney employed by Whitfield in his dealings with the Roman curia, and one Newhouse being substituted for Bedford in a Visitors' order to elect him which was signed by Newhouse as Registrar to the Visitors. But with all its drawbacks it is a quite interesting introduction to these sources of College history.

In the Fourth Report of the same commissioners (Appendix, p. 451) transcripts are printed of a number of the documents in the College collection, selected for their general interest, and not as bearing on the history of the College. A long set of Visitors' Orders throws light upon the enactments whereby the men in authority endeavoured to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of the University.

Cartulary.

I have given this name to a large folio, 17 in. by 11 in., in which have been transcribed many of the charters and other documents which have secured us the possession of our estates. Notes are added of documents which it has not been thought necessary to transcribe *in extenso*. Before Mores's time it must have been a useful guide to the documents in the different 'pyxides' in the Muniment room. It is probably of the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, and has a good many notes in the handwriting of Provost Christopher Potter (1626-47). Towards the end are some wills, and an account of the various properties in the different parishes of Southampton.

APPENDIX B

FAMILY OF EGLESFIELD

TILL quite recently all the available knowledge of the founder's family was contained in five lines of the Statutes he gave to the College¹ and two pages of Nicolson and Burn's History of Westmorland.² The publication of Dr. James Wilson's Register of the Priory of Saint Bees³ opened more than one source of further information. The Chartulary itself provided, from the record of the donations made to the priory by members of the family, material for the construction of a pedigree reaching back to the sixth generation before that of the founder. Two documents printed by Dr. Wilson⁴ supplied the names of two members of the family contemporary with the earliest of the newly discovered generations; and a number of other documents now in the possession of the family of Charlton at Hesleyside in Northumberland, also printed in the same volume, afforded many details concerning the family, especially in connexion with the manors in Clifton and property there. Through Dr. Wilson's kindness I was also given access to some unprinted Hesleyside documents, and furnished with references to the Feet of Fines for Cumberland and Close and Patent Rolls which have supplied much additional information. In preparing the pedigree and a notice in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society⁵ I also used a transcript of six documents from Netherhall, copied in 1806 by the Rev. Anthony Dixon of Maryport, and sent by Mr. Humphrey Senhouse, then head of the Netherhall family, to Dr. Collinson, provost of the College.⁶

The notice in the Transactions supplies in ample detail the grounds on which each person included in the pedigree has been given his place therein. In this Appendix I have taken for granted the conclusions there arrived at and added such details as to members of the family as might interest students of the history of the College.

Eglesfield, as the name seems generally now to be spelt, is a town-

¹ See p. 26, n. 2.

² i. 567, 568.

³ The Register of the Priory of St. Bees, edited by James Wilson, B.D., Litt.D., Kendal (Surtees Soc. cxxvi), 1915.

⁴ x, p. 584; xii, p. 536.

⁵ New Series, Vol. xvi, pp. 239-72.

⁶ The transcripts are bound up in the Memoirs of Egglefield after the second of Dr. Collinson's lives.

ship in the large old parish of Brigham in Cumberland, between six and seven miles nearly due east of Workington and nearly three miles from Cockermouth. It was one of five vills with which William de Meschins, lord of Coupland (c. 1110), enfeoffed Waldeve, son of Cospatrick.¹ These vills form a triangle with its apex to the south, of which the river Derwent from its junction with the Cocker to the sea at Workington forms the northern base. Along the Derwent from the sea eastward lie Clifton with its dependencies Stainburn and Little Clifton, Graysouthen or Craiksouthen, and Brigham. South of these in the centre of the triangle is Eglesfield, and south of Eglesfield forming the apex of the triangle is Dene with its dependency Branthwaite. Waldeve's enfeoffment transferred the overlordship of the manors within the vills from Egremont to Cockermouth.

The vill had given its name to a family earlier, perhaps much earlier, than the end of the twelfth century. In the middle of the thirteenth century members of the family were contesting the possession of a mill in Eglesfeld,² which perhaps implies that they were then lords of the manor; and in 1285 Thomas witnesses a deed as lord of Eglesfeud.³ A century later (1350) John de Eglesfeld, brother of the founder, is called 'dominus de eadem';⁴ so we may infer that at all events for some centuries they held the lordship of the manor under the honour of Cockermouth.

Curiously enough, one of the earliest mentions I can find of any member of the Eglesfield family is not associated with the locality from which they derive their name. Among the documents preserved at Hornby chapel is a grant (Reg. St. Bees, p. 535) by the Prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem in England to Adam Casse, son of Robert, of land called Dubwra, which had been given to the brethren by Adam, son of Gamel de Egglesfeld. The Prior, who is called R. in the grant, is probably Robert de Diva, who was prior from about 1223 to 1234; so, even if the grant to Adam Casse followed speedily on Adam de Egglesfeld's benefaction, the *floruit* of Gamel his father is thrown back into the twelfth century. A second deed (ib., p. 536), granting with other lands the same land of Dubwra, 'which we have of the gift of Adam son of Gamel de Egelesfeld', to Roger de Satmurda⁵ is endorsed 'Dubwraye in Coupland iuxta Gosford' (ib., n. 1); and if this is the case the reference is to Eglesfield property situated sixteen miles to the south of Eglesfield.

¹ See Wilson's Register of St. Bees, p. 492.

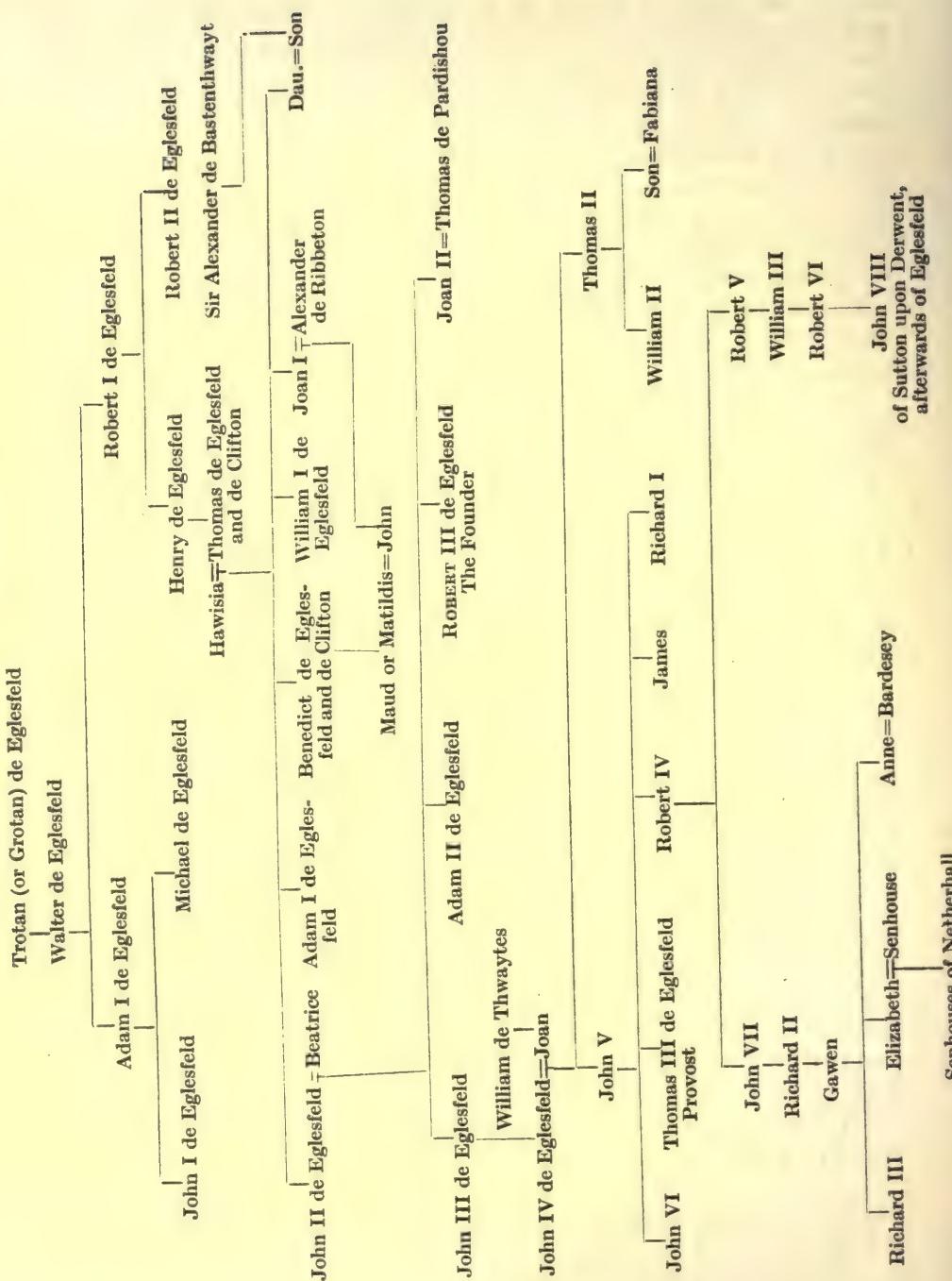
² Nicolson and Burn, i. 567.

³ Reg. of St. Bees, p. 564.

⁴ In the deed by which Alenburgh was granted to him. Cumb. and Westm. Transactions, N. S., xvi, p. 266.

⁵ Satmurthy, in the honour of Cockermouth, though not in the five vills.

PEDIGREE OF EGLESFIELD



I have not been able to connect this Adam or his father Gamel with the pedigree of our founder. He may belong to the same branch of the family as the Adam, son of Richard, who was plaintiff in the suit of law against Henry the founder's great-grandfather, concerning a mill in Eglesfeld (see above and Nicolson and Burn, i. 567).

The first three names in the pedigree annexed come from a deed in the Chartulary of St. Bees (St. Bees Register, p. 377), dated 1225, by Dr. Wilson, in which Adam, son of Walter, son of Trotan (or Grotan, as it is in the table of contents (ib., p. 20)), grants three acres of arable land with its belongings from his demesne (*dominico*) in the territory of Eglesfeld, the situation of which is further defined, to God and the abbey of St. Mary of York and the cell of Saint Bega in Coupland and the monks serving God there. The date throws back Trotan's *floruit*, as Dr. Wilson says, 'well into the twelfth century'.¹ Among the witnesses to the deed is Jordan of Dregg, a village not far from Gosforth, an interesting circumstance if Dubwraye is rightly described as 'iuxta Gosford'. The founder held lands and rent in Dregg in 1340 (see p. 3, n. 3) and woods there (p. 5). The use of 'dominico' points to the lordship of Eglesfeld being vested in the family.

Robert I, the son of Walter de Eglesfeld, keeps up the piety of the family by giving (St. Bees Register, p. 378) to God and St. Mary and St. Bega and the monks there serving God a further portion of the family estate in Eglesfield. The seneschal of Cockermouth appears as a witness to the deed, and illustrates the dependence of Eaglesfield on the castle there.

John I only appears in the St. Bees Chartulary as witness to a grant (St. Bees Reg., p. 379) of his first cousin Robert II. He is associated as witness with his brother Michael. Four cousins seem to be witnesses to two beneficiary deeds in which two of them are the benefactors.

Michael, who is associated with John I as witness to the grant of their cousin Robert II, himself grants in another deed (St. Bees Reg., p. 380) a rood of land in Eglesfeld to God and St. Bega of Coupland and the monks serving God there. His two cousins Henry and Robert, Henry's brother, are witnesses to Michael's deed. Dr. Wilson fixes the date of this deed as not much earlier than 1265.² The bailiff of Cockermouth, the bailiff of Egremond, and the parson of Brigham are also among the witnesses. The lord of Egremond would be the overlord of any Eglesfield possessions outside the five vills, and Brigham was a large parish including the vill of Eglesfeld within its boundaries.

Henry, who is witness to Michael's grant, is in it called brother of Robert II, and so son of Robert I. He is in another deed (St. Bees Reg., p. 380) called father of Thomas, and is probably the Henry against

¹ Reg. of St. Bees, p. 377, n. 1.

² Ib., p. 380, n. 1.

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whom Adam, son of Richard, brought the suit concerning a mill in Eglesfeld (Nicolson and Burn, i. 567).

Robert II, Henry's brother, like Michael, grants a rood of land in Eglesfeld to God and St. Bega of Coupland and the monks there. The two deeds are identical except in the names of the grantor and the substitution in Robert's grant of his two cousins John and Michael de Eglesfeld, for Michael's two cousins Henry and Robert in Michael's deed. It is almost certain that both deeds were executed at the same time.

Thomas is described as Henry's son in a deed (St. Bees Reg., p. 380) by which he binds himself to pay ten pence yearly (apparently as rent) for certain lands which he held of the prior and monks of Saint Bees, which seem to be a part of the lands granted to the priory by some of his ancestors. He is witness as 'lord of Eglesfeud' to a deed (St. Bees Reg., p. 564) among the Hesleyside charters respecting some land in Dereham (near Maryport, about five miles from Eglesfield, but the other side of the Derwent). I have given in Cumb. and Westm. Archaeol. Transactions¹ my reasons for believing him to be identical with Thomas de Clifton, father of Benedict de Clifton. He is probably not the Thomas de Egelesfeld who conveyed a yearly rent in Sygiswych to Richard and Anabilla Preston (St. Bees Reg., p. 415 n.), and certainly not the venerabilis vir Thomas Eglisfeld who was present at the swearing in of some jurors in 1474 (ib., p. 484). He is mentioned in the founder's statutes as Thomas de Eglesfeld avus meus, and the Christian name of his wife (consors eiusdem) is given as Hawisia.²

John II, the founder's father, was probably the eldest son of Thomas, being described in a Netherhall document as son and heir of Thomas. His son, John III de Eglesfeld, is called 'dominus de eadem' in a Netherhall document dated 1350, and, as we shall see, inherited the manor from his father. John II seems to have been a person of consideration in his part of the country. He has issued to him with Thomas de Musegrave a commission by Edward I in 1307 to select in the liberty of Cockermouth the 60 men, to be provided thence, of the 1,000 the king wanted out of Cumberland (Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1301-7, p. 498). He is frequently a witness to deeds in the St. Bees Chartulary and the Hesleyside documents, in addition to his mention in the Netherhall documents, which concern him more closely. His wife's name was Beatrice, and he was almost certainly dead before 1350. He seems to have followed the pious example of some of his forbears and to have granted to the prior and convent of St. Mary at Carlisle a messuage and lands in Cockermouth. In the Inquisition ad quod damnum

¹ N.S., vol. xvi, pp. 253, 260-2.

² Above, p. 26, n. 2.

referring to this grant, 15 Edw. 2 (1321–2), File 151, No. 7, he is said to be retaining the manor of Eglesfield.

Adam I, the founder's father's brother, is mentioned in the founder's statutes¹ as son of Thomas and Hawisia. He was presented (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1301–7, p. 426) to the church of Beverston in the diocese of Worcester, 22 April, 1306, and in June of the same year obtained permission with clause *volumus*² to go to Gascony with Robert de Burghersh, constable of Dover castle (ib., p. 442). In 1307 he was rector of Brighton in the diocese of Winchester (Cal. Papal Letters, ii. 27), and in 1309 was in possession of the manor of Ribbeton, on the north side of the Derwent opposite Clifton, which he in that year conveyed along with land in Eglesfeld to Alexander de Ribbeton and Joan his wife and his heirs (Feet of Fines, Cumberland, 2 Edw. II, No. 3). Joan was, as we shall see, probably a sister of Adam, and this conveyance may have been on the occasion of Joan's marriage to Alexander. In 1310 (18 August) a letter is addressed to Adam as king's clerk in which he is ordered to be at the exchequer on 30 September, to set out thence for Gascony that he may be at Bordeaux on 12 November (Cal. Close Rolls, 1307–13, p. 331). In October 1313 he is presented, apparently by King Edward II, to the church of Newcastle upon Ayr—de Novo Castro super Ayr—in the diocese of Glasgow (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1313–17, p. 20). In 1318 he was rector of Egremond in the diocese of York (Cal. Papal Letters, ii. 180). It appears (ib., p. 118) that Robert de Leyburne was successively constable of the castle of Ayr in Scotland and of Cockermouth castle. In the same year, according to a Hesleyside charter (St. Bees Register, p. 560), Adam conveyed his manor of Clifton and all his lands and tenements, 'cum dominiis liberorum hominum, stagnis, molendinis, aquis, boscis, viis, pascuis et pasturis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis', which he had or in any way could have 'in villa de Clifton sine ullo retenemento', to his brother Benedict de Eglesfeld. Sir Robert de Layburn, then custodian of the castle and honour of Cockermouth, and Alexander de Bastenthwat are two of the witnesses to this charter. In 1315 (10 March) he and Henry de Lutegarshale were appointed by Margaret, queen of England, second wife of Edward I, to be her attorneys for

¹ Above, p. 26, n. 2.

² 'The clause *Volumus* was frequently inserted in letters of protection in order to relieve a man from suit of court and from attendance at legal proceedings during the time for which the letters held good. An example in the Patent Rolls of Henry III, 1225–32, p. 60, runs: " *Volumus* etiam quod ipse et omnia dominica sua quieta sint de sectis comitatum et hundredorum et de omnibus placitis et querelis, exceptis placitis corone nostre." In the Calendars this formula is shortened into "with clause *Volumus*", and indeed, as time goes on, the letters patent themselves give up transcribing the formula and write simply "cum clausula *Volumus*" or even "cum clausula" alone.'—R. L. POOLE.

three years (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1313–17, p. 259); and in 1316 (26 August) Adam was appointed with John de Foxle, John de Mutford, and William de Goldington on a commission of oyer and terminer on complaint by the same queen touching the persons who entered and hunted in her parks, free chases, and free warrens at Berkhamptste, co. Hertford, entered her closes and broke her houses (*ib.*, p. 586). The king accepted, 14 December, 1317, Adam's collation by Queen Margaret to the wardenship of the hospital of St. Katherine by the Tower of London (*ib.*, 1317–21, p. 64). His connexion with Queen Margaret is interesting, seeing that her obit was kept in Queen's College on the fourteenth of February, though she died in 1318, twenty-three years before the College was founded. In 1318 Adam lost the rectory of Beverston and that of Egremond (Cal. Papal Letters, ii. 172, 180). In 1323 (10 May) Robert de Bere and Agnes his wife quitclaimed to Benedict de Eglesfeld the manor of Little Clifton, 'quod quidem manerium idem Benedictus tenet ex dono et feoffamento Ade de Eglesfeld qui illud habuit ex dono et feoffamento Thome de Ireby quondam viri predicte Agnetis'. Finally, on 21 February, 1321, Henry de Lutegarshale and William de Muskham, who are described as executors of the late Sir Adam de Eglesfeld, make an agreement, in a document preserved at Hesleyside (St. Bees Register, pp. 565, 566) in French, relieving Benedict of a debt of fifty marks owed by him to Adam in respect of an annual charge of ten marks upon the manor of Clifton during Adam's life, in consideration of Benedict's relieving them of a sum of ten pounds due by the deceased to Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait. The executors also relieve Benedict of all the money due by him to the said Sir Alexander under a bond entered into, at the time of Sir Alexander's son's marriage, by Adam, Benedict, John, and William de Eglesfeld, and Thomas de Pardishou.

Benedict, who is called Adam's brother in the deed in which Adam conveys to him the manor of Clifton, and who is repeatedly called the son of Thomas, is apparently included with William and perhaps some others in the mention in the founder's statutes of the 'ceteri liberi' of Thomas and Hawisia. I have collected a good deal of information about him in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, N. S., xvi, pp. 289–72. He seems to be sometimes called from his manor Benedict de Clifton, and even Benedict, son of Thomas de Clifton. He seems to have been lord both of Great Clifton, which he granted for unspecified purposes in 1355 to John de Hoton, who had been chaplain and treasurer of Queen's College, and of Little Clifton, which had been granted him by Adam I, and which Robert de Bere and Agnes his wife quitclaimed to him 10 May, 1323. He had a daughter Matillidis or Maud, married to John, son of the Alexander de Ribbeton to whom Adam I had conveyed the

manor of Ribbeton along with some land in Eglesfeld. These properties were secured, 12 May, 1331, to John Ribbeton and his wife, with tene- ments in Clifton, probably added by Benedict on the occasion of his daughter's marriage to the endowment of the wedded pair and their offspring, with remainder to Elizabeth, sister of John. Maud, widow of John de Ribbeton, is found, 44 Edw. III, 1370, holding lands in Eglesfeld of John de Eglesfeld, lord thereof (Nicolson and Burn, i. 568). Nicolson and Burn say (ii. 56) that Benedict had a son Richard, whose daughter carried Clifton by marriage to Adam de Berdsey. His grandson William's daughter and coheir married a Salkeld of Whitehall, in the parish of All-hallows, and this family also ending in an heiress who married a Charlton of Hesleyside in Northumberland, the Clifton documents were carried thither, where they now remain. Clifton was sold by the Salkelds to Sir James Lowther.

William, the fourth and probably the youngest son of Thomas de Eglesfeld, appears in a deed (St. Bees Register, p. 555) in which the reversion of some lands in Great Clifton is granted to him on the failure of heirs to Alexander and Joan de Ribbeton. Failing heirs to William the property is to go to Benedict de Eglesfeld. If this deed was executed, as is probable, on the occasion of the marriage of Alexander and Joan de Ribbeton, it would be in 1309 (see above, p. 307). He also joins Adam, Benedict, and John de Eglesfeld and Thomas de Pardishou in the bond given (l.c., p. 566) to Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait on the occasion of Sir Alexander's son's marriage. He is also perhaps the William de Eglesfeld who with John III and John IV witnesses the indenture (1349) between John Herbert and Joan, widow of Thomas de Pardishou, touching certain lands in Pardishou.¹ He may have been the William de Eglesfeld who is said (Calendar of Inquisitions, viii, pp. 45, 46) to have been guardian of another William's son John during his minority, and to have been present at the inquisition as to his age, 28 October, 1336. Mr. Humphrey Senhouse introduces William into a pedigree which he sends Dr. Collinson, 11 August, 1807, and identifies him with the William Eglesfield whom Denton (Accompt of Cumberland, ed. R. S. Ferguson, p. 136) mentions as the husband of Margery or Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert de Castle Carok in Gilsland, who died in Edward the First's time. Senhouse says in a letter to Collinson dated 11 April, 1807, that this William died without issue; but the Inquisition post mortem of Isabel, widow of Alexander de Crokedayk (Calendar of Inquisitions, viii, pp. 8, 9), shows that he had a son John born at Eglesfeld and baptized (ib., pp. 45, 46) at Brigham 14 September, probably 1312, to whom after his father's

¹ Pardishou or Pardshaw is a hamlet in the parish of Dene about two miles from Eaglesfield.

death the other William became guardian. This William, father of John, must have been dead before 23 April, 1323, when in the Inquisition post mortem of John de Crokedaik (l. c., vi, p. 261) his son John was said to be ten years old; and so could not have been the witness to John Herbert and Joan de Pardishou's indenture in 1349.¹

The founder's father, besides his three brothers, had probably two sisters, Joan, who was married to Alexander de Ribbeton, to whom Adam I conveyed the manor of Ribbeton; and another, whose Christian name does not appear, who was married to the son of Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait.

All that is recorded of the founder's life will be found in the first four chapters of this history.

His eldest brother, John III, of whose relations with the College some account is given in the third chapter of this history,² is in a Netherhall document called *Johannes de Eglesfeld dominus de eadem*. In this deed Alan de Arkelby, rector of Plumland (in which parish Arkelby is situated), and Adam de Eyncourt (vicar of Aspatria, died 1357), chaplain, granted to the said John all their lands and tenements in Alenburgh (Ellenborough, now called Maryport) and Alenbank which they had received from John de Hedon, knight. This seems to be the property which, descending to the Senhouses, now of Netherhall, makes them now, though in the female line, the directest descendants of the founder's family. He also joins with his uncle William and his son John (IV) in witnessing Joan de Pardishou's lease of her manorial rights in Perdishou³ to John Herbert, which is also among the Netherhall manuscripts. He also in another of the Netherhall manuscripts settles (30 September, 1353) on his son John, on the occasion of his marriage with Joan, daughter of William de Thwaytes, all the lands and tenements in Alenburgh which 'sire Adam de Eglesfeld son frère' had transferred to him.

This Adam de Eglesfeld, brother of John III, must be distinguished from the Adam, son of Thomas, mentioned in the founder's statutes, of whom an account is given above. This Adam II occurs also in another Netherhall document in which Geoffrey Redman (Galfridus de Redman) quitclaims to him all the rights and claims he once had in lands and tenements in Alenburgh and Alenbank, the same probably which, having been transferred to his brother John (III), is by him settled on his son John (IV) when the son is married to Joan, daughter of William de Thwaytes. This must be the Adam constituted by the

¹ Either of the two Williams mentioned in this paragraph may have been concerned in any of the transactions prior to 1323, and either may have been the son of Thomas Eglesfield.

² See p. 64 and n. 4, p. 10.

³ See note, p. 809.

founder in 1332 to be with Adam de Caldbeck and John de Perdishou his proctors, and who in the same year was the founder's proxy on the institution of the latter to the rectory of Brough. If this Adam was next brother to John and older than Robert it would explain the presence of the mullet in the founder's arms as mark of cadency of his father's third son. This Adam is probably the person mentioned in the Patent Rolls as king's clerk and as concerned with property held by him at Graystock. In this connexion it is observable that Provost Thomas de Eglesfeld (1432–40), after resigning the provostship of the College, became master or provost of a college at Graystock, where he was buried late in the fifteenth century.

Though we are given the Christian names of Thomas's (Hawisia) and John II's (Beatrice) wives, we are not given their surnames, and so are not informed into what families the Eglesfelds married. The documents with which we have been concerned, however, make it more or less probable that Joan, who married Alexander de Ribbeton, was Adam I's sister, and that another sister married the son of Sir Alexander de Bastenthwayt. Another Joan, probably sister of the founder, was the wife of Thomas de Perdishou. John de Ribton, son of Alexander, married Matildis or Maud, daughter of Benedict de Clifton, who was thus probably first cousin of her husband.

In the fifth chapter of the history¹ is an account of provost Thomas Eglesfield's connexion with the College. In a note at the end of this Appendix I have put together the mentions of him in the College accounts during the time that he was an undergraduate, which will supply some details of the life of a 'pauper puer' at that time in the College.

I have before endeavoured (p. 140 and n. 4 there) to trace the connexion of the founder with Thomas Eglesfield who was provost from 1432–40. Besides the doubt expressed in the note there as to the paternity of this provost and the William who was for a while educated with him in the College, some doubt is thrown upon the number of generations between the founder's and that of the later provost by the statement made by Mr. Humphrey Senhouse of Netherhall in a letter of 10 May, 1806, to Provost Collinson that 'John Eglesfield grandfather to the (later) provost was older brother to Robert Eglesfield the founder'. This would make the John Eglesfield who married Joan Thwaytes father of Provost Thomas. As John married Joan soon after 30 September, 1358, and Thomas was not born much, if at all, before 1400, this seems unlikely. But there is, curiously, much less doubt about the earlier generations of the pedigree I have drawn out than there is about the later ones. From Provost Thomas's

¹ pp. 140–3.

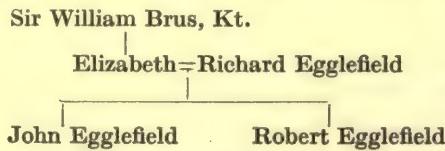
time onwards I am nearly altogether dependent upon Mr. Humphrey Senhouse. His authority was a pedigree attached to the pedigree of his own family by his grandfather, another Humphrey Senhouse, copied and continued by him about the year 1720, from an earlier pedigree drawn up by his great-grandfather, Peter Senhouse, and dated 1605. Provost Collinson has extracted the part of Mr. Senhouse's pedigree which reaches from John V to Richard III and John VIII on the verso of fo. 22 of his Memoirs of Eglesfield. I have assumed that the John de Eglesfeld who with Thomas visited the College in 1416 was the son of John and Joan Thwaytes who were married about 1353. He is more likely to have been his grandson than the man himself, but I have abstained from inserting another generation on the principle that 'entia non sunt multiplicanda praeter necessitatem'.

I take it that the John and Thomas who brought the future provost and a young William to College in 1416 were those whom I have called John V and Thomas II in the pedigree. This John V was probably the John Eglesfield who in 22 Ric. 2 (1378-9) 'held in free tenancy the manor of Eglesfield of the castle and manor of Cockermouth by the service of 6s. 8d.' (Nicolson and Burn, i. 568).

In a letter of Mr. Humphrey Senhouse to Provost Collinson, dated 10 October, 1807, he speaks of a John de Eglesfeld, whose wife's name was Elizabeth, who was with Christopher de Curwen, knight of the shire, in the second year of King Henry V (1414), and died in the following reign at an advanced age. This must be John V, the father of the Provost. Mr. Senhouse has dropped out a generation in his account of the family, and so landed himself in genealogical difficulties. Even in the account of his own family he differs in important respects from two Visitation pedigrees.

About 1440 a Sir John de Lamplugh, knight, married (according to the 1665 Visitation of Cumberland) Margaret, daughter of John Eglesfield, who appears to be described in other Visitations as of Bamborough or Lanborough. If under these place names lies hid the name Alneburgh, the John may be John V, father of Provost Thomas.

In the pedigree of Marshall of Pickering (Foster, Visitations of Yorkshire, p. 130) is a short pedigree of Eglesfield as follows :



A pair of brothers, John and Robert, appear about the same time in Mr. Senhouse's pedigree of Eglesfield, but he gives their father as Robert, and makes him brother of Provost Thomas.

Of the persons in the pedigree subsequent to Provost Thomas's time a few only are otherwise mentioned.

Gawen is perhaps the man who was High Sheriff of Cumberland in 9 Hen. 8 (1517). He is called of Alwardby by Nicolson and Burn in their list of the sheriffs, but Burke (Commoners, i. 214) makes him of Alneburgh (or Ellenborough, now Maryport).

Richard, Gawen's son, was the last male of his line, was High Sheriff of Cumberland, 5 Ed. 6 (1551), and at his death, without offspring, the family property was divided.

He seems at this time (Nicolson and Burn, i. 568) to have held 'the manor of Eglesfield of our lord the king as of his castle of Cockermouth, by homage and fealty and 6s. 8d. cornage and the service of witnessman in five villages (probably Waltheof's five vills) to be performed'; he held also the manor and village of Alingburghte (Alneburgh or Ellenborough), and divers messuages, lands and tenements in Dreigg (Drigg) in Coupland in the said county of Cumberland, of the king as of his castle of Egremont, by knights service, homage, fealty, suit of court 6s. 8d. cornage, and 12d. for seawake (coastguard) and puture (food) of the serjeants.

The property was claimed by his nearest male heir, John Eglesfield of Sutton upon Derwent, on the one hand, and by his heirs general, his sisters Elizabeth, who was married to John Senhouse of Seaside, and Anne, who had been married to and was now widow of John Bardesey of Bardesey in Lancashire, on the other. As a result of arbitration the sisters got Ellenborough and John Eglesfield the rest of the property, which according to the decision included the manors of Eglesfield and Drigg, and lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Eglesfield, Drigg, Carlton (apparently a constablewick in Drigg parish), Gilerux (a parish adjoining Dearham), Dearham, Southwaite (perhaps Smaithwaite in Lamplugh parish), and Blindbothel (a hamlet in Brigham parish).

The sisters seem also without opposition from John, according to Mr. Humphrey Senhouse, to have succeeded to 'the Mylne at Aspatrike, which had been the inheritance of the said Richard'. Elizabeth (she is called Dorothy in the Senhouse Pedigree at the Visitation of 1665) married Thomas Senhouse (Burke calls him John) of Seaside, whose descendants in the male line now live at Netherhall, the mansion of the Ellenborough property formerly belonging to the Eglesfields, and may be taken to represent the family of the founder. Anne married John Bardesey of Bardesey in the county of Lancaster and died without issue, her share of Ellenborough reverting to her sister.

The later provost's brother Robert seems to have inherited the paternal property from his brother and to have entailed it on his male

heirs. The male issue of his elder son John failed in the fourth generation. The great-grandson of his younger son Robert, John (VII), failed to substantiate his claim to Alnburgh against his female cousins, but seems to have received the Eglesfield manor from which his name was derived and the rest of Richard Eglesfield's property. He appears to have continued at Sutton upon Derwent in Yorkshire, where his branch of the family was already settled, and to have been the progenitor of a line of Eglesfields whose genealogy is given in Foster's *Visitations of Yorkshire*, p. 155, who eventually settled at Mappleton in Holderness. They bore Or three eagles displayed gules with a crescent for difference. (The crescent is the mark of cadence of the second son.)

The pedigree of another family of Eglesfield of Barton in the Willows and Farmanby is given in the same volume p. 514.

Of Antony Eglesfield (fellow 1577–81), and James, his son (entered 1618), an account is given in n. 2, p. 209. The latter has been confounded in the Entrance Book with another Eglesfield whose Christian name is uncertain, who entered College in Michaelmas Term, 1615, and is also said in the Entrance Book to have been vicar of Abingdon in 1662, but this as well as the name James may have been given him from confusion with Antony's son. Of James Antony Wood (*Fasti*, i. 423) delivers this testimony:—‘He was afterwards vicar of Chewton in his native county of Somersetshire, and author of *A heavenly Hymn to the King of Heaven*, a sermon on Mark 7. 37. Lond. 1640. Oct. the author being then dead. What else was published under his name I know not, nor any thing else of him only that he was a minister's son and a learned man.’

It is probably due to Antony's preferment in Wilts and Somerset that in the vacation term of 1601 there entered the College a John Eglesfield, a native of Bristol, who matriculated 16 October, 1601, as generosi filius, aged 17. His father's name is not mentioned. He proceeded B.A. 22 April, 1605, and was elected fellow of All Souls in 1607. He was admitted by Congregation to read in the Bodleian 20 Jan. 1607, and proceeded M.A. on 7 Feb. following. He resigned his fellowship in 1614, was vicar of Congresbury 1614, of Worle 1618–28, of Chew Magna 1628, and rector of Loxton 1631. All his preferments were in Somerset. In 1647 ‘being prisoner in the Fleet’ he was sequestered by the Assembly of Divines from Congresbury and Loxton as ‘very scandalous in his conversation, a common frequenter of ale-houses and disorderly company’ &c., &c. (Al. Ox.).

In the first half of the seventeenth century there were two Gawen Eglesfields who entered the College as batlers, each of whom gained in his own way a certain amount of notoriety. Their entry as batlers and matriculation as pleb. fil. may not have meant more than that they hoped in due course to become members of the foundation, which was

theoretically only open to pauperes in facultatibus (see p. 33 and n. 3 there).

Of the earlier one's claim to a fellowship I have given an account on p. 254 and n. 4 there. He seems from the matriculation register to have been matriculated 14 Feb. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, aged 17. He described himself at the time as born at Alwardby, Cumberland, and his father's name is given as George. He might from the date have been the son of the second George mentioned in the Eaglesfield of Alwardby visitation pedigree of 1665, for which see below under Richard (p. 317), but in that pedigree this George is not described as having married. This might support a view advanced in Collinson's Memoirs of Eglesfield that Gawin was illegitimate. The College might, however, have rested their assertion that Gawin was not of kin to the founder on the want of proof of the connexion of the Alwardby family with that of Eglesfield. Gawin's claim to relationship to the founder was supported by 'a certificate from some Cumberland gentlemen that this Gawin was son to Mr. George Eglesfield gent. a younger brother of the Eglesfields of Dereham-hall where the founder by successive relation was a younger brother born, whose ancestors both by name, house, arms & blood were owners of the said Dereham-hall long time before y^e said founder's days as is warranted by antient evidences ready to be produced' (Mores, 62). Alwardby, however, does not seem to have come to the Eglesfields till at earliest Henry VIII's time. It is in Aspatria parish, not in Dereham. The founder's bringing up in the family of de Lucy is against any connexion with Dereham with which the de Lucys had nothing to do. Gawin was 17 at the time of his matriculation, which would make him born in 1605. He proceeded B.A. 3 July, 1627, and M.A. 30 June, 1630. Bishop Potter says he 'was ever a dull, idle, negligent fellow, no proficient but in good fellowship' and 'that he too much neglected his studies and his manners and trusted too much to that vain fancy of his kindred to the founder which the College utterly denied' (Mores, 63).

He is confounded by Foster (Al. Ox.) and also by Mr. Nightingale (Ejected of 1662, p. 587) with the second Gawin, who matriculated 21 Feb. 1639–40, aged 19, who stated at matriculation that he was born at Denham (Dereham) in Cumberland, and that his father's name was John. He may have been a son of the John who is mentioned in the Alwardby pedigree (Foster, Visitation Pedigrees of Cumberland and Westmorland, p. 42) as sixth son of George Eaglesfield of Alwardby who may be the member of the family who married a Porter and so brought the Eglesfields to Alwardby. Dereham was not far from Alwardby, which is however on the other side of the river Ellen and in the parish of Aspatria. In that case he would have been a first cousin of the Rector of South Weston.

In later days he was accused of having served while at Oxford under
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William Vallett, captain of a troop under Colonel Sir John Byron, but the affidavit which supported the accusation bears all the evidence of manufacture. It is said to be sworn by Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh of Kirkoswald, a non-existent person, and the service of which he was accused to have taken place immediately before the fight of Worcester. Sir John Byron was in Oxford from 28 August to 10 September, 1642; the fight of Worcester may have been some small engagement prior to Edgehill on which Essex moved from Worcester where he was at the end of that September. (The great battle of Worcester was in 1651.) In any case, he left Oxford without taking a degree, probably in 1643, when he resigned a Dudley Exhibition at Oriel, and is next heard of in Cumberland in the neighbourhood of his home.

In 1647 Lancelot Fletcher, who also held the living of Dean, resigned the rectory of Plumbland which he had held since 1628, and within a few days of one another two ministers were appointed to the vacancy, Joseph Nicolson, who was to be the father of William, bishop of Carlisle, and Gawen Eglesfield. They were both of them Queen's men. Nicolson had taken his B.A. degree in 1643. Both apparently had the approval of the Parliamentary party, Nicolson agreeing to take the National Covenant and Eglesfield recognized as 'a Godly and orthodox Devine'. They had apparently both been in arms against the Parliament while at Oxford, and the order in Eglesfield's favour was in February 1647-8 'reversed for his Delinquency'; but in the long run, perhaps owing to influence in the neighbourhood, Nicolson went off, first to Thrusby and then to other livings, and by 1651, at all events, Eglesfield was established at Plumbland. He was, as Mr. Nightingale says, 'a kind of "stormy petrel" all through his career', which may be read in detail in *The Ejected of 1662*, pp. 587-9. Bishop Nicolson, who seems to have overlooked the circumstance that his father was beneficed all through the parliamentary period, tries to make out that he was 'one of those who were ejected by the Rump-Visitors'; calls Eglesfield 'the Usurper', and describes him as 'an illiterate fellow, that had not so much Learneing as would honestly qualify him to be an Usher in a Country-Schole' (ib., 367). While at Plumbland he officiated at the ordination of George Larkham at Cockermouth 28 January, 1651-2, and at the ordination of a teaching elder at the Kirkoswald Church. Unlike Nicolson, he failed to make his peace with the powers that came in at the Restoration, and after his ejection went to live at Dearham. He retained his old reputation here, and for a time was desired by the Congregational Church at Cockermouth to 'forbear his further publishing' of 'wilde interpretations of scripture' (ib., 588). He, like Richard (see below, p. 317), licensed his house for preaching as an Independent in 1672. At Dearham also were buried 1670 Mary, wife of Mr. Jo. Eglesfeild, and 1671 Mr. John Eaglesfeild, probably Gawin's

mother and father ; in 1681 Maudlin, wife of Mr. Gawin Eaglesfeild, and finally, in 1682, Mr. Gawin Eaglesfeild himself. The Church Book states that he was 'Found dead on a Moore 17 Nov. 1682', the day before he was buried.

Gawin Eglesfeld, the elder, according to Dr. Collinson (*Memoirs of Eglesfeld*, fo. 27), stated that Dearham Hall was then (1682) enjoyed by 'Mr. John Eglesfeld son & heir to the complainant's father's eldest brother'. According to the Alwardby pedigree Gawin's father, George's eldest brother, was Richard, whose eldest son was Thomas.

In the *Memoirs of Eglesfield* (fo. 28) Provost Collinson gives, on the authority of Mr. Senhouse's pedigree, an account of the base or illegitimate line of Eglesfield to which Gawen Eglesfield is said to belong. The founder of this line is a Gawen whose parentage is not given, who married twice. By his first wife he had a son William, father of Gawen, who about 1605 held Deerham-hall, and of George who held Alwardby, and several daughters. By his second wife he had Henry of Canonby and three daughters. Gawen, William's eldest son, was, according to this account, father of John, who was in 1632 in possession of Deerham-hall. Mr. Senhouse supposed this Henry to be the grandfather of the Henry who married a daughter of one of his ancestors, and whose son John, also of Canonby, died an old man without issue male. In this account Mr. Senhouse's Pedigree seems, as elsewhere, to be at variance with the Visitation Pedigrees. He calls the John Eglesfield of Dearham William, but, as Dr. Collinson says, 'there seems to be some obscurity in this part of the account'.

Besides the two Gawins, another member of the Alwardby family became a member of the College. This was Thomas Eaglesfeild, who entered presumably as a commoner 14 November, and matriculated 25 November, 1636, aged 17, as *armigeri filius*, who was in his generation the head of that branch of the family. He was son of Richard, eldest brother of the fathers of the two Gawins, and of Catherine, daughter of Richard Tolson of Bridekirk, esq. He seems to have left College without a degree, and married Judith, daughter of Thomas Fairfax, rector of Caldbeck, son of a predecessor of the same name, and father, among others, of Anthony, his sixth son, who matriculated from Queen's College in 1628. Thomas Eaglesfield died about 1656, and was succeeded at Alwardby by his eldest son Richard.

Richard Eaglesfield, Thomas's son, is mentioned in Nightingale's *Ejected of 1662*, p. 1370, as having a licence granted to his house at Allarby, 16 July, 1672. He was an elder of the Cockermouth church. He certified the visitation pedigree of the Eaglesfields of Alwardby, 31 March, 1665, at Cockermouth, being then 23 years of age.¹ He gave

¹ This pedigree is given in J. Foster's *Visitation Pedigrees of Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 42.

his arms as Argent three eagles displayed gules with a crescent for difference, and his crest as an eagle with wings displayed argent. Alwardby is on the north bank of the Ellen, a few miles north-east of Dearham. The hall passed from the Eglesfields to the Lamplughs of Dovenby, who merged in the Dykeses. Richard appears from Bishop Nicolson's Diaries (Cumb. and Westm. Transactions, N. S., i. 11) to have often proffer'd to farm the salt-pans at Canonby so (i. e. for 40*l.* per annum) without coal (Ejected of 1662, p. 699).

Another member of the Alwardby branch is the Henry Eglesfield of Cross Canonby, who married Margaret, daughter of John Senhouse of Netherhall, grandson to the John who brought the Ellenborough property into the Senhouse family. He could not be the Henry of Cross Canonby mentioned in the pedigree of the Alwardby family, as the latter comes two generations too early, but may be the Henry, third brother of the Richard who certified the pedigree. Cross Canonby is the parish in which Maryport is situated, and lies between Allerby and the sea. The earlier Henry is probably the one who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Orfeur of Plumblane (Foster's Visitation Pedigrees of Cumb. and Westm., p. 96).

It is observable that the Alwardby family as a rule spelt their name Eaglesfield, and this is the form which prevailed in that part of Cumberland. In 1829 there was a Margaret Eaglesfield, a grocer in Wood Street, Maryport.

A Sir Robert Egglesfield is mentioned in the 1612 Pedigree of Langdale of Ebberston in Yorkshire as father of Ann, married to George Langdale of Ebertson and Snynton in Pickering Lythe, probably in the fifteenth century. He would perhaps be Robert IV, nephew of Provost Thomas.

A Bryan Egglesfield of Hude in the parish of Kelburne is mentioned in the 1584 pedigree of Danby of Thorp Perron as father of Ann the fifth wife of Ralph or Richard Danby of Great Langton. He may possibly be the Bryan, second son of Thomas Eglesfeild of Barton in the Willows, mentioned in the 1612 pedigree of Eglesfeild of Farmanby. Another daughter of his, Dorothy, married William, son of the same Ralph or Richard, by his second wife. William Danby was alive in 1585.

A pedigree of Eglesfield is to be found, where we should least expect to find it, in the Visitation of Essex, 1612. It consists of no more than three generations and gives no means of connecting them with any of the other Eglesfields mentioned in this Appendix. It begins with Thomas Eglesfilde of Esteham (East Ham), Essex, esq., whose son by his first wife Alice, daughter of Richard Jeffrey of East Haningfilde, Francis, married Mary, daughter of Eustace Suliard of Ronwell, and by her was father of William Eglesfild. The Sulwards or Sulyards

were a notable family whose pedigree is given in *The Genealogist*, iv. 226-34. In it (p. 228) Mary is given as eldest daughter of Eustace Sulyard, but her marriage to Francis Eglesfield is not mentioned. Thomas Eglesfield also married Joan, daughter of Christian Westbrook, of White Notley, and had by her a son Christopher. Francis also had a second wife Joan, daughter of Antony Brocket, and had by her a son Thomas. The family arms as declared in the Essex Visitation are given as Or three eagles displayed gules and with them are impaled the arms of Sulyard argent a chevron gules between three spearheads (pheons) sable. This modification of the founder's arms is shared with the Essex family by the family of Sutton-on-Derwent.

There are three Eglesfields in the Oxford Matriculation Register hailing from London, but there is no other trace of relationship between them and any of the branches of the family above given.

Henry Eglesfield of London, pleb., who matriculated from St. Alban Hall 1 Dec. 1581, aged 17.

Samuel Eaglesfeilde, son of John of Stratford, Bow, Middlesex, pleb., who matriculated from Queen's College 15 Oct. 1624, aged 15.

George Eglesfield, son of Fr. of London, pleb., who matriculated from Queen's College 6 December, where he had entered as Battler 15 July, 1667, aged 17, and proceeded B.A. 23 June, 1671, M.A. 5 May, 1674.

The name of the second is not to be found in the College Entrance Book, and I have not been able to discover any further particulars about any of them.

In Dr. Peile's Biographical Register of Christ's College, Cambridge (i. 21), is an account of the only member of the family who, so far as I know, was educated at Cambridge :—Egylsfeld—: B.A. 1537; M.A. 1540. Miles Egylsfylde. Elected Fellow in the place of Mr. Witton before Midsummer 1538. Last dividend at Michaelmas 1545. In the Accounts 1545-6 is an entry 'for paving Mr. Egylsfeld's grave'. In W. G. Searle's edition of Grace Book I of the University (p. 822) under date 1537-8, under the heading 'Bacchalaurei in artibus', occurs :—Item conceditur Miloni Eglysfylde vt 12 termini in quibus lectiones ordinarias audiuit per maiorem partem cuiuslibet termini cum oppositionibus et responsionibus requisitum sufficiant ei ad respondendum questioni ita ut eius admissio stet pro completo gradu, quoniam non potest sine magno detimento ad quadragesimam expectare sic quod eius eruditio et mores approbentur per magistros Seton et Cartar. See also ib., p. 344.

On the verso of fo. 25 of the Memoirs of Eglesfield Provost Collinson writes, 'Mr. W. Jackson of Carlisle sends me word that there was a Captain Robert Eglesfield who married his aunt and died in 1743 without issue at the age of 75 years. He always considered himself as related to the founder of the College.'

In September 1917 I received two letters from Mr. Wilfrid Eaglesfield Hine, 2nd Lt. in the Royal Sussex Regiment. He told me that his mother's name was Eaglesfield, that his grandfather had two sons and two daughters all born in Maryport and all now deceased. His uncle, Charles Eaglesfield, had two sons and one daughter who are now living. His grandfather Charles was born at Maryport in or about the year 1805 and died about 80 years of age. The name though spelt with an a is pronounced in Maryport Eggelsfield. He gave me the impression that this was another illegitimate Eaglesfield branch.

In the Roll of Honour in *The Times* of 29 November, 1915, among the 'Died' appears the name of

Eaglesfield, Sec. Lt. W. J., M.M., Lanc. Fus.

In 1794 Hutchinson writes (Cumberland, ii. 192), 'We have not been able to find that there now exists in the county a single descendant of the name', and in 1806 Mr. Humphrey Senhouse writes to Provost Collinson: 'Certain it is that all the Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments which were awarded to' John de Eglesfield of Sutton-on-Derwent, in Henry the Eighth's reign, 'have long since been in the possession of other Families, and I have no reason to believe that there is at this hour a single surviving male descendant of that respectable Family whose most ancient seat and Inheritance was at Eglesfield near Cockermouth in Cumberland.'

NOTE

DETAILS OF THE EARLY LIFE OF PROVOST THOMAS EGLESFIELD IN COLLEGE.

I have given above (pp. 141 and 142) some details of Provost Thomas Eglesfield's early life in College. I add the following additional particulars from the Long Rolls between 1415 and 1423.

The first mention of the arrival in Oxford of those who brought Thomas there is in the Long Roll of 1415-16. Besides the entry given in n. 1 of p. 141 as to the wine used in their entertainment, there is in the same Long Roll the entry 'pro camera Johannis Egelsfeld et equis et Thome Eglisfelde et Wilhelmi Bewle cum familia 3s 2d'. The familia probably included Scawsby and the two boys, Thomas and William. There is the usual variety in the ways of spelling the family name. The quotation here given seems to be equivalent to 'pro camera et equis' of the three persons mentioned.

The William Bewly who in 1415-16 came with John and Thomas Eglesfeld and was entertained by the College in that year was probably the William Beaulieu who (as de Beaulieu) was knight of the shire for Cumberland in 6 Hen. 4 (1404) and again (as Beaulieu) in 1 Hen. 5 (1413) (Nicolson and Burn, ii. 578). He was also escheator in Cumberland and Westmorland 1418-19, and a Commissioner to confer with the Scots respecting border raids (1429), and died in 1433 or 1434. His life in some detail is told in Sir E. T. Bewley's Bewleys of Cumberland. He was son of Richard (2) de Beaulieu son of Richard (1) to whom with his wife Margaret

Edward III (1355) granted the custody of the lands in Castlekairok, Gamelsby, Grenhowe, Langholm, Cryngeldyk, Hedresford, Burgh, and Crokedayk in Cumberland, which had belonged to John Eglesfeld, son of William,¹ and the wardship of his daughter Joan. This grant, however, though renewed to Richard 20 July, 1358, turned out to be inoperative owing to the disposal of his lands by John Eglesfeld, the day before his death, to Roger de Kirkoswald and John Brom, chaplains. The mention of Margaret in the first letters patent renders it possible that she was related to Eglesfeld. John de Eglesfeld's mother, who brought these lands for a time into the possession of the family, was a Margaret.² Joan was a common name, as we have seen,³ in the Eglesfeld family. If Margaret Beaulieu was an Eglesfeld or connected with them this would explain Wm. Bewly's being of the Eglesfeld party at Queen's in 1415–16, but Hesket where Bewly lived was not so far from Eaglesfield that the two squires could not have been associated in local county business.

The detailed expenses which follow are as a rule those which an undergraduate would have to pay for out of his own pocket. His commons-bread, meat, and beer-were allowed by the College, and the other food, if any, furnished to him through the College would come under the head of 'batells'. Thomas Eglesfeld's commons are probably from the beginning accounted for with those of the other 'pueri', and the same is probably true of the 'liberatura' or clothing provided for them; but, unlike the others, Thomas has also his batells paid for by the College and gets special payments on his behalf for special clothes. Batells are paid for him at Leyland's Hall in the first year of his sojourn at Oxford (see p. 141, n. 1) and in the same year 'pro batellis eidem hic domi' (i.e. in College) 17½d, and later on in the same year 11d. In the next year (1416–17) 3s 6½d is paid 'pro batellis Thome Egilsfelde'. In 1417–18, besides 8d paid 'pro batellis batellatis per eundem altero anno apud Aulam Leylandi', an omitted item in the previous year's accounts, 4s 10½d is paid 'pro batellis eidem per totum annum presentem'. In 1418–19 2s 11½d is paid 'pro batellis eidem a festo Translacionis Sancti Thome Martiris (7 July) usque ad festum pasche' (which in 1419 was 16 April), and 5½d for the remainder of the year 'a festo pasche usque ad festum Sancti Thome'. In 1419–20 14½d is paid 'pro batellis Thome Egilsfeld'. In 1420–1 there are two payments, 10½d 'pro batellis T. Egilsfeld pro 12 Septimanis', and 19d 'pro batellis Thome Egilsfeld'. In 1421–2 4s 8d 'pro batellis Thome Egilsfeld per totum annum'. In 1422–3 'eidem pro batellis per totum annum 4s 4d'.

It is probable that in the payment in 1415–16 'pro liberatura pro 4 pueris' of 29s 4d something went for Thomas's ordinary clothes (livery), but in the same account there are several special payments for clothes for him. In p. 142, n. 3, we have had a payment for his gown and tabard, and besides this in the same year we have 19d paid 'pro 13 quartis (sc. of cloth) et ultra deliberata pro capucio eidem', 5s paid for 2½ yards of russet (russeto) for a gown for Thomas Egilsfelde, 10d for an ancient gown to line his gown of russet, and 12d for making a gown, hood, and sleeves for him. Next year 9s 6d is paid for six yards of cloth from Southampton for the three boys and nothing special for Eglesfield. In 1416–17 four shirts and two pair of breeches are bought for 2s 6½d, 1½d is paid 'pro factura unius bracee cum camisia', 10d 'pro factura unius toge cum 2 caputior.', and 2d 'pro uno pari braccarum'; 1d is also paid in 'oblacione (a tip?) et potu sissori racione eiusdem'. In 1417–18 8d is paid 'pro factura toge talaris' (a long gown)

¹ For this John Eglesfield see above, p. 309.

² Margaret de Castle Carok, see ib.

³ See pp. 309–11.

and 2d for mending a gown ; 13½d 'sissori (tailor) pro factura toge duorum caputiorum et unius paris manicarum', 8d 'pro duobus pellibus pro coopertura dupleti' (a doublet) for him, 5d 'pro duplicatione dupleti cum panno lineo, et panno lineo ad oletes caligarum' (whatever this last phrase may mean). There were also in the same year 12d 'pro factura dupleti eidem', 6d 'pro factura unius peticote eidem', and 3d 'pro panno uni pari manicarum (sleeves) et factura eorundem'. I have rendered 'manice' sleeves with *Promptorium Parvulorum* and the Laudian Statutes. Mr. Salter thinks they may have been cuffs.

In 1418–19 the charges for clothes included 7s 'pro 4 virgis (yards sc. of cloth) pro toga Thome Egylsfeld precium virge 21d', 5s 3d 'Roberto Fedr (another 'puer') pro tribus virgis precium idem', 15½d 'pro factura toge, caputii, 2 paribus caligarum et 2 paribus manicarum et emendacione unius paris caligarum', 6d 'pro factura viridis toge', and 2d 'pro emendacione tunice et factura manicarum Thome Egylsfeld'. In 1419–20 there is 10d 'pro factura toge et capucii Thome Egylsfeld', 4½d 'pro braccis eidem', and 3d 'pro manicis eidem', and 26s 8d 'pro 16 virgis de Reede Medle (red medley, a cloth woven of wool of different colours) pro tribus pueris precium virge 15d'.

In 1420–1 28s is paid pro liberatura 4 puerorum viz. pro 14 virgis precium virge 2s 1½d de quo soluerunt de propria bursa 14d (the cloth was probably of better quality than College regulations allowed), and 11d pro factura toge cum capucio Thome Egylsfelde.

In 1421–2 appears 'pro liberatura 4 puerorum viz. pro 15½ virgis 31s 10d, de quibus quilibet puer solverit 12d, de quibus soluta sunt 3s pro Eglisfeld, Fedir, Spenser sic remanent 27s 10d'.

In 1422–3 'pro liberatura 2 puerorum 14s', 'Thome Eglisfeld pro emptura unius toge et unius capucii 12d, eidem pro camisia et braccis 13d, eidem pro tintura (dyeing) unius capucii et factura eiusdem et pro oblacionibus 2d'.

In these clothes' items there are two charges in respect of footwear. These recur often in Thomas Eglesfeld's expenses. In 1415–16 there is '13½d pro tribus paribus sotularium (shoes) eidem', and '8d pro panno pro duobus paribus caligarum Thome Egylsfeld'. In 1417–18 the bill comes in apparently for two years, 2s 10½d is paid 'pro 8 paribus sotularium Thome Egylsfelde', 19½d 'pro 3 paribus caligarum et manicis (sleeves) ac factura eorundem'. These are probably for the preceding year. In this year also there is a charge of 4d 'pro calopodiis eidem'. The word in later days meant 'a shoemaker's last'; here, probably, as in *Promptorium Parvulorum*, 'pattens, of timber or iron to walk with'. In the same year there is twice paid 15d for cloth for two pairs of calige and making them, and another charge of 3s for seven pairs of shoes 'per totum annum', and 4d 'pro lignipodiis eidem' which seems to be another name for 'pattens'. They are also called 'ferripodia' in *Prompt. Puer.* Altogether an expensive year in this respect. In 1418–19 2s 3½d is paid 'pro 5 paribus sotularium predicto Thome', and 11d 'pro caligis eidem'. In 1419–20 3d is paid 'pro emendacione sotularium Thome Egylsfelde', and 13d 'pro duobus paribus sotularium eidem'. In 1420–1 13d 'pro duobus paribus sotularium eidem'. In 1421–2 'Thome Eglisfeld pro pari caligarum 9d', 'eidem pro uno pari de curtis caligis 6d', 'Thome Eglisfeld pro 4 paribus sotularium, and 3d pro emendacione unius paris'. In 1422–3 there is '10d pro uno pari sotularium et uno pari calopodiorum, 2s pro 2 paribus caligarum, 4d pro uno pari calopodiorum, 2s 4d pro 4 paribus sotularium'. Calige seems to mean gaiters or leggings; so Rogers (*History of Prices*, i. 581). *Promptorium Parvulorum* gives it as the Latin for hose, which did not then mean stockings. 'Sunt oreee calige quos tibia portat amictus' quoted in Way's note, p. 248.

The other regular expenditure on Thomas's behalf are 'pro papiro' (paper)

for which 1d is paid in 1418–19 and 2½d in 1417–18 ‘pro papiro per totum annum’, while in 1416–17 2½d is paid ‘pro papiro et encausto’ (ink), in 1420–1 8d ‘pro papiro, oblacione et encausto’, and in 1421–2 10s 3½d ‘pro papiro, encausto, calopodiis et aliis necessariis’. ‘Pro encausto’ ½d is paid in 1415–16. Fuel was also necessary and candles. The charges include in 1416–17 ‘pro candelis’ 1½d and 4d, and 4d ‘pro focalibus’ (fuel); in 1417–18 6d ‘pro lignis focalibus’; in 1418–19 5½d ‘pro candelis et encausto’; and in 1422–3 6d ‘pro candelis per totum annum’ and 8d ‘pro focalibus et cirpis’ (rushes, for the floor of his room).

Occasional charges include as we have seen (p. 142, n. 1) 2d ‘pro Gallico magistro’ in 1416–17, the same sum ‘pro Gallo magistro Leylande’ in 1417–18, and the like ‘pro Gallo’ in 1418–19. During his school life also probably falls a charge of 2d ‘pro sirothecis (gloves) datis eis (i.e. apparently the Magister Gallus and Leylande) tempore versificandi’. This was probably some school festival in honour of which verses had to be made and a present of gloves to the masters.

Leylande appears to have provided the books necessary for the instruction Thomas obtained from him, but when he passed to the higher instruction in College 8d is paid in 1419–20 ‘pro libris sophistice et grammaticae pueris domus’.

The boys seem to have had ‘outings’ for business or on pleasure. Besides the visit of five weeks to Pangbourne, mentioned in n. 5, p. 142, as occurring as early as 1414–15 and so before Thomas came into residence at Queen’s, there is in the same Long Roll (1416–17) under the head of *Custus circa vtensilia* a charge of 8d ‘apud pangbourne racione collectionis Pomorum Siluestrium pro viridi ius (culo?) (jelly or jam) et racione puerorum’. This may refer to the same or a different outing on which the boys were taken to Pangbourne and opportunity was taken to lay in a stock of wild (? crab) apples to make green jam. There would be regular communication with Pangbourne at this time, as the communication by river from London came no further than Reading. They might have gone there also on the numerous journeys to Southampton. The next outing seems to have been in 1418–19 when Thomas and Robert Fedr (who together in that year cost the College 4d ‘pro corona benedicta sumenda’ for taking the first tonsure) cost another 4d ‘quando transierunt Suth (to Southampton) circa tempus computi’. They probably went with somebody deputed by the College to represent it at the Audit of the Godshouse accounts. The boys may have needed an outing as in the same year 2s is paid ‘medico sananti Thomam Egylsfelde et Robertum Fedr’. The first tonsure may have been too much for them.

The ‘outing’ seems to have been successful and in the next year again 4d is given ‘eidem et Roberto Fedr eundo Suth’. This year the College also pays their expenses. 2s 10½d is allowed ‘in expensis Thome Egylsfeld apud Suth per dominum Christoferum ut patet in quadam sedula’ (bill), and 18½d ‘pro eodem post adventum suum Oxoniā per eundem’. Dominus Christoferus, his surname nowhere occurs, seems to have had some charge of Thomas, as in the same year there is paid 16d ‘domino Christofero pro eodem’ (i.e. Thomas). He seems to have been regularly used at this time for missions to Southampton and elsewhere. He goes to Southampton (quaedam equitatio sua) with letters for the provost from the king in 1413–14, and to the same place with M. Roland (Byres) in 1416–17 when their return cost the College 2s 3½d, the horses at Oxford 4d, and the return of the horses to Southampton 12d. He obtained 3s for three weeks’ commons in 1417–18 before his return home from Southampton, being probably detained there on College business. A man called Daly gave the College some trouble at Newbold Pacy in 1418–19. Sir Christopher was sent there and to Worcester about this business and took a portmanteau (mantica) of Mr. Roland (Byres) to London with him about the same business. He was vicar of Sparsholt from 1421 to 1423.

In the autumn of 1419–20 Christofer and the two boys paid another visit to Southampton. ‘Buntyng’, who may have been a servant, accompanied them, and the College paid 17*½*d for the party ‘in expensis ut patet in sedula’. The boys also paid this year a visit to Sandforde, received 4d as pocket money between them, and with ‘dominus Christofer’ who was with them were allowed 2*s*s in lieu of commons while there. This may have been a time of sickness in Oxford.

Thomas may have made a longer ‘outing’ in 1421–2 when 2*s* is allowed ‘pro Thoma Eglisfeld venienti de ultra mari pro expensis suis in hospicio’.

There are charges for ‘oblaciones’ in several of the years included in this survey. Where they occur above I have rendered the word ‘tips’, and where they appear in connexion with payments to tailors and others I think this the most likely meaning; but where in the Long Roll for 1417–18 we find ‘in oblacionibus eidem per totum annum 3d’, in 1418–19 ‘pro oblacione eidem per annum 2d’; it is perhaps more likely that ‘oblacio’ here is used as in the earliest Long Roll (see Appendix D, p. 340 and n. 2 there) for an offering made on a religious occasion.

A few entries bring out Thomas’s relations with the University. In 1419–20 2*d* is paid him ‘pro collecta bedello’; in 1420–1 8*d* ‘pro collecta Magistro in ordinario’, and ‘2*d* Thome Egilsfelde pro bedello’, and in 1422–3 ‘eidem pro magistro suo in ordinario 8*d*’, ‘eidem pro collecta bedelli et lumine Sancti Nicholai 4*d*’.

The ‘collecta’ is probably what was afterwards called ‘cumulatio’ and in English ‘culet’, a yearly fee paid to the Esquire bedel of Arts by every scholar of the faculty of Arts or B.A. which for a scholar of a college amounted in 1602 to 4*d* (Andrew Clark, Reg. Univ. Oxf., vol. ii, pt. i (O.H.S. x), p. 109). The ‘Magister in ordinario’ answered to the person described in the Matriculation Statute of 1564–5 (Clark, l.c., p. 164) as ‘magistrum sive tutorem . . . cuius ductu et tutela libertatibus et privilegiis Universitatis gaudeant’.

Some light may be thrown on the ‘lumen Sancti Nicholai’ from a passage in Anstey’s *Mumenta Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls Series), i. 259, where among the financial matters put under the charge of the Proctors are ‘redditus provenientes pro distributione Regentibus, et pro pauperibus Scholaribus in die S. Nicholai depascendis: et pecunia sex marcarum grammaticis recipi consueta’. Grammaticus in the College Statutes (i. 47 and nn. 1 and 3 there) means an instructor in grammar. Andrew Clark (l.c., p. 460) makes it mean a student who is still at the beginning of his course, though the passages he refers (under *dialectica*) to in pt. ii, viz. 54 n. 6, 56 n. 1, 66 n. 5, do not seem to establish that meaning. As the dinner for the poor scholars on St. Nicholas day was derived from payments made by the city¹ it was very likely accompanied by some religious service, in which candles to decorate an altar or image of St. Nicholas might form a part, and once in his University

¹ The payment by the city for the feeding of a hundred poor scholars yearly on the feast of St. Nicholas goes back to the year 1214, when this among other charges was laid upon them by the papal legate for hanging two scholars in revenge for the murder of a woman in 1209. The citizens’ deed resulted in an exodus of the scholars, ‘so that’, as Antony Wood says ‘(as some say), not one of them was left behind’. As to these events see Wood’s *Annals*, i. 183–5, Lyte’s *History of Oxford*, i. 19. The legate’s letter is given in Anstey, *Mun. Acad.*, pp. 1–4, ‘eadem communia pascet centum pauperes scholares in pane, cerevisia, potagio et uno ferculo piscium vel carnium singulis annis in perpetuum die S. Nicholai’. It appears from an Eynsham charter, printed by Mr. Salter in his *Eynsham Cartulary*, vol. ii (O.H.S. li), p. 163, and also printed in Anstey’s *Munim. Acad.* (Rolls Series), i. 4, that the Abbey undertook, doubtless for sufficient consideration, to pay annually xvi s. viii d., being at the rate of ii d. for each poor scholar’s dinner.

course a scholar might be called upon to contribute to the expense of the illumination.

During the whole of the period covered in this note the 'pueri domus', who included Thomas and probably for a short time also William, lived in the camera bassa under the upper chamber to the south of the College gate. The latter is the room called Henry V's, and both it and the room under it are shown in Burghers's plate of the old gateway of the College (Plate X, opposite p. 88), and in Green's drawing of the gateway, as seen from the quadrangle (Plate XXV, opposite p. 327). See p. 88 and n. 3 there.

Another entry concerning Thomas in these Long Rolls is in 1420–1 when 2s 11d is spent 'in cirothecis datis pueris domus et aliis juuantibus ad removendum murum terrenum' probably to save their hands from being scratched.

Finally there is one entry of which I have failed as yet to discover a satisfactory explanation. It is in 1418–19 and runs 'pro sept' Thome Egilsfelde 3d'.

APPENDIX C

SITE OF THE COLLEGE BEFORE THE BUILDINGS WERE ERECTED

BY THE REV. H. E. SALTER

THE properties in Oxford which were acquired by Eglesfield and his successors may be grouped in three divisions ; first, those that were necessary for the site of the College ; secondly, the gardens and tenements, eight in number, which were ultimately given or sold to William of Wykeham for his New College ; thirdly, tenements and rents in other parts of Oxford.

The first purchase was made May 19, 1340, when Eglesfield bought from University College a tenement in the parish of St. Peter-in-the-East, between a tenement of Oseney on the west and a tenement of Margaret de Wynnesbury on the east. The western boundary of this property is well known, for the garden of the Warden of New College represents the site of three halls which belonged to Oseney ; and when they were sold by the Abbey to William of Wykeham, they were described as having the property of Queen's College on the east. The laboratory, the stables, and the College garden may therefore be taken to represent the first property of the College, and when Eglesfield founded his College in May, 1341, it must have been on this site that his community was housed.

The tenement next on the east was purchased immediately. It is true that it was not actually conveyed to the College until 1352,¹ but it was acquired by William of Muskham from Margaret de Wynnesbury in November, 1341, and from that date was considered to be the property of the College. It is described as a messuage adjoining the cemetery of the church of St. Peter, and the title-deeds show that twenty years earlier it was two messuages. Probably we have mention of them in the Hundred Rolls of 1279 in the two houses in the parish of St. Peter-in-the-East which the Bishop of Lichfield had acquired from Philip de Stockwell, of which one was 'by the church' and the other 'at the corner'.² The Bishop seems to have held them but a little time ; for in 1282 they were in the possession of Geoffrey, son of Philip de Stockwell,³ and subsequently of Margaret, daughter of Philip de Stockwell, wife of Thomas de Wynnesbury. The southernmost of the two houses

¹ See the deed in *Liber Obituarius*, p. 69.

² *Hundred Rolls*, vol. ii, p. 805.

³ *Cart. of the Hosp. of St. John (O.H.S.)*, vol. i, p. 344.

PLATE XXV



THE OLD ENTRANCE OF THE COLLEGE, VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

had a large gateway facing the church ; for the shops of the Hospital of St. John, which adjoined on the south side, are described in rentals of the Hospital for the years 1293 and 1325 as ' by the great gate of the cemetery ' ; and in 1345, when these shops were acquired by Eglesfield from St. John's Hospital, they figure in the grant as ' shops hard by the gateway of Queen's Hall '. It is not improbable that this spacious residence was ' the large hall by the church of St. Peter ', rented in 1331 and for a few subsequent years at six marks a year by the Prior of Canterbury, that monks from Canterbury might study at Oxford.¹ It may also be identical with ' a hospice *cum larga porta*' in the parish of St. Peter-in-the-East, to which Bishop Dalderby of Lincoln in 1300 granted permission for the use of an oratory.²

This house that was acquired by Muskham covered approximately what is now the northern quadrangle, and from the words that have already been quoted it is evident that by 1345 it was the main residence of the community, while the tenement on the west very soon became the College garden.

At the south-east corner of Muskham's tenement, the College acquired six shops facing St. Edmund's Hall ; at the north end, two were obtained by exchange from the Hospital of St. John in 1345, and four more to the south had been acquired in 1341 from private persons. In all they had a frontage to the street of about 130 feet, and a depth of about 30 feet. On this site was built the great gate of the College, which is seen in the picture of the College by Loggan.³

To the south of these shops, and extending to the corner, was a holding of the Hospital of St. John. At one time it contained six or more shops, but in 1497, when it was acquired from Magdalen College, it was a tenement and three cottages, having the great gate of the College on the north side and tenements of the College on the west. A quit-rent of a pound of pepper was reserved ; and from the rentals of Magdalen College it is possible to tell what the price of pepper was year by year. Ultimately it was settled that the value should be fixed at two shillings, and it is only within the last few years that this payment has been redeemed. Although this tenement was acquired in 1497, it was not incorporated in the College until the rebuilding which took place in 1733.

Passing westward up High Street, a tenement belonging to St. Frideswide's, running from High Street northward behind the shops which faced St. Edmund's Hall, was acquired by the College in 1354 at a per-

¹ *Littere Cantuarienses*, i. 302 (Rolls Series).

² *Dalderby's Register*, fol. 18.

³ See Pl. XXXI, opposite ii. 64. See also Burghers's picture of it, Pl. X, opposite i. 88, and Green's view of it from the quadrangle at the time of its demolition, Pl. XXV, opposite i. 327.

petual rent of thirty shillings.¹ The tenement next to this on the west, which at one time belonged to Simon of Gloucester, had been acquired in 1348 by the gift of John de Stouford.² In 1352 licence was had from the King to retain messuages given by Muskham and John de Stouford, at which time the jury stated that the former was worth 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and the latter, though at one time worth 4*s.* a year, was now worth nothing, 'for no one is willing to rent it or occupy it any longer', it being the time of the Black Death; the jury added that if the Provost and Scholars 'cause the messuage to be built on the side towards the street, so that they who live in these buildings may help the burgesses in tallages and other burdens that emerge, it will be to the benefit of the King' that the gift in mortmain should take place.³ The language is somewhat strange, and indicates that the College intended to treat that part of Stouford's tenement which was near the street in a different way from that part which was behind. At that time it was not thought desirable that a College should have a frontage on High Street, and Stouford's tenement and the adjoining tenements were acquired mainly for the sake of their gardens, which could be added to the College. The suggestion of the jury that the front part of the tenement should be rebuilt was carried out, and the Long Rolls record that in the year 1358-9 the College spent more than £40 in the erection of some new shops facing the street on the land obtained from St. Frideswide's and John de Stouford, between a tenement of the Hospital of St. John on the east and Windmill Hall on the west.⁴ The gardens behind supplied part of the site of the College chapel, which was begun in 1364.

Next towards the west was a tenement which was called Nether Windmill in the rentals of St. John's Hospital, but Windmill Hall in the charters of Queen's. It was bought in 1363, together with two tenements on the west of it, one called St. Nicholas Entry, or Wilby's Entry, or Wilby's Court,⁵ while beyond it was Goter Hall, sometimes called Domus Glatton, a large house which was afterwards let by the College at a rent of 50*s.* These were acquired in 1363, but a licence in mortmain to retain them was not obtained until 1366. The jury, in the usual manner, grossly under-estimated their value, and returned a verdict to

¹ Cartulary of St. Frideswide's (O.H.S.), i. 388.

² Liber Obituarius, p. 66.

³ Inquisitio ad quod damnum, 303. 7.

⁴ Under the heading 'Liberata pro edificacione seoparum' the entry is 'Item computus pro edificacione nouarum schoparum situatarum in alto vico juxta domos Sancti Johannis ex parte orientali et extendunt se versus occidens usque tenementum alias vocatum Wyndmille halle xlj h. xiiij s. viij d. ut plenius patet in quodam quaterno continente plane compotum eorundem dimisso in communi cista'.

⁵ See Liber Obituarius, p. 86.

the King that they were worth only 5*s.* beyond the 15*s.* 4*d.* of rent which was due from them to St. John's Hospital. They were formally conveyed to the College in 1367.¹

On the west of Goter Hall was Wilby Hall, belonging to Oseney. This was obtained by the College in 1442, at an annual rent of 20*s.*; it was not united to the College, but was leased as a private residence until 1709.

Next to this, a tenement was acquired in 1709 from Magdalen, to secure sufficient width for the new front quadrangle. As it was illegal for Colleges to sell their property, the house was leased to Queen's² in perpetuity at a rent of £4, which was at that time almost its value. The next four tenements, as far as the boundary of St. Mary's parish, were purchased from Magdalen in 1908; of these, the most westerly, commonly called Drowda Hall, was in the possession of University College from about 1270 to 1901, when it was obtained by Magdalen College by an exchange.

The second group of properties consists of isolated gardens lying to the north and east of Queen's College, which were ultimately acquired by William of Wykeham. They were purchased by Eglesfield between 1340 and 1345, at a time when it was still uncertain where the final site of the College would be, and they proved to be of very little value; for when the pestilence, which visited Oxford in 1349 and subsequent years, reduced the population so that there was no demand for houses, the outskirts of the town were the first to suffer, and the north-east and south-east corners of Oxford became waste ground. A good instance of this is supplied by the tenement which we will take first—Temple Hall, obtained by Eglesfield in December, 1340. It was a large holding, bounded on the south partly by St. Nicholas Hall, the property of Oseney, and partly by land which belonged to the chantry of St. Thomas in the church of St. Mary, now the site of the Codrington Library; it is now the northern portion of the garden of the Warden of New College. In 1316 Temple Hall had been worth £5 a year,³ but probably its value was much less by 1340, and after 1349 it was waste ground, let as a garden at a rent of twenty pence. Queen's, therefore, was glad to grant it in 1390 to William of Wykeham at a perpetual rent of two shillings.

Passing along New College Lane, we come next to a garden obtained by Eglesfield from John de Wildelond. It is described as opposite the garden of Queen's College, in other words opposite the laboratory. It ran northwards towards the walls, but cannot have extended far, as

¹ Liber Obituarius, p. 66.

² Cartulary of the Hosp. of St. John (O.H.S.), vol. i, p. 299.

³ Liber Albus or Book of Wills, p. 20.

330 PROPERTIES ADJOINING THE CITY WALL

there was a tenement of Oseney between it and the walls. The Long Rolls record no rent from it, and it is likely that, being near at hand, it was used as a garden for the College.

The third garden was between the north wall of the town and the churchyard of St. Peter's. At that time the lane which is now called Queen's College Lane was continued eastward to the city wall, passing along the northern side of the churchyard. Henry de Skypton granted to Eglesfield a garden between Great Mariol Hall on the west and land of the Hospital of St. John on the east, and the churchyard on the south. The Long Rolls and also a deed at New College show that this garden was leased in 1368 to Thomas Cook at the rent of 2*s.* a year.

The fourth property was a placea or plot called Spalding's Place, which was obtained by Eglesfield in 1342. It is described as being to the east of the church of St. Peter. There is reason to think that it faced the east wall of the town, and was bounded on the south by the continuation of Queen's College Lane, of which mention has been made.

Immediately to the south we may locate a plot which John de Stangrave granted to Eglesfield in 1347, bounded by a tenement of Eglesfield on the north, the town wall on the east, and tenements of St. John's Hospital west and south. He also granted two other plots, which also faced the town wall towards the south-east corner of New College garden.

Finally comes a tenement called Bowyeres Hall, or the place of Peter de Nottingham. Its situation is not definitely described, but it may have been on the east side of St. Peter's churchyard, where, as we learn from the Long Rolls, Queen's possessed a garden.

On February 20, 1370, the Provost of Queen's granted to certain agents of William of Wykeham all the vacant places of the College between Hammer Hall¹ on the west and the town wall on the east, and between the town wall on the north and the wall of Queen's College on the south, including also what lay between St. Peter's churchyard and the town wall. The gift, however, did not take effect immediately, and for some years the two gardens to the north and east of the churchyard paid their rents to the College; but in 1379 William of Wykeham, who was once more in power, obtained the royal licence to acquire all the tenements on the site of New College, among them 'six vacant places of Queen's College containing three roods'.²

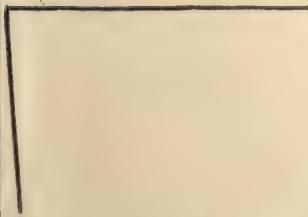
In 1392, when William of Wykeham planned to enlarge his College

¹ Hammer Hall was north of Temple Hall. The site is now part of New College Cloisters.

² The size of the tenements is very much over-estimated in this deed, as was usual in the Middle Ages, so that, according to the measurements given, the site of New College would have been more than ten acres; in reality it is less than five. We may therefore reckon that the six properties of Queen's was less than half an acre.

1 2 3 4 5

6





both on the west side and at the south-east, he acquired from Queen's two gardens, one on the west side of New College Lane, where Temple Hall once stood, and the other at the south-east corner of the church-yard of St. Peter, running eastward as far as the town wall.

There remain a few tenements beyond the sites of Queen's College and of New College, acquired for the most part long after the time of Eglesfield. In 1508 the College acquired a tenement on the north side of High Street, which it still possesses, being now numbers 44 and 45. At one time, in common with some other houses, it bore the name Chimney Hall. On the south side of High Street, still nearer the East Gate, a tenement was sold to the College by Eynsham Abbey in 1533. It was acquired by the University when the New Schools were built. In 1497 the College obtained a rent of 8*s.* 6*d.* from the Sarsen's Head, now No. 85 High Street, and afterwards acquired the tenement itself. On the same occasion the College obtained a quit-rent of 2*s.* in Grandpont,¹ from a house which belonged to Polton's chantry in the church of St. Aldate; it was apparently on the west side of the road, next to Shirelake.² At one time the College owned a house in Grandpont of the gift of Robert Wright, as is stated in the *Liber Obituarius*, p. 60; but we know from deeds now at Christ Church that it was alienated before 1500; it adjoined the church of St. Michael at South Gate.

¹ See the deed in *Liber Obituarius*, p. 94.

² These two rents were bought with money bequeathed by John Wharton, for whom see i. 157. The Sarsen's Head belonged to the guardians of the chapel of St. Mary in the church of St. Peter-in-the-East, who confirmed the quit-rent to the College in 1505. Subsequently, the parish transferred the house to the College for a rent of £1 1*s.* 6*d.*, the difference between its value and the quit-rent paid by the parish to the College. It is now No. 85 High Street, and has been sold by the College. The second quit-rent is still paid by Christ Church.

APPENDIX D

THE EARLIEST SURVIVING LONG ROLL

EXPENSE facte circa Communas et Batellos¹ domus a die sabati proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii² anno domini Milesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo septimo vsque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximum sequens prout patet libro dispensatoris³ per omnia.

j^a. Septimana⁴ in qua est festum sancti Cutberti⁵ in Communis⁶ Eglesfeld

¹ For 'commons' see below n. 6, and for 'batells' n. 5, p. 333.

² The year is 1347. St. Gregory, on 12 March, fell in 1348 on a Wednesday. The Saturday after it would be on the 15th. Michaelmas Day in the same year fell on a Monday. The period of the account is thus 28 weeks and 2 days from Saturday 15 March to Monday 29 September.

³ The dispensator or butler is mentioned in Eglesfield's statutes; see p. 49 and n. 2 there, where he is defined as 'gerentem officium provisoris cum supervisione clericorum thesaurarii' (for the latter see p. 52 and n. 3 there). The treasurer's clerk had to make out the accounts of the week at the end thereof, either Friday or Saturday, as the Provost should appoint (*ib.* n. 4). The book seems from this passage to have been kept by the dispensator; the clerk probably had to see that his account was correct. The dispensator was later called Pincerna, and now Promus.

⁴ It appears from the account below of the fourth week which began on the eighth day before the ides of April, which was 6 April, and in 1348 a Sunday, that the weeks run from Sunday to Saturday. The account of the first week would thus begin on the 16th March, the day after that on which the Long Roll itself begins. We shall find in like manner that the last week accounted for in the Roll ends on the Saturday, two days before the end of the period of the Roll itself. It must have been difficult with a week ending on a Saturday to fulfil the statutable requirement (*i.* 52) that 'at the end of the week on the Friday or Saturday, as the Provost should appoint, the clerk's accounts for the week' shall be made out. The week in present use, namely from Friday to Thursday, would probably be soon adopted.

⁵ Saint Cuthbert's day, on 20 March, would fall in the week which began 16 and ended 22 March. All the Saints' days mentioned in the accounts of these weeks occur in the *Liber Obituariorum*, except the movable ones which though mentioned (e.g. Pentecost) are not taken as the characteristic of the week.

⁶ Communa is a weekly allowance of food. This for a fellow was at this time of the value of 2*s.*, for a chaplain 1*s.* These were the maximum sum for a fellow's commons (see p. 35 and n. 3 there) and the statutable charge for a chaplain's commons (see p. 44 and n. 2 there). The division of the Long Roll, which is made up of these weekly accounts, is in the later rolls called *commune* or *custus communarum*.

Haukesworth Cundale Polmorwa¹ et Iurnello Colingham² per duos dies et Communis duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni xj. s. vij. d.³ Item in batellis domus⁴ et Eglesfeld⁵ ij. s. xj. d. vt patet in libro dispensatoris vt supradictum est.

Summa xiiij. s. vj. d.

ij^a. Septimana in qua est festum Annunciaconis dominice⁶ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Polmorwa Cundale et Colingham x. s.

Item in Communis duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni iij. s.⁷

Item in batellis Eglesfeld domus et puerorum⁸ iiij. s. j. d. ob.

Summa xvij. s. j. d. ob.

ijj^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti Ricardi in aprilij⁹ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Polmorwa et Colingham duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni xj. s. Item super caput Eglesfeld¹⁰ xij. d.

Item in pueris vj. d. Item in batellis domus v. d. q^a.

Summa xij. s. xj. d. q^a.

¹ Eglesfield was now provost; see p. 11 and note 1 there. For Hawkesworth see p. 94, for Cundale p. 91, for Polmorua p. 95 and notes there.

² Jornellus or Jornallus or jornale is a day's allowance, which at this time was 3½d., as near as may be one-seventh of 2s.

³ The 11s. 7d. is made up of the commons of the provost and three fellows at 2s., 8s.; Colingham two days at 3½d., 7d.; two chaplains and Hermann at 1s., 3s. One of the chaplains seems to have been Geoffrey de la Winhale, who, with Eglesfield, therein called Warden of St. Julian's hospital, and the four fellows here mentioned, had granted to him by Richard de la More, chaplain, certain possessions in Portsmouth by a deed dated 3 June, 22 E. 3 (1348). See p. 90 and n. 5 there. For Hermann de Gelria see p. 98 and n. 3 there. He had apparently been found useful, and though not a chaplain was in a position intermediate to the 'pueri' and the fellows, and got accordingly an intermediate allowance as commons.

⁴ The College paid 'for the entertainment of visitors wh^t might repair to the College in connexion with its affairs' (p. 30 and n. 1 there, also p. 31 and n. 2 there).

⁵ Eglesfield does not seem to have had a special establishment as Provost, and he gets the same commons as the fellows. The Provost's salary had not yet increased sufficiently to allow him to have a table of his own (see p. 31). He was allowed apparently 'batells' besides his commons, and these would include the entertainment of persons introduced by him as guests of the College; 'batells' seems to include all allowances of food in addition to 'commons', and the word is now used for all charges made by the College on its members.

⁶ Lady Day on 25 March would be in the week 23 to 29 March.

⁷ The commons for Eglesfield and the four fellows mentioned, at 2s., as in the previous week, would amount to 10s. For the two chaplains and Herman at 1s. they would amount to 3s.

⁸ The 'pueri' were statutorily allowed in commons eightpence a week each. See p. 48 and n. 4 there. ob is ½d.

⁹ One feast of St. Richard of Chichester was on 3 April. His translation was on 16 June. 3 April is in the week 30 March to 5 April.

¹⁰ Eglesfield gets this week xij d. super caput, perhaps in addition to what he got per head with the fellows. This week he does not get batells along with the pueri and domus as he did before. q^a is ¼d.

iiij^a. Septimana que incipit viij Idus Apriles¹ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth et Polmorwa et duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni ix. s. Item in pane puerorum et companagio² vj. d. Item in batellis domus iij. s. ob. q^a.

Summa xij. s. vj. d. ob. q^a.

v^a. Septimana in qua est festum sanctorum Tiburci et valeriani³ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth et Polmorwa et dimidiis Communis Colingham duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni x. s. Item pro pueris v. d. Item in batellis domus ix. d.

Summa xj. s. ij. d.

vj^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti Georgii⁴ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Colingham et Polmorua viij. s. Item in Communis vnius capellani et Hermanni ij. s. Item super caput Eglesfeld⁵ xij. d. Item in iurnallo⁶ pro Swynbrok⁷ per vnum diem iij. d. q^a. Item pro vno puero misso Southampton⁸ per iiiij dies vj. d. Item pro pueris elemosinariis vj. d. Item in batellis domus et Eglesfeld xvij. d. ob. q^a.

Summa xiiij. s. x. d.

vij^a. Septimana in qua est festum Philippi et iacobi⁹ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Colingham et Polmorwa viij. s. Item in Communis vnius Capellani et Hermanni ij. s. Item in Iur-

¹ The characterisation of this week is unusual. It is the week from 6 to 12 April, and the last day is that of Saint Leo. Possibly his day was neglected as being old-fashioned (see Lib. Obit., p. 72). viij Idus Apriles, or more fully a.d. VIII Id. Apr., 'ante diem octavum Idus Apriles', the eighth day before the Ides of April is the 6th of April, the Ides in this month being on the 18th. It is called below (p. 342) 'octaba Idus Apriles'.

² Companagium is anything, e.g. meat, fruit, or vegetables, eaten with bread. It is observable that the cost of the boys' panis and companagium, which would include all the food of the 'pueri', amounts in this week to less than the statutable weekly allowance for a single boy. It is even less in some later weeks.

³ The day of Saints Tiburcius, Valerianus, and Maximus is 14 April, which occurs in the week from 13 to 19 April. This week Eglesfield gets neither batells nor 'super caput'.

⁴ St. George's day is 23 April, which occurs in the week from 20 to 26 April.

⁵ See n. 10, p. 333.

⁶ See n. 2, p. 333.

⁷ Roger Swynbroke, who gets allowed 3½d. for a day's commons, appears lower down as having a chamber, about the feast of the Apostles Philip and James, which wanted nails for fastening laths; and also as on two occasions visiting Denham, on the Friday before the feast of Saint Margaret (13 July) to seek money from Sir William Muskharn, and on the day after the birthday of St. Mary (9 Dec.) for the same purpose. He does not appear again in the College accounts.

⁸ This boy was probably the 'Adam, garcio' who journeyed to and from Southampton about this time. See n. 7, p. 341.

⁹ St. Philip and St. James's day (1 May) is in the week from 27 April to 3 May.

nello Swynbrok ix. d.¹ Item super caput Eglesfel² xij. d. Item pro pueris elemosinariis vj. d. Item Herte³ in j. d. q^a.

Summa xij. s. iiiij. d. q^a.

viiij^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti Iohannis ante portam latinam⁴ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Colingham Polmorua duorum capellanorum et Hermanni xj. s. Item super caput Eglesfeld² vj. d. Item in batellis domus et pane puerorum xx. d. Summa xij. s. ij. d.

ix^a. Septimana in qua est festum Nerei et Achillei⁵ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Polmorua et dimidiis Communis Coligham duorum capellanorum et Hermanni x. s. Item pro pueris elemosinariis iiiij. d. Item in batellis domus et Eglesfeld iij. s. viij. d ob. q^a.

Summa xiiij. s. ob. q^a.

x^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti Dunstani⁶ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Polmorwa duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni ix. s. Item pro pueris xij. d. Item in expensis domini Willelmi Muskham⁷ et alterius rectoris vna cum supervenientibus secum vj. s. vj. d. Item in batellis domus ij. s. x. d.

Summa xix. s. iiiij d.

xj^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti Augustini anglorum apostoli⁸ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Cundale et Polmorwa viij. s. Item in Communis duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni iiij. s. Item pro pueris xij. d. Item in batellis domus Eglesfeld et Cundale⁹ ij. s. ob.

Summa xiiij. s. ob.

¹ We may infer from a comparison with the preceding week that Swynbroke's 'Jurnell' was for three days.

² See n. 10, p. 333.

³ Herte is John Herte who gets wages lower down. His allowance looks as though he were not of the same rank as Swynbroke, or perhaps he only got a meal or a 'bever'.

⁴ St. John ante portam Latinam is 6 May, and in the week from 4 to 10 May.

⁵ Nereus and Achilles have their feast on 12 May, which is in the week from 11 to 17 May.

⁶ Saint Dunstan's day is 19 May, and in the week from 18 to 24 May.

⁷ William Muskhamb was the third provost, and a great benefactor; see pp. 99-101 and notes there. Owing to Muskhamb and his party 'domus' batells are rather high. Secum, as in the old University statutes, is for 'cum eo'. Muskhamb was rector of Denham; hence 'alterius rectoris'.

⁸ St. Augustine, the Apostle of England's day, is 26 May, and in the week from 25 to 31 May.

⁹ It is likely that here as in weeks xxiii and xxv Cundale gets batells nomine domus.

xij^a. Septimana in qua est festum sanctorum Marcelli et Petri¹ in Communis Haukesworth et Polmorwa iiiij. s. Item in Communis duorum capellanorum et Hermanni iiij. s. Item pro pueris et batellis domus xxij. d.

Summa viij s. x. d.

xiiij^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti Bernabe apostoli² videlicet Septimana Pentecoste³ in Communis Eglesfeld Cundale Haukesworth Polmorwa et Colingham et duorum Capellanorum xij. s. Item in pueris elemosinariis xij. d. Item in batellis domus et Eglesfeld ij. s. xj. d. q^a.

Summa xv. s. xj. d. q^a.

xiiiij^a. Septimana in qua est festum translationis sancti Ricardi⁴ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Polmorwa et Colingham duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni xj. s. Item pro pueris et batellis domus iij. s. ij. d.

Summa xiiij. s. ij. d.

xv^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti Iohannis Baptiste⁵ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Cundale Colingham et Polmorua x. s. Item in Communis duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni iiij. s. Item pro pueris elemosinariis et batellis domus xvij. d. ob.

Summa xiiij. s. vj. d. ob.

xvj^a. Septimana in qua est festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli⁶ in Communis Haukesworth Cundale et Polmorwa et duorum capellanorum et Hermanni ix. s. Item in batellis domus xj. d. ob.

Summa ix. s. xj. d. ob.

xvij^a. Septimana in qua est festum translationis sancti Thome⁷ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Cundale Polmorwa duorum capel-

¹ Saints Marcellinus and Peter have their feast on 2 June, which is in the week from 1 to 7 June.

² The feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle is on 11 June, which is in the week from 8 to 14 June.

³ Whit Sunday in 1348 was on 8 June, the first day of the week from 8 to 14 June.

⁴ The feast of the Translation of St. Richard is 16 June, and in the week from 15 to 21 June. The translation was from one place in Chichester Cathedral to another.

⁵ St. John Baptist's day is 24 June, and in the week from 22 to 28 June.

⁶ The feast of Saints Peter and Paul is 29 June, and in the week from 29 June to 5 July.

⁷ The Translation of Thomas à Becket was on 7 July, and in the week from 6 to 12 July.

- lanorum et Hermanni xj. s. Item in batellis domus ij. s. iij. d.
 Summa xij. s. iij. d.
- xvij^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti Kenelmi¹ in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Cundale et Polmorua duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni xj. s. Item in batellis domus ij. s. ij. d. q^a.
 Summa xij. s. ij. d. q^a.
- xix^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancte Marie Magdalene² in Communis Eglesfeld Haukesworth Cundale et Polmorua duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni xj. s. Item pro pueris elemosinariis xij. d. Item domus et Eglesfeld xij. d. ob. q^a.
 Summa xij. s. j. d. ob. q^a.
- xx^a. Septimana in qua festum sancti Petri quod dicitur advincula³ in Communis Eglesfeld Cundale Polmorua et dimidiis Communis Haukesworthi et Iornallo vnius cene et dimidiis Communis Colingham⁴ duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni xj. s. ij. d. Item pro pueris xij. d. Item in batellis domus iiiij. s. ij. d.
 Summa xvij. s. iiiij. d.
- xxj^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti Oswaldi Regis⁵ In Communis Colingham Polmorua duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni viij. s. Item pro pueris viij. d. Item pro batellis domus ij. s. j. d. q^a.
 Summa ix. s. ix. d. q^a.
- xxij^a. Septimana in qua est sancti Laurencii⁶ in Communis Colingham ij. s. Item in Communis duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni iij. s. Item pro pueris elemosinariis viij. d. Item in batellis domus xij. d. ob. q^a.
 Summa vj. s. x. d. ob. q^a.
- xxijj^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti Magni Martyris⁷ in Communis Colingham et Polmorwa duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni viij. s. Item pro pueris vj. d. Item in batellis et Iornello Eglesfeld Cundal et domus⁸ xx. d. ob.
 Summa ix. s. ij. d. ob.

¹ The feast of St. Kenelm is 17 July, and in the week from 13 to 19 July.

² The feast of St. Mary Magdalen is 22 July, and in the week from 20 to 26 July. In this week Eglesfield gets batells. See note 5, p. 333.

³ The feast of St. Peter is 1 Aug., and in the week from 27 July to 2 Aug.

⁴ Colingham's allowance seems to have been half a week 1s. and one supper 2d.

⁵ St. Oswald's day is 5 August, and in the week from 3 to 9 August.

⁶ The feast of St. Laurence is on 10 August, and in the week from 10 to 16 Aug.

⁷ St. Magnus's day is 19 August, and in the week from 17 to 23 Aug.

⁸ In this week Eglesfield gets batells and a Jornellus, but with Cundale's and domus batells the allowance only amounts to 20½d. If Eglesfield's Jornell is 3½d., as is likely, this would leave for the batells of the three 17d. For Cundale's see n. 5, p. 338.

xxiiij^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti (Thome)¹ bartholomei² in Communis Eglesfeld Cundale Colingham Polmorua duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni xj. s. Item in pueris elemosinariis vj. d. Herte in iij. d. Item in batellis domus ij. s. vij. d. ob. q^a.
 Summa xiiij. s. iiiij. d. ob. q^a.

xxv^a. Septimana in qua est festum sancti Egidii³ in Communis Cundale et Polmorua et dimidiis Communis Eglesfeld et dimidiis Communis Colingham vj. s. Item in Communis duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni iiij. s. Item in Wages Herte⁴ v. d. Item in pueris elemosinariis iiiij d. Item in batellis domus et Cundale nomine domus⁵ ij. s. ix. d. ob.
 Summa xij. s. vj. d. ob.

xxvj^a. Septimana in qua est festum Nativitatis sancte Marie⁶ in Communis Eglesfeld Coligham Polmorwa duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni ix. s. Item in pueris elemosinariis viij. d. Item in Iornello Herte per iiiij dies iiij. d.⁷ Item in batellis domus ij. s. vt patet per bibliam dispensatoris.⁸
 Summa xj. s. xj. d.

xxvij^a. Septimana in qua est festum Exaltationis Sancte Crucis⁹ in Communis Eglesfeld Polmorua duorum Capellanorum et Hermanni vij. s. Item in Communis Herte iiij. d.¹⁰ Item in batellis domus iij. s. iij. d. ob.
 Summa x. s. vij. d. ob.

xxviii^a. Septimana in qua est festum Mathei Apostoli¹¹ In Communis Eglesfeld haukesworth Colingham et in dimidiis communis polmarwa vij. s. Item in Communis duorum Capellanorum et

¹ Crossed out.

² St. Bartholomew's day is 24 Aug., and in the week from 24 to 30 Aug.

³ St. Giles's day is 1 Sept., and in the week from 31 Aug. to 6 Sept.

⁴ Apparently part of Herte's wages consisted of an allowance of food. See below n. 7.

⁵ The batells Cundale nomine domus was probably due to some entertaining done by him on behalf of the Society, so in weeks xi and xxiii above.

⁶ The Nativity of St. Mary is on 8 Sept., and is in the week from 7 to 13 Sept.

⁷ As Herte's daily allowance for 4 days only amounts to 3d., it is probable that the 5d. for wages in the previous week represents a whole week's commons.

⁸ The biblia dispensatoris here is probably the same as the liber dispensatoris of the first week. He appears to have been called pincerna later, and answers to the College Butler or promus of later days. Dispensator is the name in Eglesfield's statutes. See n. 3, p. 332.

⁹ The festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross is 14 Sept., and in the week from 14 to 20 Sept.

¹⁰ Herte's commons are probably for 5 or 6 days.

¹¹ The festival of St. Matthew is 21 Sept., and in the week from 21 to 27 Sept.

Hermannii iij. s. Item Herte in v. d.¹ pueri elemosinarii in iij. d.
Item in batellis domus viij. d.

Summa xj. s. iiiij. d.

Summa totius xviii. ij. j. d. ob.²

In vno operario³ locato ad faciendum duas perticas⁴ et v pedes de pariete Gardini iuxta vicum versus Pittes⁵ in angulo versus ecclesiam in grosso⁶ iij. s. v. d. Item in stramine⁷ empto ad eundem parietem ij. s. Item in stramine empto ad cooperturam antique Wardrob⁸ et in mercede [operientis] tectum xj. d. Item in clauibus⁹ emptis ad iungendas tabulas in eadem Wardrob [ij. d.]. Item in vno Cementario locato ad faciendam eandem Wardrob per iiij dies xiiij. d. videlicet per diem iij. d. ob. Item

¹ Herte's allowance is again probably for the whole week.

² The date of the closing of the computus, Michaelmas Day, would be the second day of the next week ; but as the commons' account is made up weekly, the total of the account for the week would come into the next computus.

³ This second division of the Long Roll would later have been called 'custus domorum'. It contains the accounts of the building of two perches and five feet of 'cob' wall to the garden in the direction of the pits, in the angle towards the church, somewhere in the north-east corner of the site. The straw shows that it was a cob wall. Next follows the thatching of an old garderobe, apparently built of boards, for the completion of which a mason was required, who was paid 3½d. a day for four days, and a carpenter, who was paid 3½d. a day for three days and ½d. for a drink.

⁴ Pertica, a perch or pole now 16½ feet, is said by C. T. Martin (*The Record Interpreter*, 2nd ed., p. 295) to have been in the thirteenth century 24 or 25 feet.

⁵ Light is thrown on the 'Pittes' by the following extract from Rashdall and Rait's *New College*, p. 28. With reference to the site of New College they write : 'At an earlier period it had been occupied by "taverns (caverns) and deep caves" in which malefactors often lay in wait, and sallied forth to commit thefts, homicides, and other intolerable evils. It has been conjectured that the unoccupied condition of a piece of land within the walls of a crowded city, and close to the centre of University life, was due to its having been used as a plague-pit in the Black Death.' Among the New College charters also is one (*St. Peter in the East*, no. 15) in which the chancellor of the University testifies (14 December, 1415) 'that the chapel and the College of St. Mary of Winton were founded and built in the year 1377, within the walls of Oxford, in the spot which had before been vacant, deserted, barren and untilled, without buildings or inhabitants, where filth, rotten corpses and intestines of corpses and almost all the refuse of the University were thrown ; where also there were caves (antra) and snares of robbers and murderers and hiding places of other malefactors, where also the common spectacles of the people took place'. I owe this quotation to Rev. H. E. Salter.

⁶ In grosso is used when the cost of a number of articles is lumped together.

⁷ The straw bought shows the wall to have been of 'cob', a mixture of clay, gravel, and straw.

⁸ Wardrobe or garderobe is a latrine.

⁹ clauibus is, by error for clavis, nails.

in Carpentario locato per iij dies ad faciendum eandem Wardrob x. d.
videlicet per diem iij. d. q^a. et in beueria q^a.

Summa viij. s. vij. d.

Item liberata¹ domino Roberto de Eglesfeld pro oblatione in festo Anunciationis dominice² j. d. Item in tribus cooperturis putris³ emptis pro cifis circa idem festum iij. d. Item liberata Burghts⁴ pro reparazione vnius Tabard et Capucii circa idem tempus v. d. Item in emendatione pedis vnius olle in Coquina et pro vno Ringg et stapillo ad hostium Gardini et vno bloc et ferramento ad Lampadem⁵ in grosso⁶ circa festum sancti Cutberti⁷ Item liberata vni garcioni eunti pro Thoma Twe⁸ circa Hokkedaij⁹ j. d. Item liberata pro expensis Petri de Rauenwyk¹⁰ euntis

¹ The following section contains what in some later rolls are called ‘custus rerum forinsecarum’ and ‘custus rerum intrinsecarum’ or similar designations. The dates of most of the payments are ascribed to the weeks in which they were incurred, which are characterised as before by one of the saints’ days which fall in the week.

² The college meets the expense of Eglesfield’s offerings on the greater saints’ days, and on Whitsun day those of Colingham and Cundale, who seem on that day to have taken Eglesfield’s place. Whit Sunday was in St. Dunstan’s week when William of Muskham and his party were being entertained in College.

³ It does not appear whether the cups (cifis for scyphis) for which pewter covers are provided are secular or ecclesiastical cups.

⁴ Burghts, whose tabard and hood are here mended, is probably the same as Thomas Birch, who in the next two Long Rolls is mentioned in conjunction with Ormshead, and was probably like him a puer, famulus or serviens.

⁵ We do not know enough about the kind of lamp it was to be able to judge how the block and ironwork contributed to its equipment.

⁶ See n. 6, p. 339.

⁷ St. Cuthbert is 20 March.

⁸ It does not appear why Thomas Twe was sent for. A John Twe of Newbold Pacy is mentioned as a debtor of the College in the L. R. of 1394–5, and in a notification in the archives (Mores, p. 263) as being condemned to pay 7 marks to the College 18 Feb. 1393. Thomas may have been of the same place. He does not occur elsewhere in the Long Rolls.

⁹ Hokkedaij is the Tuesday or Monday after Easter Tuesday and Monday (in 1348 the 22nd and 21st of April). On both days, says Brand, Popular Antiquities, quoted in N. E. D., s.v. Hock Tuesday, ‘the men and women, alternately, with great merriment intercepted the public roads with ropes, and pulled passengers to them from whom they exacted money to be laid out in pious uses’.

¹⁰ Peter of Ravenwyk seems to have been employed on various errands by the College. In the L. R. of 1350–1 he brings money from Gussich. By 1364–5 he seems to be settled at Southampton, where he pays on account of a farm held by a brother at Renwick, and in 1365–6 seems to be entertained with other guests ‘in camera prepositi’. He is called ‘mancipium’ in the L. R. of 1350–1, in which he goes to Southampton and receives commons. He is sometimes called ‘dominus’, so may have been a B.A. on the foundation. He probably came south owing to Eglesfield’s connexion with his birthplace. For Renwick see p. 10 and n. 2 there.

ad Denham¹ pro pecunia querenda pro noua Camera circa hockedai² iij. d. Item in vno tribulo³ empto et in ferramento eiusdem circa hockeday² iij. d. Item liberata Eglesfeld pro oblatione in die Palmarum⁴ j. d. Item liberata eidem pro oblatione in die Parasseues⁵ j. d. Item liberata eidem pro oblatione die Pasche⁶ j. d. Item liberata domino Roberto de Eglesfeld proxima septimana post Pa[s]cham per manus Ade Garcionis⁷ xx. s. Item in Clauis⁸ emptis ad faciendam torchuram⁹ in Camera que erat Magistri Willelmi Polmorwa et in mercede reparantis eandem in grosso iij d. ob. Item in tribus Carectatibus rubie terre¹⁰ emptis ad torchuram eiusdem Camere vj. d. Item in clavis emptis ad iungendas latthas in Camera domini Roberti Eglesfeld et in Camera Rogeri Swynbrok¹¹ circa festum apostolorum Philippi et Iacobi iij. d. Item liberata Iohanni Hert¹² pro Wages in septimana in qua est festum sancti Dunstani in Maio v. d. Item liberata eidem pro Wages in septimana in qua est festum sancti Augustini Anglorum Episcopi v. d. Item in emendatione vnius cribri ob. q^a.¹³ circa idem festum. Item in fabricatione vnius

¹ Denham is constantly visited in these early years. The College would hardly have got on without Muskham's gifts. Denham is in Buckinghamshire, where it borders on Middlesex, about two miles north of Uxbridge. The money was to be obtained from William Muskham, for whom see above, pp. 99-101, and Liber Obituarius, pp. 67, 68.

² See n. 9, p. 340.

³ Tribulum is a threshing machine.

⁴ Palm Sunday was in 1348 on 13 April. See n. 2, p. 340.

⁵ Parasseua, or Parasseue, was Good Friday, on 18 April in 1348.

⁶ Easter Day in 1348 was on 20 April.

⁷ The money brought by Adam for Eglesfield came from Southampton, and was probably due to him as prior of God's house. Below are paid the expenses of Adam's return. He seems to have been in Oxford at Easter, and in the week following, also called St. George's week, April 20 to 26, was sent to Southampton on a journey which going and returning occupied him four days. He went back to Southampton on the day after St. Barnabas (12 June). He seems to have been a responsible person as in 1360, being then famulus præpositi he is sent to Southampton 'ad explorandum de statu domus (*scil. Dei*) tempore quo alienigenæ fuerunt apud Winchelsea'. He may also be the Adam who was camerarius of Hotham, when chancellor of the University, when with the proctors and others he went to London on University matters touching Mr. John de Kedyngton (Oldest Account Book of the University, Eng. Hist. Rev. xxiv. 739).

⁸ The nails would be probably for the laths or battens on which the 'torchura' was spread.

⁹ Torchura is dashing, daubing, smearing, or plastering, so as to cover a wall prepared with laths or wattle.

¹⁰ Carectas is a cart-load, terra rubia is clay.

¹¹ For Roger Swynbroke see n. 7, p. 334.

¹² For John Herte see n. 8, p. 335.

¹³ cribrum is a sieve. ob. q^a is $\frac{1}{2}d.$ $\frac{1}{2}d.$ = $\frac{3}{4}d.$

Cliketkay¹ pro hostio Gardini et in fabricatione trium pedum ollarum v. d. circa idem festum. Item in ligatione vj. Mortermeles cum hopes et in emendatione duarum cuuarum² circa idem festum v. d. Item in tribus magnis ciphis emptis pro operaris et vno Ladel pro Coquina ij. d. Item in fabricatione vnius cliket ad Ostium coquine cum iiiij clauibus circa Assencionem domini³ vij. d. Item liberata mauricio Mauricio⁴ Sclatter pro moss⁵ circa idem festum ij. d. Item liberata domino Roberto Eglesfeld pro oblacionibus die assencionibus⁶ domini j. d. Item liberata Colingham et Cundale pro oblacione in die pentecoste⁷ ij. d. Item liberata pro expensis Iohannis Page⁸ euntis ad Henle et ad hesthamsted ad querendum Carpenterium pro porta⁹ carienda de Henle in proxima septimana ante Pentecostam v. d. Item liberata eidem eunti ad Henle in Ebdomoda Pentecoste vna cum Carecta¹⁰ pro porta carienda de Henle iij. d. Item liberata pro expensis Ade¹¹ Gacionis redeuntis de Oxonia ad Southampton in Crastino sancti Bernabe apostoli ij. d. Item liberata Iohanni Herte¹² pro Wages in septimana in qua est festum Anunciaconis dominice v. d. Item liberata eidem in septimana in qua est festum sancti Ambrosii¹³ v. d. Item liberata eidem¹⁴ in qua est octaba Idus apriles¹⁵ v. d. Item liberata domino Roberto de

¹ Clicket is a latch, and clicket key is a key to lift a latch with from the other side of the door. These latches and keys are still not unusual in College 'oaks' or outer doors of sets of rooms.

² The mortar-mills for grinding the clay for the 'torching' would be bound with iron hoops, and the basons or vats (*cuvae*) might be mended at the same time.

³ Ascension Day in 1348 was on 29 May.

⁴ mauricio Mauricio seem to be two shots at the name of the slater. The scribe perhaps thought it ought to have a capital m, and forgot to strike out his first essay.

⁵ Moss was used in roofs between the tiles, slabs, or slates to make it wind and waterproof.

⁶ Assencionibus is a blunder for assencionis, probably due to oblacionibus coming just before, or like clavibus for clavis above, see n. 9, p. 339.

⁷ See n. 2, p. 340.

⁸ John Page, who here goes to Henley in Oxfordshire and Easthampstead in Berkshire, and below accompanies Peter of Ravenwyk to Denham, is not otherwise mentioned in the College accounts.

⁹ This gate was perhaps made in London and brought to Henley by water, whence at this time it would have to be carried by land. The carpenter might be helpful to see that the gate was not injured, or might provide a suitable cart.

¹⁰ Perhaps the carpenter found no suitable cart at Henley.

¹¹ He had brought xx.s. from Southampton for Eglesfield in Easter week. Garcio, French Garçon = puer. The day after St. Barnabas is 12 June.

¹² For John Herte see n. 3, p. 335.

¹³ St. Ambrose's day is April 4. This is the third week of the roll, called after St. Richard in the account of Commons.

¹⁴ The scribe seems to have omitted 'in septimana' here.

¹⁵ The Octave of the Ides here is the eighth day before the Ides of April. The week is called above (p. 334) Septimana que incipit viij Idus.

Eglesfeld pro oblacionibus die sancte trinitatis et in festo de Corpore Christi¹ ij. d. Item in amisione vnius florini mutati per preceptum domini Roberti de Eglesfeld tempore quo Thuresby² commodebat cum illo ij. d. Item liberata pro expensis Petri³ et Iohannis Page euntium ad Denham pro pecunia querenda die veneris ante festum sancti Iohannis Baptiste⁴ iiiij. d. Item in Iuncis⁵ emptis ad Capellam iiij. d. Item in stramine empto ad parietem faciendum⁶ inter antiquam portam et nouum opus iiij. d. Item in vno equo conducto per Petrum⁷ ad dominum Robertum Eglesfeld tendentem Londoniam die Louis post festum sancti Augustini Anglorum Episcopi⁷ per sex dies xvij. d. Item in equo locato ad Rogerum Swynbrok⁸ tendentem ad Denham die veneris ante festum sancte Margarete⁹ pro pecunia querenda a domino Willelmo Muskhamb viij. d. Item in expensis eiusdem equi et Garcionis viij. d. Item in sex hopes emptis pro barello et boket et in stipendio operantis eadem circa festum sancte Marie Magdalene iiij. d. Item in clavis emptis ad ligandum barellum et boket circa idem tempus q^a. Item in equo locato ad dominum Robertum Eglesfeld tendentem ad Southampton circa festum ad vincula sancti Petri xxij. d. Item in vno reddel¹⁰ empto ad cribrandum standust circa idem festum j. d. q^a. Item in vno culdre¹¹ empto pro coquina ob. q^a. Item in vno ferro pro equo prepositi de Oriall¹² accomodato domino Roberto de Eglesfeld j. d. Item in tornatione vnius tresell¹³ ad poleyn ij. d. Item liberata pro expensis

¹ Corpus Christi day was the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and fell on 26 June in 1348. It was instituted by Urban IV between 1262 and 1264.

² There is a Robert Thorysby or Thorsby mentioned in the Long Rolls of 1389–90 and 1390–1 in connexion with Southampton. The reference here seems to be to negotiations for a loan, and Southampton would be a likely place for foreign coin like florins to be found at. The two pence may be for loss on a florin, not of a florin. The original gold florin issued at Florence in 1252 weighed about 54 grains. King Edward III issued a gold florin worth about 6s. or 6s. 8d. (N. E. D.).

³ Peter is he of Ravenwyk as above, see n. 10, p. 340. For John Page see n. 8, p. 342.

⁴ St. John Baptist was on a Tuesday in 1348. The Friday before it would be 20 June.

⁵ Juncei for Junci, are bulrushes, superior to cirpi.

⁶ The straw bought for a wall shows it was to be a ' cob ' one. See n. 7, p. 339.

⁷ St. Augustine of Canterbury was on 26 May and in 1348 on a Monday, so the Thursday after it would be 29 May and Ascension Day.

⁸ For Roger Swynbrok see n. 7, p. 334; for Denham n. 1, p. 341; for William Muskhamb n. 7, p. 335.

⁹ St. Margaret on 20 July was in 1348 on a Sunday, so the Friday before it would be 18 July; St. Peter ad Vincula is 1 Aug.

¹⁰ The riddle would be used for sifting the stone dust to make mortar of.

¹¹ culdre or caldra for calidaria is a cauldron.

¹² The provost of Oriel was Adam Leverton, who was succeeded at his death on 21 Nov. 1348 by William Hawkesworth, for whom see p. 94 and notes there.

¹³ The trestle for the pulley must have been some trestle shaped or three legged frame (trestle sometimes = tripod), forming a part of the apparatus for hauling up.

Petri tendentis Suthamton et ad Gussich pro pecunia querenda¹ circa Nativitatem sancte Marie tam eundo quam redeundo per duas septimanas xij. d. Item in pergameno² empto ad dominum Robertum Eglesfeld pro literis faciendis circa Nativitatem sancte Marie vna vice et in festo sancti Lamberti³ alia vice j. d. ob. Item in equo locato ad Rogerum Swynbrok⁴ in crastino Nativitatis sancte Marie tendentem ad Denham pro pecunia querenda per tres dies et in expensis eiusdem equi et Garcionis xvj. d. q^a. Item in vno carpentario locato ad facendum vnum Wyndlase et vnum poleyn per duos dies viij. d. Item in vna Lampade et instrumento ad pendendam eam in cordula et in instrumento ligneo cum ligatura ferrea iiiij. d. ob. Item in pergameno² empto ad Eglesfeld pro literis faciendis in festo sanctorum cosme et damiani⁵ ob. Item soluta pro tankard ij. d. quod perdidit Ricardus dispensator⁶ Item in duobus bolteres⁷ emptis circa festum sancti Iohannis baptiste. Item in expensis Petri tendentis Suthmton circa festum sancti Michaelis iij. d.

Summa xxxvij. s. j. d.

Vinum⁸
Capelle.

In vino empto pro Capella a festo sancti Gregorii vsque ad festum sancti Michaelis proximum sequens ix. d.

Summa ix. d.

Liberata
ortolano.

In x boscellis bladi emptis ad liberationem ortolani⁹ a festo sancti Gregorii usque ad festum sancti Michaelis proximum sequens iiiij. s. viij. d. ob. Item liberata eidem pro salario suo a festo sancte trinitatis usque ad festum sancti Michaelis proximum sequens (xij. d.).¹⁰ Item liberata Ricardo dispensatori⁶ in partem salarii sui in crastino sancte Margarete (iiij. s. iiiij. d.).¹⁰

(Summa ix. s. ob.)¹⁰ Summa iiiij. s. viij. d. ob.

Item liberata pro salariis duorum capellanorum per annum ij. ij. xij. s.

It was probably used in connexion with the windlass mentioned below, perhaps for the upper part of a well.

¹ Peter of Ravenwyk's journey to Southampton and Gussage (in Dorsetshire) was to receive rents. The Nativity of St. Mary is 8 September.

² parchment.

³ The festival of St. Lambert is 17 September.

⁴ See n. 7, p. 334.

⁵ The festival of St. Cosmas and St. Damian is 27 September.

⁶ For dispensator see n. 3, p. 332. Richard's salary is below (p. 345) given as 16s. He may possibly be the Richard Lughtburch who in 1350–1 gets 4s.

⁷ A bolter is a cloth, riddle, or machine for separating the bran from the flour.

⁸ In other Long Rolls there are other expenses for the chapel besides wine and the heading is Custus capelle.

⁹ The gardener's payment for the twenty-eight weeks was ten bushels of wheat (worth this year 4s. 8½d.) and an uncertain sum of money. See below n. 1, p. 345. In the next Long Roll from 30 Apr. 1350 to 12 Oct. 1351 he gets 2s. 3d.

¹⁰ Crossed out.

iiiij. d. Item salario dispensatoris xvij. s. [Item] Iohanni Coco xvij. s. Salaria
 iiiij. d. Item ortolano iiiij. s.¹ Item Garcioni coquine v. s. Item bar- Capella-
 bitonsori xl. d. Item lotrici xl. d.² norum et famulorum.

Summa v. tj. xvij. d.

Item in vna camera locata a Iohanne Schipton³ ad hermannum et ad pueros elemosinarios a pascha usque ad festum sancti Michaelis proximum sequens iij. s. vj. d. Item liberata pro via ad foreyn⁴ et pro foreyn per annum xvij. d.

Summa v. s.

Item liberata domino Roberto Eglesfeld circa natuitatem sancte marie per manus Petri⁵ xx. s. quos soluit Iohanni Stangraue pro placea sua.

Summa xx. s.

Recepta de furfure et de drasco⁶ a festo sancti Michaelis usque ad idem festum anno reuoluto xij. s. iiiij. d.

Summa xij. s. iiiij. d.

Recepta de drasco et de furfure.

Recepta de orto a festo sancti Michaelis usque ad idem festum Anno reuoluto de oleribus viij. d. ob. Item de persly iij d. ob. Item de porro⁷ viij. d. Item de chibolles⁸ xxij d. Item de fenelstales⁹ ix. d. Item de

Recepta de orto.

¹ The payment of 4s. to the gardener here may explain why the sum given as his salary above (p. 344) is crossed out.

² All these famuli are mentioned in the statutes; see p. 49 and n. 2 there.

³ John Shipton is not elsewhere mentioned in the College accounts. A William de Shiptone was about this time cook of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, and acted repeatedly as trustee for properties in Oxford granted to or acquired by the hospital (Cartulary (O.H.S. lxvi), i. 163 and elsewhere). A Roger de Shiptone was a tenant of the hospital in 1293 (l.c., iii. 44), and a James Shipton, carpenter, as late as 1788. There are two Shiptons in Oxfordshire, one under Wychwood, and one on the Cherwell. There was apparently not room in the College for Herman and the boys.

⁴ Foreign is used substantively for the outskirts of a town, and for the outer court of a monastery, but I have not come across mention of such an appendage to the College. There is no other similar reference elsewhere in the College accounts.

⁵ Peter de Ravenwyk had been about this time to Southampton and Gussage. This 20s. was probably part of what he brought back. This was probably the price paid to John de Stanggrave of Oxon for the places which he granted to Eglesfield which he had in the parish of St. Peter-in-the-East within the walls of Oxford. See Mores, p. 74, and Appendix C, p. 330. The grant was witnessed among others by Richard Selewode as mayor of Oxford, which office he held in the years 1346 and 1347.

⁶ The bran and draf (brewers' grains) would be sold after the grinding of the College flour and the brewing of the College beer.

⁷ porrum is a leek.

⁸ chibolles are Welsh onions, something between an onion and a leek, not now grown according to N. E. D.

⁹ fennelstales or stalks are distinguished from fennel seed.

semine feniculi viij d. Item de Schrudyng¹ arborum viij d. Item de alleo² xij. d. Item de cepis³ j. d. ob.

Summa vj. s. viij. d. ob

Empta ad ortum. In alleo empto iij. s. j. d. Item in semine porri empto vij d. Item in semine ceparum xv. d.

Summa iiij. s. xj. d.

liberata vicario sancti petri⁴ pro decima orti a festo Michaelis usque ad idem festum anno reuoluto vij d.

Summa vij. d.

Recepta de focalibus.⁵ A festo sanctorum nerei et achillei liberata coquine vij. s. iiij. d. usque ad festum sancti Michaelis proximum sequens

Summa vij. s. iiij. d.

Expense facte circa cesuram quercuum in foresta de Stowode.

In datis forestario⁶ vj. [s.] Item in cibo et potu dato forestario et expensis circa Wodemen caretariis⁷ et aliis cooperantibus ad carra⁸ oneranda carectis⁹ per vnam septimanam iiiij. s. Item in caretario locato ad ducendas xxix carectas de lignis frondibus vna cum croppis¹⁰ et meremio¹¹ quercuum de Stowode usque Oxoniam ix. s. viij. d. vide-licet carecta pro iiiij. d. Item in caretario locato ad ducendum vnum longum lignum pro couples¹² de Stowode vij. d. Item carucario locato ad ducenda duo ligna de Stowode pro lates¹³ et bemes xij. d. Item in caretario locato ad ducendum vnum lignum emptum a forestario vij. d. Item in caretario locato ad ducendam longam pece de eadem queru pro couples ix d. Item in duobus Wodemen locatis ad

¹ Shreddings are loppings of trees.

² allium is garlic.

³ cepe, onions.

⁴ Besides his tithes the vicar of St. Peter-in-the-East also subsequently received (and still receives) a payment of a penny a quarter for each resident in College, in consideration of the loss of oblations, &c., he sustained by the erection of a chapel in the College within his parish.

⁵ The kitchen seems to have bought all the fuel and to have sold to the members of the College what was wanted for their private use; also perhaps what was wanted from time to time in the dining-hall. For Nereus and Achilles see n. 5, p. 335.

⁶ The last section of the Roll has to do with wood cut and brought from Stow Wood. The forester would be the foreman of the woodmen.

⁷ caretarius is a carter, but there are other forms, e.g. carucarius below.

⁸ carrum is a cart.

⁹ carecta is a cartload.

¹⁰ croppis are twigs, 'top and lop'.

¹¹ meremium is timber.

¹² couples are the pairs of principal rafters of a roof, sometimes, it would seem, used of each rafter of the pair.

¹³ lates are laths, sometimes used for boards, as opposed to beams.

cedendum¹ quercus et ad defrondandas easdem in grosso xv d. Item in vno carpentario locato ad dolanda² ligna et ad quadrandum et aptandum meremium per iiiij dies ad siluam viij d. vna cum victualibus.

Summa xxiiij s. vj. d.

Summa totius liberatorum x ij. ij. s. xj. d. ob.

Recepta de
bark v. s.

¹ cedendum is for caedendum, cutting.

² dolare is to hew, probably with an adze.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

ADDITIONAL NOTES TO VOLUME I

i. 4. A ninth fact about the founder may be inserted between the fourth and fifth as follows :—4 a. On 28 March, 1331, the chancellor and keeper of the seal for the time being was ordered to present Robert de Eglesfeld king's clerk to the first void benefice in the king's gift above the value of 20 marks, and accordingly 25 Feb. 1332, at Langley, Robert de Eglesfeld was presented to the church of Burgh under Steynesmoor in the diocese of Carlisle. (Cal. Pat. Rolls, E. 3, pp. 96, 251.)

i. 17, n. 1. Mr. B. C. Hardy in his *Philippa of Hainault* is mistaken in making the transfer of the advowson of Newbold Pacy a 'high-handed proceeding' on the part of the Queen. The living was bought with the money provided by Lady Parving and the letters patent to the convent of St. Oswald of Nostell was merely a part of the legal proceedings necessary to regularise the transfer.

i. 24. In the Register of Bishop John de Pontissara (Canterbury and York Society), pp. 698–705, is a much fuller account of the property, real and personal, of Godhouse in the time of the bishop, about A.D. 1290.

i. 25, n. 5. I have found no record of the time when 'Reginæ erunt nutrices tuæ' was first used as the motto of the College. It was adapted from the Vulgate version of Isaiah xl ix. 23 'Et erunt reges nutritii tui et reginæ nutrices tuæ; vultu in terram demisso adorabunt te et pulverem pedum tuorum lingent'. It breathes the spirit of the Founder's statement in the Statutes (i. 25, n. 5) that he had given the 'aduocacionem aule prediche' to the Queens consort of England, and of his instruction to study to promote the advantage of the hall 'penes Reginam vel Reginas Anglie que pro tempore fuerit vel fuerint' (i. 28, n. 1). Edward III's reign was fruitful in mottoes, which had perhaps not been long invented (Parker's Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry, Oxford, 1848, p. 237, n. 1). 'Manners makthy man', 'Honi soit qui mal y pense', 'ich den (or dien)' all come down from that time; but though it may well date back to Eglesfield's time I have found no early mention of it.

i. 33, l. 7. 'desolate.' This is my view of the meaning of 'personarum indigentia'. Provost Collinson, in his Memoirs of Eglesfield, fo. 33 and 32 v., takes it to mean 'scarcity of clergy (parsons)'. At the time of the Commonwealth it was interpreted as 'the general poverty of the inhabitants' (Reg. H, p. 124) by the 'Students and Schollers of Queens Colledge', who were hoping to be elected fellows, in a petition to 'the Committee for Regulating the Universityes'.

i. 36. The place of worship in the College in 1361 is called oratorium (i. 103 n. 1).

i. 38, n. 3. An early copy of the obligation referred to is contained in a Godshouse document (*Mores*, p. 285) containing copies of a number of documents of more or less importance, and runs as follows :—

‘ Universis has literas inspecturis Robertus de Eglesfeld clericus salutem in domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee neconon omnium parentum et benefactorum meorum teneri et per presens scriptum meum firmiter obligatum esse preposito et scolaribus aule regine de Oxonia capellanis de capella eiusdem aule ac eciā pueris pauperibus de elemosinaria eiusdem aule tam pro incremento elemosine quam melioracione sustentacionis eorundem ac ministrorum seruiencium in eadem in quadraginta libris sterlingorum pro victualibus et focalibus inde annuatim emendis ac faciendo inde prouidenciam et staurum pre manibus et ad talem vsum et non alium in custodia thesaurarii et camerarii eiusdem aule in perpetuum remansuris prout circa hanc partem in ordinacionibus seu statutis eiusdem aule plenius continetur; soluendo eisdem videlicet decem marcas apud Oxoniā in predicta aula regine in festo sancti Martini in hyeme proximo futuro et decem marcas ad festum pentecostes proximo sequens et sic de anno in annum ad eosdem terminos quoisque de predicta summa quadraginta librarum eisdem plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Ad quam quidem solucionem in forma supradicta fideliter faciendam obligo me et heredes meos. Et si forte in vita mea contingat me deficere in solucione prediecte pecunie forma prenotata facienda vel heredes mei infra terminum trium annorum a die obitus mei plenarie completorum predictam summam pecunie non soluerint ad plenum volo et concedo per presentes extunc me et heredes meos teneri et obligari predictis preposito et scolaribus, capellanis de capella, pauperibus pueris de elemosinaria in quingentis libris sterlingorum nomine pene soluendis eisdem videlicet quinquaginta libras ad festum sancti martini in hyeme prox. futurum post diem obitus mei et ad festum pentecostes prox. sequens quinquaginta libras et sic de anno in annum quoisque eisdem prediecte quingente libre plenarie persolvantur. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto ad perpetuam eiusdem rei memoriam in thesaurario dicte aule in perpetuum remansuro sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Oxoniā vicesimo die Julii anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum Anglie videlicet vicesimo secundo Francie vero nono.’

i. 57, n. 4. So among the matters which the abbot of Creak had to provide for each of five poor persons was a daily loaf of fifty solidi (*Year Books*, 15 Edw. III (Rolls Series), pp. xiii and 449), unum panem ponderantem quinquaginta solidos.

i. 70, n. 4. For the will of Heytisbury see *Liber Albus* (*Book of Wills*), p. 63 (Oxford Chronicle Company, 1909). Whitfield was acting as feoffee for the College.

i. 73, n. 4. There were two other altars. See p. 137 and n. 3 there. Besides the altare principale altaria inferiora are mentioned in the plural number under *Custus Capelle* in the L. R. of 1420–1, where linen cloth is bought for their pallia.

i. 81, n. 1. As early as 1351–2 in the third of the existing Long Rolls vijs. vjd. was paid ‘scolaribus aule Baliol pro meremio empto ad reparacionem Aule in Anno preterito (sc. 1350–1) videlicet tempore domini Thome (Ormshead, chaplain and bursar in the previous year)’. But ‘Aule’ is not certainly the dining-hall, as Aula would also be used for the College buildings generally.

i. 87. The earliest mention of de Retteford seems to be in *Twyne* 23. 405, which is an abstract of a royal writ of 28 Feb. 1324, saying that Henry de Seton,

Warden of the house of Balliol, Thomas de Waldeby and Richard de Retford had disseised the Master of the Hospital of St. John of a tenement.

i. 88. In 16 Edw. III (1342) Richard de Retford, parson of Fobbing (Essex), recovered by suit of law a messuage and four acres of land from Thomas de Hedele which had been alienated by William de Wymbourne one of his predecessors in the living. See Year Books of 16 Edw. III, Part I (Rolls Series), p. 245, n. 12.

i. 91, n. 7. The Cundale whence William derived his name, where probably his property was and where he may have died, is in the parish of Bampton in the county of Westmorland near the foot of Hawes Water. Its name lies hid under Cowdale and Cowdale Hall, which are to be found in the map of the parish in Miss Noble's History of Bampton. As a personal name it seems to have long disappeared from the locality, no Cundales being to be found in the parish registers. But they gave their name to half the parish, which was called Bampton Cundale as opposed to Bampton Patrick, and held Knipe or Gnype as opposed to Gnype Patrick, which apparently were divisions of the most elevated portion of the parish. Mr. Ragg (Cumb. and Westm. Transactions, N. S., xix. 118-28) has traced in charters the family of Cundale back to the middle of the twelfth century; tradition carries them back to pre-Norman times. They seem to have come to an end with an heiress who married a Cliburne towards the end of Edward III's reign, and the Cliburnes sold the old Cundale land to the Lowthers. The stream which gave its name to the dale of the Cun is now known as Bampton Beck. It flows through the parish till it joins Half Beck, the emissary of Hawes Water, just before the latter flows into the river Lowther.

i. 93, n. 3. There seems to have been always a difficulty about the spelling of this name. In Salter's Cartulary of St. John's Hospital, vol. iii (O. H. S. lxiv) a tenant who in most of the rentals is given as 'Nic. Heytisbury' becomes (p. 128) in 1363 'Nic. Hithelberi' and 'Nic. Hyteberi'.

i. 94, n. 1. His will as William Heghtredbury is at Lambeth (126 Whittlesey a). He is described as S.T.P., Rector of Ickham; Wingham, Kent, and Canon of Sarum. Mention is made in it of Heghtredbury, Wilts., and of Martin Hall, Oxford (Genealogist, N. S., xxxiv. 226). A William de Heighterbury or Hetisbury, D. of D. is mentioned by Wood (Appendix to History, ed. Gutch, p. 28) as Chancellor of the University, 'whether the same' as the 'eminent writer of his time, I am not so bold as to affirm'.

i. 96, n. 7. Hastings is called in Wood (Appendix to History, ed. Gutch, p. 25) 'the king's free chapel in Hastings in the diocese of Chichester'.

i. 98, n. 3. It is curious, in connexion with the tradition (see i. 125) that the Black Prince received some of his education in the College, that the Prince's mottoes 'Ich dene' and 'Homont' should have been localised by Sir I. Gollancz (Times Literary Supplement, 3 Aug. 1918, p. 373) in the Geldern from which Hermann derived his name, and probably his origin. The Black Prince's stay in College must have been prior to 1345, when he first left England with his father. In the following year he was commanding a part of the English army at the battle of Crecy. How early Hermann became a member of the College does not appear, but he was receiving 'commons' as early as March 1348.

In 1920 Messrs. Maggs had for sale (Catalogue No. 397, p. 54 and Plate XII) a MS. unpublished life of the Black Prince in French verse of the fourteenth century. On the verso of the first leaf was a miniature (of which Plate XII was a photographic reproduction) representing the Prince praying to the Trinity with, on each side of him, a large ostrich feather, and at the foot of each the motto 'Ich den'. This supports the contention of Sir Israel Gollancz, based on a motto (Ich dene) attached to the only extant piece of the Prince's handwriting, that the original form of the motto belonged to the dialect of Gelderland, with which the Prince was connected by the marriage of Eleanor, his father's sister, to Reginald, count (afterwards duke) of Geldern. It is curious to observe (D. N. B., s. v.) that a few months after the birth of the Black Prince the whole of the profits of the county of Chester were assigned to Philippa for the maintenance of her son 'and the king's sister Eleanor'; and though she was twelve years older than he, and was married when he was only two years old, this association may have brought them together in ways not yet ascertained.

i. 99, n. 5. A Stephen de Frankys and Hawysia his wife are mentioned in a Close Roll of Edw. II, 16 Dec. 1316, as suitors in a case in the court of the king's manor of Brustwyk.

i. 106, n. 2. Wood elsewhere supports the view that the dissensions were concerned with the election of a provost. In Colleges and Halls, p. 146, he says, 'It elsewhere appears that William Frank was provost in 1377'. In the Entrance Book, too, Frank's name has been inserted and scratched out in the List of Provosts. It seems likely, on review of all the details, that Frank was elected provost by the west-countrymen and Carlisle by the north-countrymen.

i. 109, n. 2. 'Eleccio' seems to be a technical term with reference to the provision for the use of the books belonging to a College or Monastery. There is no provision in the Founder's Statutes with reference to the use of the books belonging to the College, but the following from the Oriel Statutes of 1329 succinctly explains the process here referred to:—'Omnes insuper communes libri dictæ domus, singulis annis, in festo commemorationis Animarum (2 Nov.), in præsentia Præpositi vel ejus vices gerentis et scholarium prædictorum deferantur vel ostendantur. Et tunc quilibet ipsorum secundum ordinem suum unum librum de scientia cui intendit, vel alium sibi magis necessarium, quem voluerit, sibi eligat; et illum habeat pro voluntate sua usque ad idem festum anno revoluto, in quo fiat consimilis electio librorum prædictorum. Et sic consequenter fiat de anno in annum. Et si plures libri ibidem fuerint quam personæ, iterum modo quo prius, secundum ordinem personarum, eligantur.' (Statutes of Oriel College, Oxford, printed by H.M. Commissioners, 1853, pp. 14, 15.) The indentures de eleccione librorum would have been duplicate documents setting forth probably the name of the book, the borrower, the date of loan and return, and possibly the penalty for failure. One copy would be in the hands of the borrower, the other would be kept by the College.

i. 112, n. 2. Wiclif also seems to have been in Oxford in January, 1376 (Eng. Hist. Rev., xxxv. 98), when 'mag. Joh. Wiclif, sancte theologie doctore, canonico Lincolniensi' was one of the witnesses to a letter, produced in a suit tried at Avignon in 1376, stating that on 14 January, 1375–6, 'a notary appeared before

the chancellor of Oxford and asserted that a document drawn up by him in 1370 was authentic'. The chancellor was William Wilton, one of Wyclif's old Queen's College friends. Wilton had however ceased by then to be a fellow; so if Wyclif was at that time staying in the College it must have been with some other friend, perhaps Middleworth, and probably for a shorter time than would have involved a 'pensio' for his chamber.

i. 113, n. 4. Wood says (Appendix to History, ed. Gutch, p. 29) that in his time on folio 13 of 'the Chancellor's Book' 'in a large capital letter is drawn to the life the effigies of K. Edw. III sitting in a chair, giving a charter with his seal thereunto to the said chancellor Wylton, who receives it kneeling in his doctoral habit of red colour'.

i. 118. A slight corroboration of the traditional story is suggested by Mr. A. T. Bannister in a note to his edition of Bishop Lacy's Hereford register (Cant. and York Soc.), p. iii. In 1398 Lacy was made Master of University College. In the same year Henry Beaufort was Chancellor of the University, and his young nephew, afterwards Henry V, spent the spring and the summer under his care at Oxford, having rooms in Queen's College. Is the friendship between Lacy and the king to be dated from this year? He was made prebendary of Windsor in 1401, accompanied the king to Agincourt, and was preferred successively to the sees of Hereford and Exeter, the king being present at Windsor at his consecration.

i. 119, n. 1. In connexion with this letter of Queen Anne the L. R. of 1391-2 contains three references to her:—'Item pro pergamenō ad statuta transcribenda pro Regina viij d. Item pro illuminacione litere capitalis statutorum predictorum xiij d. . . . Item in expensis circa extraneos et famulos Regine pro vino viij d.' This copy of the statutes seems to be now in the British Museum and is marked 'Claudius A. IV' in the Cottonian Collection. It has an illuminated initial H, less elaborate than the one in the College original, and was the manuscript from which the text printed by the Commissioners of 1850 was derived. They collated it with the copy which had been made during the disputes at the end of Whitfield's provostship (i. 107) and which, recited in the Letters Patent confirming them, is now in the Record Office. The British Museum copy was kindly inspected for me by Mr. F. C. W. Hiley, M.A. and formerly Scholar of the College.

i. 120, l. 8. It was in Carlisle's provostship also that in 1384 a composition was made between the University and Burghers of Oxford, which exonerated eight colleges, including Queen's, from the paying of tenths. It was, according to Wood (Appendix to History, ed. Gutch, p. 32), by the care of Dr. Robert Rugge, then chancellor of the University, that this was effected.

i. 121, n. 1. According to Wood (Appendix to History, ed. Gutch, p. 26) Hotham was also chancellor for the first half of 1358. He is doubtful whether Hotham was chancellor in 1359. Wood also says that Aston was chancellor for three years from 1360 to 1362 (ib., p. 27). He makes Wylton chancellor from 1373 to 1375 (ib., p. 29).

i. 121, n. 4. In the Long Roll of 1420-1 in 'Custus circa vtensilia' 3s. 4d. is paid 'pro cariagio instrumentorum focalium ferreorum viz. Andryns datorum per executores magistri Henrici Rumbworth Rectoris de Bukynham et quondam socii huius Collegii'.

i. 122, n. 5. The register of Bishop Lacy (Cant. and York Soc.), p. 113, says the prebendary 'de pratominori' resigned his canonry and prebend, the treasurship and church of Baildon (Bobulton) to enter a religious life, i. e. to become a monk.

i. 123, n. 1. It was in 1382, according to Little (*The Grey Friars in Oxford* (O. H. S. xx), p. 84; see also p. 54 and p. 91, n. 2), that Hereford preached a sermon against the mendicants, saying that no 'religious' should be admitted to any degree at Oxford; and on Ascension Day a sermon of which a Latin version is in Twyne MS. IV. 172-4 against monks and friars and mendicancy in general. The latter sermon he is said to have been appointed to preach by the Chancellor. This may be the reason of his being included, by Le Neve and others who have followed him, in the list of Chancellors. His name does not occur in the list of Chancellors given by Wood (*Appendix to History*, ed. Gutch, p. 30).

i. 124, n. 1. According to Wood (*Appendix to History*, ed. Gutch, p. 34) 'there was also another Dr. Alyngton, a Minorite of Oxford, mentioned in one of our Registers under the year 1513, but which of these two was the author of a book of Sophistry and other Logicals, printed and published under the name of Alyngton in the beginning of Henry VIII, I know not'. This Alyngton is mentioned in Little (*Grey Friars in Oxford* (O. H. S. xx), p. 276), but not in connexion with any writings.

i. 125, n. 1. The will of Robert Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury, made at Constance, is at Lambeth, 307 Chichele i. (*Genealogist*, N. S., xxxiv. 225.)

i. 127, l. 19. Dr. R. L. Poole kindly informs me that Ehrle (Denifle and Ehrle's *Archiv für Litteratur und Kirchengeschichte des Mittelalters*, vol. i, pp. 365-401) has clearly shown that Henry of Ghent did not belong to the Goethals family as stated in several biographical dictionaries. The Goethal legend comes from a forged bull of Innocent IV.

i. 128, l. 7. 'Par' seems to be used substantively for a single object made up of two, or even of more elements; like our 'pair' of scissors, compasses, organs. *Par litterarum* is used of a single letter if it was of a complicated kind, and *par decretalium*, or as here *decretorum*, for a set of decretals made up of two or more of the collections of letters. 'Decretalis', sc. *littera*, was an alleged papal letter, containing *decreta* or decisions on disputed points of ecclesiastical law which had been referred to the pope for decision. The first collection of them was made by Gratian (circa A.D. 1150) and Ducange (s. v.) reckons as many as four subsequent collections. Savigny, who is referred to by Ducange (s. v. *Par*), finds *Decretals* mentioned as 'unum *Par Decretalium*' in an Inventory of 1279 and another of 1339, and explains *Par* in this connexion as 'collectio' or 'compilatio', comparing its use in *Par litterarum* as given above (*Geschichte des Römischen Rechts im Mittelalter*, 2nd ed. 1834, ch. 25, pp. 602, 604, nn. k, n). *Decreta* is often used for *Decretales*, as e. g. above n. 1, p. 39 'Decretales vel *Decreta*'.

For *eleccio librorum* see above Additional Note on i. 109, n. 2. If the 'par decretorum' was chosen by Frank as being 'de scientia cui intendit' he must have been the one fellow permitted by the statutes (i. 39 and n. 1 there) 'to proceed in canon law.'

i. 133, n. 4. The horn also was mended in 1421-2, when xvjd. was paid 'pro

emendacione aquile in murra fundatoris'. Murra, like mazer, seems to be used for any drinking vessel.

i. 146, n. 3. The date of Hyenson's death may have been 1478, if, as is probable, he is the 'Mag. Nicholas of Queen's College' at whose burial (Mr. Salter tells me) on 2 Nov. 1478 Oriel spent 5d. Compare similar expenditure at Hudson's funeral (Additional Note on ii. 290, n. 4). The only other Nicholas among the fellows near this time was Bonifaunt, who ceased to be fellow in 1466. Oriel and Mores are probably right in making Hyenson's death to have taken place in 1478 (not 1479 as Wood has it), as the Long Roll, which has the entry of the paving his tomb, runs from 7 July, 1478, to 7 July, 1479. His executors were Robert Wrangwych (Wrangwis), D.D., and John Coldale, B.D., both fellows, who 23 June, 14[80?], received letters of good character from the University, having originally refused to act, and having only been persuaded to do so at the urgent instance of the chancellor (Anstey, *Epistolæ Academicae*, ii. (O. H. S. xxxvi) 472). Both Wrangwis and Coldale were afterwards Vice-Chancellors.

i. 152, n. 2. The account of an earlier preferment of Langton is given in the Register of Thomas Millyng, bishop of Hereford (1474-92) (Canterbury and York Society, pp. 189, 194, and n. 3 there). Thomas Langton in dec. doc. (doctor of decrees, or in canon law) was instituted 14 Jan. 1479 to the living of Pembridge on the presentation of the king. When made bishop of St. David's he obtained a papal provision to hold it for life *in commendam*. When he was translated to Salisbury he resigned it, and was succeeded by his nephew, Christopher Baynbryge, who was instituted 30 April, 1480, on the presentation of King Richard III. The same nephew also succeeded him as provost of Queen's.

i. 153, n. 5. There is a short life of Robert Langton in Mores's Manuscript, Bodl. MS. Gough, Oxon. 15, fol. 36, of which Mr. Salter kindly made for me the following transcript :

'Rob. Langton, nepos Tho. L., prepositi Coll. Regine & Episcopi Sar., natus est Aballaby, educatus in Coll. Reginensi & ad doctoratum in iure civili anno 1501 pervenit.

'Favente episcopo & consanguineo ad prebendam de Fordington & Writhlington in ecclesia Sar. collatus est mense Septem. 1485. Ea vero non multo post resignata, prebendam de Chyrmminster & Bere eiusdem ecclesie per mortem Rob. Booth vacatam suscepit 30 Jan. 1487.

'Mortuo Will. Ascough, archidiacono Dorset, in illius surrogatus est locum 25 June, 1485.

'24 Ap. 1509, installatus est thesaurarius ecclesie Ebor' post mortem Martini Collyns, decretorum doctoris. Hac autem resignata anno 1514 senem se ad Coll. Reg. tulisse videtur.'

Aballaby is of course Appleby in Westmorland. Le Neve (ii. 689) gives 1486 as the date of his appointment to the archdeaconry of Dorset. In 1514 Langton resigned the archdeaconry, and was succeeded by Richard Pace (for whom see i. 154), whom in the same year (13 July) he succeeded as prebendary of Southwell. The resignation of the treasury of York was apparently in exchange with Lancelot Collyndon or Collyngson for the prebend of Weighton in the same cathedral. This he seems to have held till 1524, but he resigned the prebend of Southwell at the end of 1516. Bainbrigg was archbishop of York 1508-14, and

Wolsey from 1514 to 1530. Robert probably owed his preferment at York to Bainbrigg. His acquaintance with Wolsey was perhaps due to Wolsey's finding him at York when he was made archbishop.

i. 158, l. 16. In 1483 the churchwardens' accounts of St. Peter's in the East have the entry 'De magistro Gorge de collegio Regine pro torches 3s. 4d.' The torches were probably for a funeral. A roll marked on the back 1482 contains, according to Mores, the name of a chaplain called Garthe. William Garthe was fellow in 1483, and Thomas Garth in 1487.

i. 164, n. 1. In vol. ii of the Oxfordshire Record Society (p. 48) it is mentioned that the following inscription was formerly in Bletchingdon church:—'Obitus magistri Edwardi Hilton, in sacra theologia Baccalaurei, quondam socii Aule Regine in Oxon. et rectoris istius ecclesie, necnon ecclesie de Cherlton super Otmor, qui obiit decimo quinto die Julii anno domini mccccxxx; cuius anime propitietur Deus.' Charlton-on-Otmoor was not at this time in the patronage of the College. The advowson was not acquired till later in Henry VIII's reign.

i. 169, n. 5. A unique entry in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Peter's in the East, '1518, of Queens College, to a day's work in the church 10d.' may indicate that while the ante-chapel was being built the college services were transferred to the church, as was certainly the case at a later date (see ii. 85).

i. 171, n. 1. To the will of James Sanders of S. Morton, Berks., dat. 1529, proved 1531 in the archidiaconal court of Berks., a witness is Mr. John Pantry, parson of South Morton. I learn this from Mr. J. Challenor Smith.

i. 177, n. 2. That Pantry died in 1540 (O.S.) is supported by the churchwardens' accounts of St. Peter's in the East, which under date 1540 have 'Mr Provost of Queens, his burial and month's mind'.

i. 177, n. 5. In 1524 the churchwardens' accounts of St. Peter's in the East have the entry 'Burying of a scholar of Queens colledge, torches 2d.'

i. 180, n. 3. This 26s. 8d. was for two cottages on the south side of Edmund Hall, granted to the College by Godstow Abbey in 1535.

i. 233, n. 1. Among the benefactors to the library (ii. 275) occurs the name of 'Jac. Renney, bibliopol. Lond. 1602'.

i. 237, n. 2. Talbolistae is probably a mistake for Talbotistae. The N.E.D. gives Talbard as a variation for Tabard. This would in speaking easily become Talbot, whence Talbotist. Compare Taubator (ii. 15, n. 1) for Taberdar.

i. 254, n. 4. The date of Eglesfield's institution to South Weston is 18 April, 1634; South Weston is not again mentioned in the Register of the Bishop of Oxford till 1689, when mention is made of the death of Thomas Greene, rector.

i. 260, n. 3. A slip or slip-ended spoon, preserved at Magdalen College, is figured on Plate LV of H. G. Moffat's Old Oxford Plate, 1906.

i. 266, n. 7. Bishop Smith's Will is in Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society's Transactions, iv. 6, 7.

i. 313. 'John Bardesey of Bardesey in Lancashire.' For an earlier marriage of a 'Berdsey' with an Eglesfield see above, i. 309. Bardsea is in Furness, overlooking Morecambe Bay. The male line of the family of the name seems to have ended in 1642. (Richardson's Furness, ii. 39.)

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

i. 54, n. 6. The literal rendering of the last clause is ‘it (i.e. the table) being if necessary lengthened (lit. doubled) by (the juxtaposition of) a side table’. The dais at the upper end of the hall had in the centre the high table and at each end a side table of the same height and width as the high table. If the number of persons dining was too great to be accommodated on one side of the high table, this was to be lengthened by moving up one or both of the side tables. This is still the practice, though the prohibitions as to sitting on the opposite side of the table have been neglected since about 1862.

i. 77, n. 2. ‘Capitulacione clausure’ seems to mean ‘the marking of the lock-up with capital letters’. The effect of the improvements in the library of the College inaugurated by Bishop Reade’s benefactions¹ was to abolish the old system of keeping the books in chests² and distributing them to readers at an annual ‘eleccio’³, and to substitute a system of fixed desks (lecterns⁴) in the library with some of the books chained to them. The elevation of the library building visible in Loggan’s print of the College⁵ shows that the arrangement of the windows on the first floor were well adapted for a system of such desks, double ones, fixed between the windows, with a double bench in front of each window for the readers. It is clear that, even with a tolerably long room similarly lighted and equipped on the east and west sides, the accommodation for the books belonging to the College would soon become inadequate, if not inadequate from the beginning. Even if the books were chained, as at the University Library, so close to one another as to be inconvenient for readers,⁶ the arrangement is so wasteful of space, as compared with a shelf arrangement, that a comparatively small number of books can be accommodated. It would therefore be necessary to find some means of providing for the safe keeping of the rest of the books. It is likely also that not all of those who up to this time had been accustomed to have college books to study in their chambers would acquiesce in the new system if it entirely put an end to this arrangement. The chained books, though capable of removal, would as a rule be kept fastened to their desks. I think that the ‘clausura’ supplied the provision for the unchained books and for those which, as

¹ See i. 76 and n. 3 there.

² ‘Several persons gave books to the College without any mention made of having them exposed in the Library; which makes me think that they were put into Chests, according to the manner before the invention of desks or pews came up.’ (Wood, Colleges and Halls, ed. Gutch, p. 157.)

³ See i. 354, Additional Note on i. 109, n. 2.

⁴ See J. Willis Clark, The Care of Books, pp. 152, 153; and for pictures of the lectern desks with books chained to them p. 155, and Fig. 53 opposite to it.

⁵ See Plate XXXI between ii. 64 and 65.

⁶ Willis Clark (l.c., p. 178) quotes this from a letter from the University to Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, 14 July, 1444, from an extract given by Macray in his Annals of the Bodleian (2nd ed., pp. 7 and 8). The original is: ‘Jam enim si quis, ut fit, uni libro inhæreat, aliis studere volentibus ad tres vel quatuor (libros) pro vicinitate colligationis præcludit accessum.’

a rule, it was proposed to lend out to members of the College for use in their own rooms.¹ It was probably a 'camera', provided certainly with a door (*hostium*) with 'twystes' or iron rather elaborate hinges, and probably with a lock (*sera*), to which it owed its name.² From the amount of material provided for its construction, including 300 'latts' and 1,600 lattnayls, it was probably of considerable size, and its walls, when not corresponding with those of the library itself, were most likely of 'wattle and daub' or 'lath and plaster'. In the year before that in which the 'clausura' is mentioned, and again in the year in which it is mentioned, a 'latomus' is employed 'in foraminibus fiendis in libraria', to make holes in the wall to enable the walls of the 'clausura', as well as the desks outside it, to be fastened securely to the stone building.³ The equipment of the 'clausura' may at first have been the chests which had hitherto held the books, but as the facilities for their use made recourse to these more frequent the chests would be found inconvenient, and shelves or cupboards to hold the books would be provided. Finally, twenty years after the construction of the 'clausura', to make easier the production of any book inquired for, the 'capitulacio' was effected, and thenceforward the College would have such of its books as were not chained to the desks safely ensconced, like those mentioned by Willis Clark (l.c., p. 87) at Melsa (Meaux) in Holderness, in 'thecis distinctis per alphabetum':

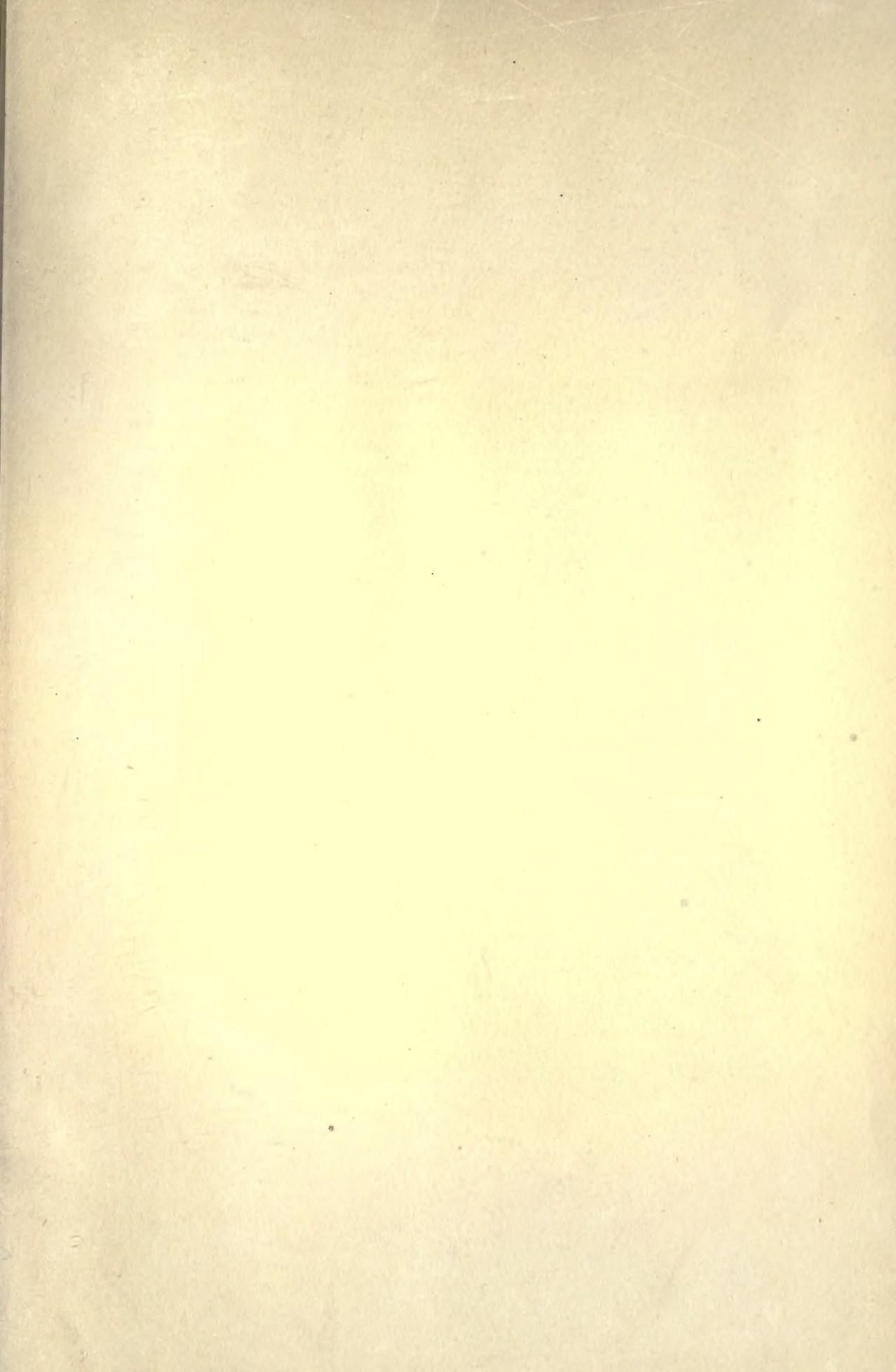
That 'capitulacio clausure' is associated in the item in the Long Roll with 'cathenacio xxvij librorum', 'coopertura xij eorum', and 'diverse emendaciones', all of which are tradesmen's work; and that the sum paid for all four services is no more than vj s. viij d., seems to render it more likely that 'capitulacio' is some process like painting capital letters on shelves or cupboards rather than a literary process like making under heads a list of books in the 'clausura', which alternatively the word might be taken to mean if the context favoured that interpretation.

i. 356. I find a striking instance of 'par', pair, in the sense of a set in Notes and Queries (12 S., viii. 324) in a quotation from the will of Robert Preston, 1503:—'one par baydes of castledowne (cassidoine or chaledony, a name given to any of the cheaper precious stones, such as agate, carnelian, cat's eye or onyx), the nowmbre of X, wt one lase of grene sylke'.

¹ I think it likely that the 'cubiculum', opening originally out of the south room of Merton College Library, of which Mr. Henderson in his excellent account of the Library (Merton College, p. 229) finds such difficulty in giving an explanation, may have served a similar purpose. He is mistaken, I think, in stating that 'all' the books were 'originally' chained to the bookcases. This may have been the case after 1623, when the stall system was substituted for the lectern system.

² See, for authority for this and what follows, the quotations from the Long Rolls for 1392-3 in i. 76, n. 4. I should have quoted also from the same L. R. 'pro una sera pro hostio camere in libraria vij d. ob.'

³ The passages are, in 1391-2, 'latomo pro opere diurno foraminibus fiendis in libraria v d.', and in 1392-3 'uni latomo operanti in libraria pro factura foraminum vj d.'



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